

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
3 EASTERN DIVISION
4 IN RE NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION MDL No. 2804
5 OPIATE LITIGATION Case No. 17-MD-2804
6 This Document Relates to: Judge Dan Aaron Polster
7 The County of Summit, Ohio,
8 et al., v.
9 Purdue Pharma L.P., et al.
10 Case No. 17-op-45004
11 The County of Cuyahoga v.
12 Purdue Pharma L.P., et al.
13 Case No. 18-op-45090
14 City of Cleveland, Ohio v.
15 Purdue Pharma L.P., et al.
16 Case No. 18-op-45132

17 Thursday, January 10, 2019

18 - - -

19 HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO FURTHER
20 CONFIDENTIALITY REVIEW
21 - - -

22 Videotaped deposition of SABRINA SOLIS, held
23 at Foley & Lardner LLP, One Biscayne Tower,
24 2 Biscayne Boulevard, Suite 1900, Miami, Florida,
25 commencing at 10:27 a.m., on the above date,
 before Susan D. Wasilewski, Registered
 Professional Reporter, Certified Realtime
 Reporter, Certified Realtime Captioner.

 - - -

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2 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are now on the record.

3 My name is Anthony Barbaro. I am a videographer
4 for Golkow Litigation Services. Today's date is
5 January 10th, 2019, and the time is 10:27 a.m.

6 This video deposition is being held today in
7 Miami, Florida, In Re: The National Opiate
8 Prescription Litigation, MDL Number 2804, for the
9 United States District Court, Northern District
10 of Ohio, Eastern Division.

11 The deponent is Sabrina Solis.

12 Counsel, would you please introduce
13 yourselves for the video record?

14 MS. ELLIS: Yes. This is Tiffany Ellis,
15 Michael Piggins, and Paul Novak of Weitz &
16 Luxenberg on behalf of the MDL plaintiffs.

17 MS. KOSKI: Katy Koski, Foley & Lardner in
18 Boston, on behalf of Anda, Inc., and the witness.

19 MS. CARDENAS: Cristina Cardenas from Reed
20 Smith on behalf of AmerisourceBergen.

21 MR. ALLEGAERT: Christopher Allegaert,
22 Allegeart Berger & Vogel, on behalf of Rochester
23 Drug Co-Op.

24 MS. ELLIS: I think we have some people on
25 the phone. Could they introduce themselves?

1 MR. HENNESSY: Good morning. This is Sean
2 Hennessy from Arnold & Porter here today on
3 behalf of the Endo and Par Pharmaceutical
4 defendants.

5 MR. BARRIENTOS: Hello. This is Alejandro
6 Barrientos from Covington & Burling for McKesson.

7 MR. HUNTER: This is Tucker Hunter from
8 Kirkland & Ellis on behalf of Allergan Finance,
9 LLC.

10 MS. McDONALD: Hello. This is Sofia
11 McDonald at Ropes & Gray on behalf of
12 Mallinckrodt.

13 MR. HODGES: This is Nick Hodges with Jones
14 Day for Walmart.

15 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The court reporter is
16 Susan Wasilewski and she will now swear in the
17 witness.

18 THE COURT REPORTER: Would you raise your
19 right hand?

20 Do you solemnly swear or affirm the
21 testimony you're about to give will be the truth,
22 the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

23 THE WITNESS: Yes.

24 THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.

25 SABRINA SOLIS, called as a witness by the

1 Plaintiffs, having been duly sworn, testified as
2 follows:

3 DIRECT EXAMINATION

4 BY MS. ELLIS:

5 Q. Good morning, Ms. Solis. May I call you
6 Sabrina?

7 A. Sure.

8 Q. Will you please introduce yourself for the
9 record, please?

10 A. I'm Sabrina Solis.

14 Q. And what do you do for a living?

15 A. I'm the current manager for DEA compliance
16 at Anda, Inc.

17 Q. How long have you had that position?

18 A. I've had this current role for about
19 14 months.

20 MR. ALLEGAERT: Could I just ask the witness
21 to try to keep your voice up a little bit? There
22 is a noise coming off this machine, and we've got
23 a whole bunch of counsel who are on the phone.
24 Thank you.

25 MS. ELLIS: That brings up a good time to go

1 over some ground rules.

2 BY MS. ELLIS:

3 Q. Have you ever had your deposition taken
4 before?

5 A. No.

6 Q. So to make it easier for the court reporter,
7 we'll just go over a few things.

8 When I ask you questions, just try to wait
9 until I finish my question before you begin to
10 answer. Even if you think you know the answer, just
11 wait so we don't talk over each other. Okay?

12 A. Okay.

13 Q. And then please use "yes" or "no" answers so
14 that she can record it. It's being recorded both by
15 video and audio today, so that the record can pick
16 it up. Okay?

17 A. Uh-huh. Yes.

18 MS. KOSKI: She means no head nods and "ums"
19 or "ahs."

20 THE WITNESS: Right.

21 Q. So if I -- if we sometimes find ourselves
22 doing that anyway, I may remind you from time to
23 time. I'm not trying to be rude. Okay?

24 A. Okay.

25 Q. And similarly, I may ask you sometimes a

1 question that leads you into different directions in
2 your answers. I want to ensure that I still get the
3 answer to my original question, so if I direct you
4 back, I'm not trying to be rude. We'll come back to
5 what you're saying. I know you enjoy your job and
6 you think it's important. I want to make sure you
7 have a chance to say everything that you want, but
8 just don't think I'm being rude if I try to, you
9 know, get you back to the original question. Okay?

10 A. Okay.

11 Q. And then one last point: At -- from time to
12 time your attorney may object, and unless she tells
13 you not to answer, you should go ahead and answer
14 the question. Okay?

15 A. Okay.

16 Q. Do you ever work remotely?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. You do?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Do you have a laptop that you work from?

21 A. Yes, I do.

22 Q. Where is your primary office?

23 A. In Weston.

24 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 1 was marked for
25 identification.)

1 BY MS. ELLIS:

2 Q. I'm going to show you what's been marked as
3 Exhibit 1. Have you seen this before?

4 A. No, I have not.

5 Q. This is your notice of deposition for this
6 case. You have not seen it?

7 A. I have not seen this.

8 MS. ELLIS: We'll just enter in the record
9 that it's to be used for all applicable purposes
10 under the appropriate pretrial and case
11 management orders in the proceedings.

12 BY MS. ELLIS:

13 Q. Did you do anything to prepare for today's
14 deposition?

15 A. We had a conversation yesterday.

16 Q. When you say "we," who is that?

17 A. Attorney, client.

18 Q. Your attorney, Katy, sitting next to you?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Was anybody else involved in that
21 conversation?

22 A. No.

23 Q. How long did it last?

24 A. A couple of hours.

25 Q. Did you review any documents?

1 A. There were some e-mails.

2 Q. Do you remember what they were?

3 MS. KOSKI: Objection.

4 Q. You do? You can answer.

5 MS. KOSKI: I'm sorry.

6 THE WITNESS: Yeah.

7 MS. KOSKI: Unless I tell you not to

8 answer --

9 THE WITNESS: Okay.

10 MS. KOSKI: -- you can answer, yeah.

11 A. Yes, some of them I do.

12 Q. Anything other than e-mails?

13 A. Nothing other than e-mails.

14 Q. Did you do any independent research besides
15 your meeting with your attorney to prepare for
16 today's deposition?

17 A. I did not do research.

18 Q. You said you've been in your position now
19 for about 12 months; is that right?

20 A. Yeah, about.

21 Q. What is your job responsibility?

22 A. I oversee a team of, you know, analysts,
23 what I would call analysts, who review the current
24 consumer base that is either requesting access to
25 controlled substance eligibility or we are currently

1 servicing.

2 Q. When you say "we," you mean Anda?

3 A. Anda.

4 Q. How many people are on your team?

5 A. Right now, there are -- there's five of us,
6 including myself.

7 Q. Are the other four all analysts?

8 A. They have a variety of different titles. So
9 one of them is considered an auditor, and there's
10 two specialists. The other is a clerk 3.

11 Q. I'll ask you about what those mean in a
12 moment, but in general, can you tell me, what is the
13 role of the compliance department at Anda?

14 A. The role of the compliance department is to
15 ensure compliance, to adhere to what is regulated,
16 and to ensure that we're doing what we need to do to
17 operate.

18 Q. Anything else?

19 A. I think that sums it up.

20 Q. And who do you report to?

21 A. Jay Spellman.

22 Q. How long -- have you reported to Jay
23 Spellman the entire time you've been in that role?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. So you said the role of the compliance

1 department is to ensure compliance, adhere to what
2 is regulated, and to do what you need to do to
3 operate; is that right?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Okay. So let's go through those one by one.
6 When you say "ensure compliance," what do you mean?

7 A. Meaning that in order to be licensed and
8 operate, there are certain statutes or laws that you
9 have to adhere to, to ensure compliance.

10 Q. Compliance with those laws, right?

11 A. With those laws.

12 Q. Are those both federal and state?

13 A. Yes, they are.

14 Q. Are there any locals, local laws?

15 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

16 You can answer.

17 A. I focus on the state and federal.

18 Q. The next thing you said was to adhere to
19 what is regulated. That ties into what you just
20 said, to ensure compliance, right?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Is there anything else that you to do to
23 adhere to what is regulated in the compliance
24 department?

25 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

1 A. I'd like to understand the question better.

2 Q. Well, I'm just trying to use your words to
3 understand what the compliance department does. And
4 we'll break this down, I guess, into some specific
5 tasks, but I guess generally speaking right now, I
6 want to understand what you mean.

7 A. Generally speaking, I mean, our job to
8 operate is to understand what is required to
9 operate. So each day we try to maintain and do what
10 is required for us to operate.

11 Q. So what is required for you to operate?

12 A. I like to think of it as who licenses you,
13 whether it's state or federal. They set certain
14 requirements, and in order for us to engage in the
15 type of business that we do, we adhere to those
16 requirements.

17 Q. If I were to ask you what those requirements
18 are, sitting here today, could you tell me them?

19 A. I could round and about tell you, but it
20 would be specific to what you're looking for.

21 Q. Well, let's just start with roundabout.
22 What are the requirements that you, as a compliance
23 department and the leader of the compliance
24 department, need to adhere to ensure that Anda can
25 operate?

1 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

2 A. I think we need to be familiar with the
3 customers that either seek to do business with us or
4 we have approved to do business with. In addition,
5 we need to be mindful of who we're selling to after
6 our review of them.

7 Q. Anything else?

8 A. That's the round and about.

9 MR. HENNESSY: I apologize, I don't mean to
10 interrupt. I'm having a hard time hearing on the
11 phone.

12 Q. I'll just ask you to try to keep your voice
13 up.

14 A. Okay.

15 MS. ELLIS: And I'll try to do the same for
16 those on the phone. Please let us know if it
17 dies down at any point.

18 THE COURT REPORTER: Can I ask who that was?
19 This is the court reporter.

20 MR. HENNESSY: Sure. This is Sean Hennessy,
21 and again, I apologize for interrupting.

22 (Discussion off the record.)

23 MS. ELLIS: Could we go off the record for a
24 second?

25 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off the record at 10:38.

1 (Recess from 10:38 a.m. until 10:40 a.m.)

2 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're now back on the
3 video record at 10:40 a.m.

4 BY MS. ELLIS:

5 Q. Before we took a break, you said you -- in
6 order to adhere to regulations, your role in the
7 compliance department was to be familiar with
8 customers who seek to do business with Anda or have
9 been approved to do business with Anda, correct?

10 A. Correct.

11 Q. And also be mindful of who Anda is selling
12 to after the review of those customers, right?

13 A. Correct.

14 Q. Anything else?

15 A. That's the round and about.

16 Q. And what is your understanding of what
17 requires you to do those things?

18 A. My understanding is the different laws or
19 regulations.

20 Q. Do you know what those laws or regulations
21 are?

22 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

23 A. I would need you to be more specific because
24 there are so many.

25 Q. Are there ones that you think are more

1 important than others?

2 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

3 A. There are not.

4 Q. Are there laws and regulations specific to
5 the -- specific to controlled substances that you're
6 aware of?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. What are those?

9 A. For example, understanding who you do
10 business with, and understanding meaning
11 understanding based on your review of the customer,
12 being knowledgeable of what you are selling to them.

13 Q. Anything else?

14 A. That's the majority of what we're doing.

15 Q. Are you familiar with the term due
16 diligence?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. What does that mean to you?

19 A. To me, it means an overall review of the
20 customer and what we collect in order to feel that
21 we understand our customer well enough to engage in
22 business with them.

23 Q. Are you familiar with the term "know your
24 customer"?

25 A. I'm familiar.

1 Q. What does that mean to you?

2 A. I believe that that means that we have to
3 collect enough information to feel that we know our
4 customer, who they are, what their business looks
5 like, what they want from Anda, and ultimately where
6 the product is going.

7 Q. So you said know your customer, who they
8 are, what their business looks like, what they want,
9 and where the product is going. Anything else?

10 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

11 A. That's a good summary.

12 Q. Is there any other information that you
13 would include on that list of "know your customer"?

14 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

15 A. I'm -- please elaborate. Like, what we
16 review or --

17 Q. We'll talk about what you review --

18 A. Okay.

19 Q. -- specifically, but generally those things.

20 A. Generally, yes.

21 Q. If I were to say the term "public health,"
22 what does that mean to you?

23 A. The overall good.

24 Q. What about safety?

25 A. Overall safety.

1 Q. For who?

2 A. Public.

3 Q. Are you familiar with the name Rannazzisi

4 A. I've heard the name.

5 Q. In what context?

6 A. I've just heard the name.

7 Q. Who have you heard it from?

8 A. I don't know who I've heard it from. I've
9 heard the name, so I'm unfamiliar with the person.

10 Q. Would you agree that part of the role of
11 Anda's compliance department is to ensure that the
12 company is abiding by federal and state rules?

13 MS. KOSKI: Object to form. Are you asking
14 her opinion?

15 MR. NOVAK: I asked if she would agree with
16 that statement.

17 A. I would agree that you attempt to do that at
18 all times.

19 Q. Would you agree that that's important?

20 A. Of course.

21 Q. Why?

22 MS. KOSKI: Object to form. Are you asking
23 her opinion about why it's important to follow
24 laws? How is -- how is that within the scope of
25 a deposition, given the special master's orders

1 about the law?

2 MS. ELLIS: She is the manager of
3 compliance. I'm asking her understanding of what
4 the role of the compliance department is.

5 MS. KOSKI: That's not what you asked her.
6 You asked her her opinion about why someone
7 follows the law. That's -- that's -- Special
8 Master Cohen's order is to not ask people's
9 opinions about the law, what it means. I think
10 you're -- you've run afoul of that order.

11 If you want to ask her what you said in
12 response to me, her understanding of what the
13 role of the compliance department is, that's a
14 different question.

15 MS. ELLIS: Okay. I'll move on.

16 BY MS. ELLIS:

17 Q. Would you agree that recordkeeping is
18 important in the -- in the compliance department of
19 Anda?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Why?

22 A. Because it reflects the different records
23 that come into the department.

24 Q. Why does that matter?

25 A. Because you're keeping them to show that you

1 have taken in those records.

2 Q. Would you agree that consistency in that
3 process is important?

4 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

5 A. It should be important.

6 Q. Why?

7 A. Because being consistent, I believe, is
8 always good.

9 Q. Why?

10 A. Because you're wanting to do the right
11 thing.

12 Q. What does that mean?

13 A. So I'm not really --

14 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

15 A. -- following the "why," actually.

16 Q. Well, I'm just following up on what you
17 said. You want to do the right thing. What does
18 that mean to you?

19 A. Consistency.

20 MS. KOSKI: Object to form -- excuse me for
21 a second.

22 Object to form. You're asking in general,
23 in the universe, what's --

24 MS. ELLIS: I'm asking --

25 MS. KOSKI: -- the right thing?

1 MS. ELLIS: -- for clarification on what she
2 just testified to.

3 MS. KOSKI: You can answer if you understand
4 the question.

5 BY MS. ELLIS:

6 Q. You just testified a moment ago that
7 consistency is important because you want to do the
8 right thing. Is that right?

9 MS. KOSKI: You're talking about a
10 consistency in recordkeeping --

11 MS. ELLIS: Yes.

12 MS. KOSKI: -- specifically?

13 You can answer that question.

14 A. Correct.

15 Q. And why is that important?

16 A. Because recordkeeping is important to a
17 compliance department.

18 Q. To ensure that federal rules are followed?

19 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

20 A. Not necessarily. It's in order to show that
21 you are collecting documents and doing appropriate
22 due diligence to the customer base that you're
23 reviewing.

24 Q. As manager of DEA compliance, are you in
25 charge of that process for Anda?

1 A. I am in charge of the review of customers
2 for controlled substances at this point in time.

3 Q. When you say "this point in time," what do
4 you mean?

5 A. Because I've been in this role specifically
6 since December of last year.

7 Q. So since December of last year, you've been
8 in charge of that process?

9 A. Correct.

10 MS. KOSKI: I don't know that it matters,
11 but I think by last year, she means 2017, not
12 2018.

13 A. I'm sorry. 2017.

14 Q. Thank you for that clarification.

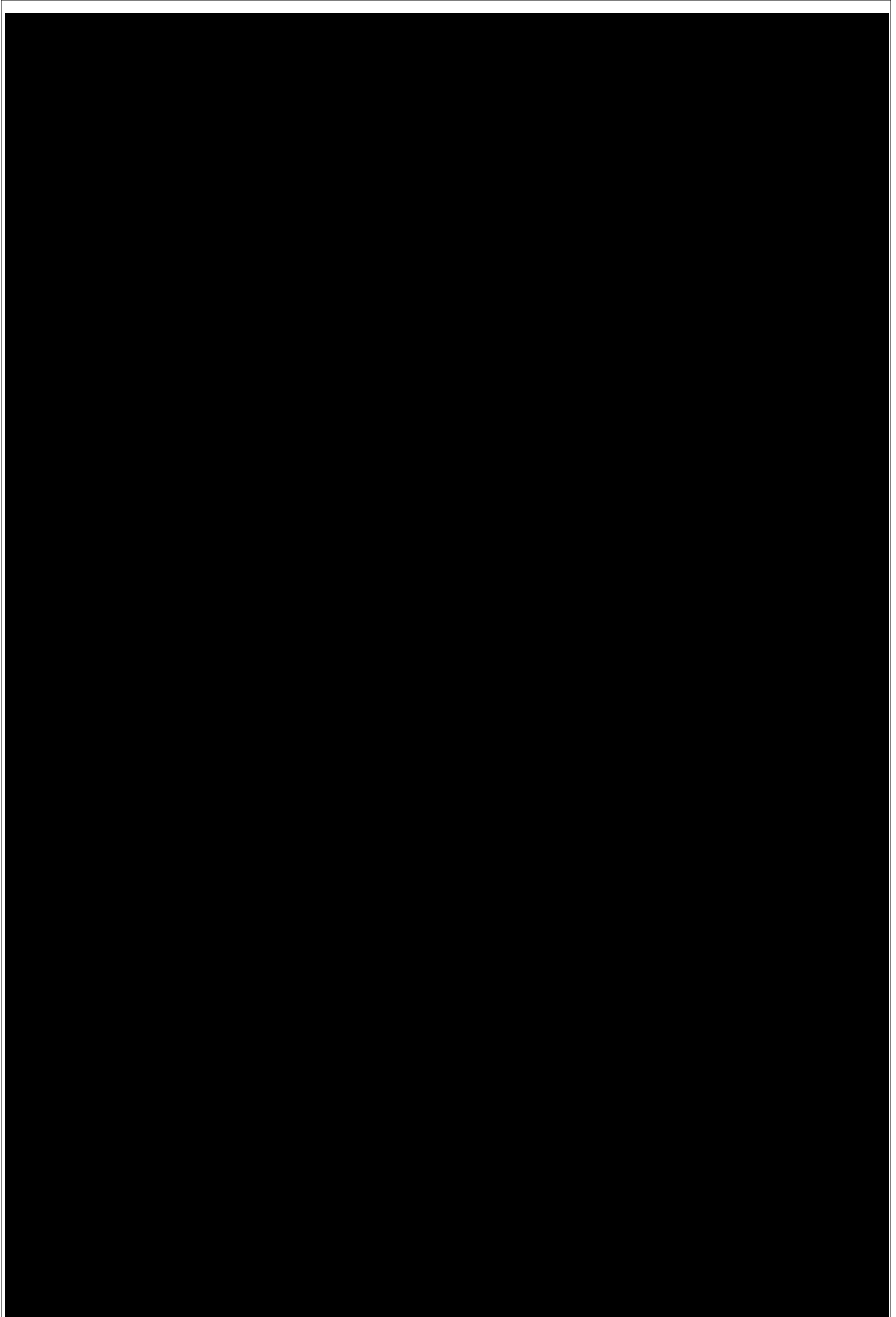
15 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 2 was marked for
16 identification.)

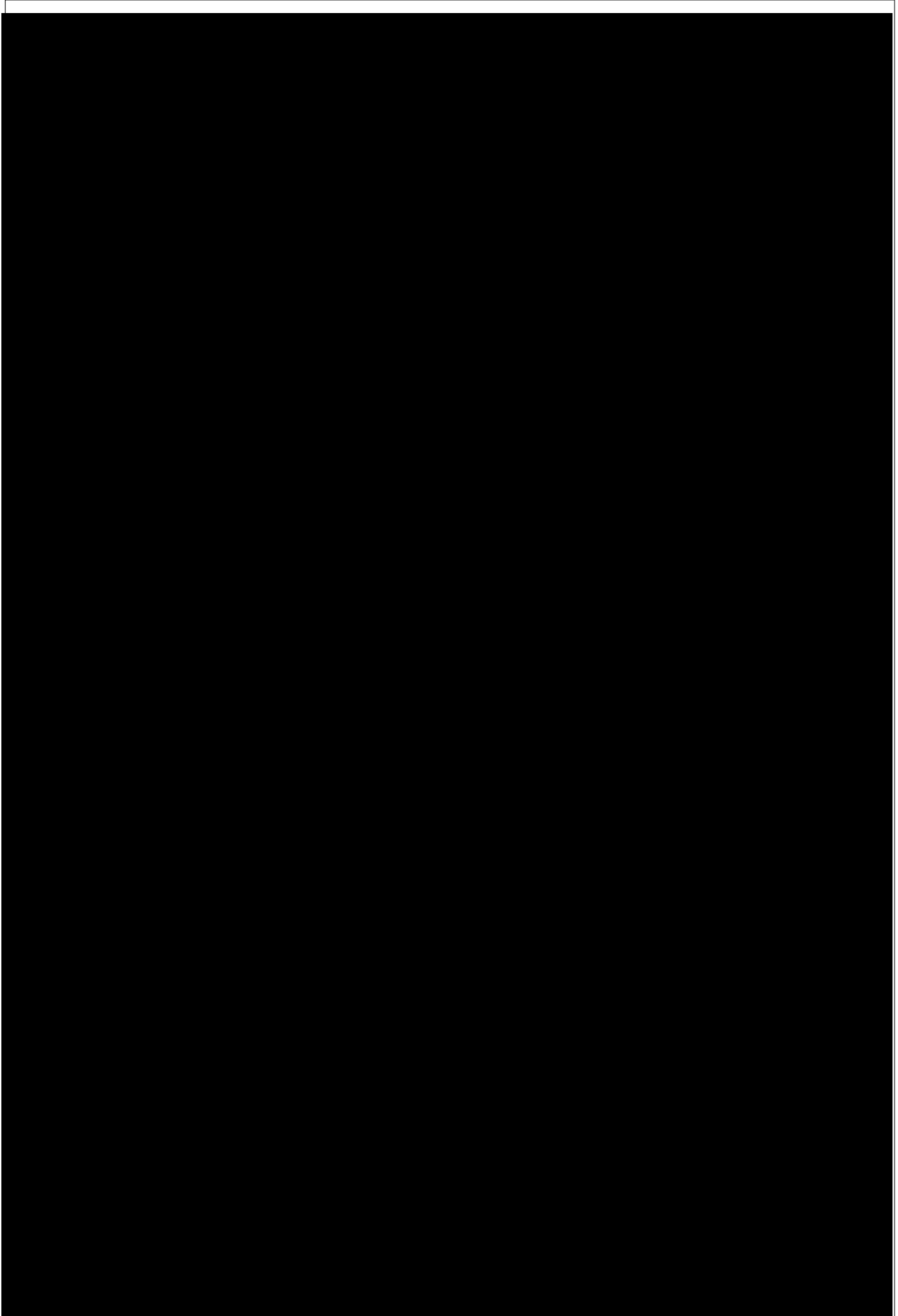
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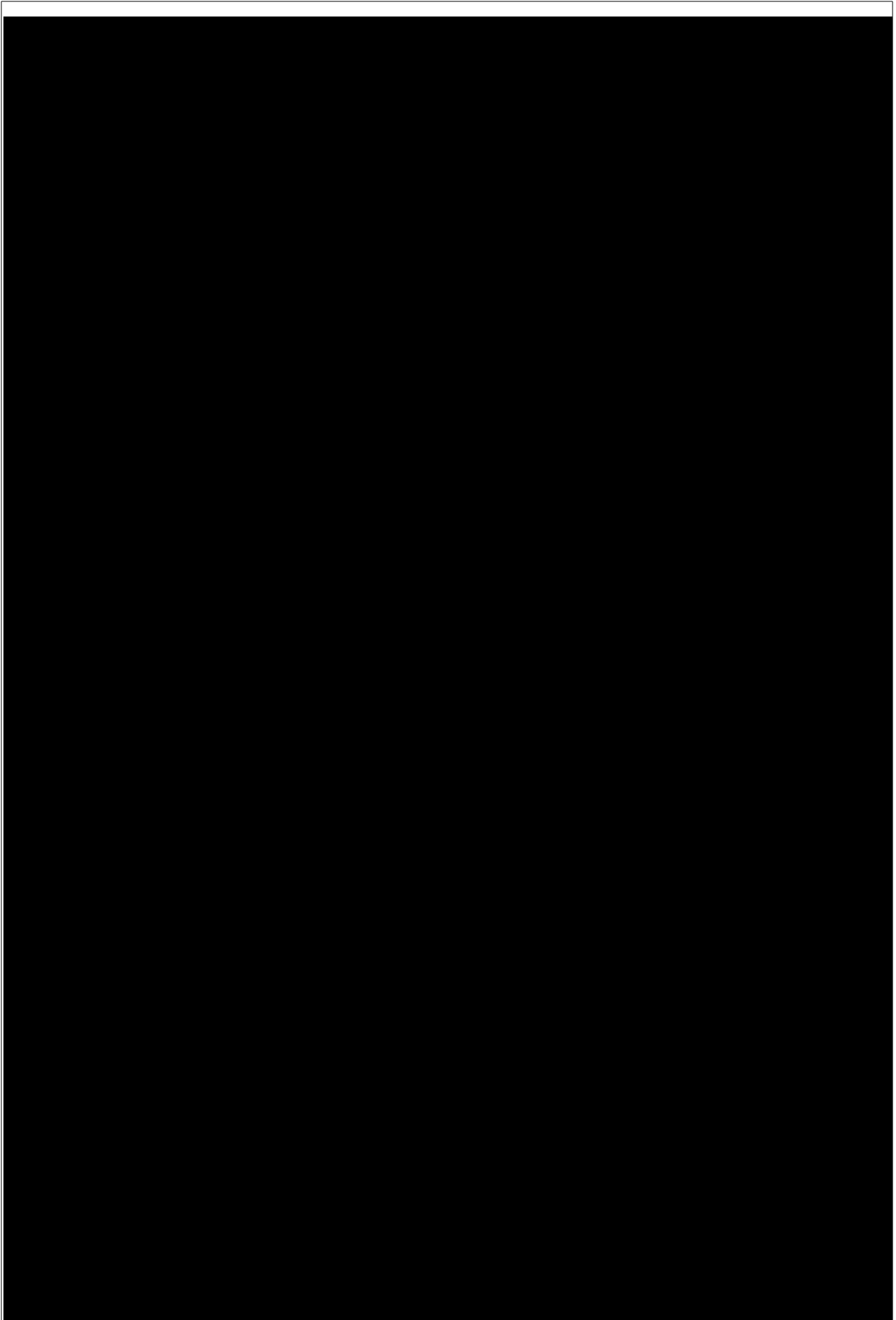
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25 identification.)

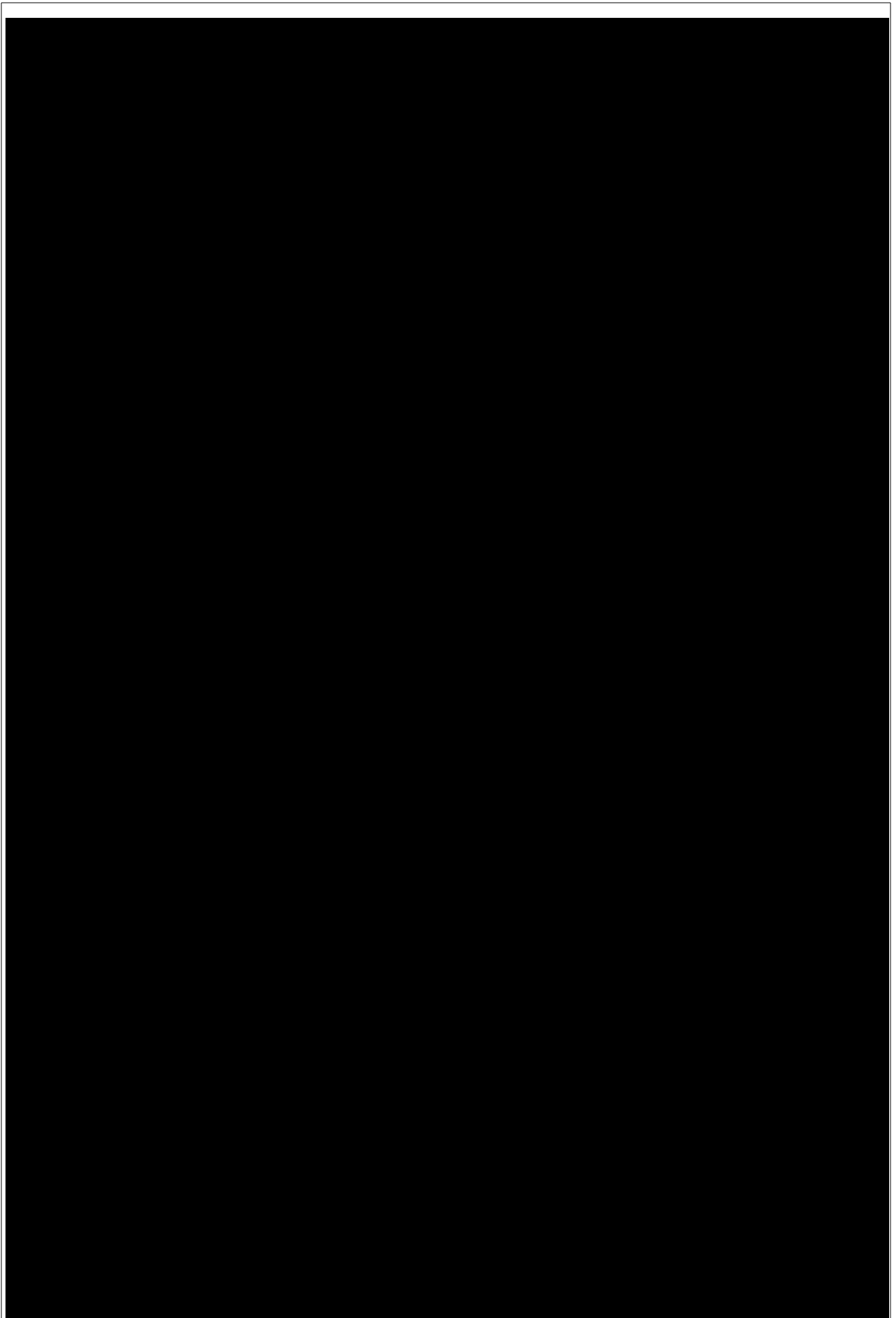
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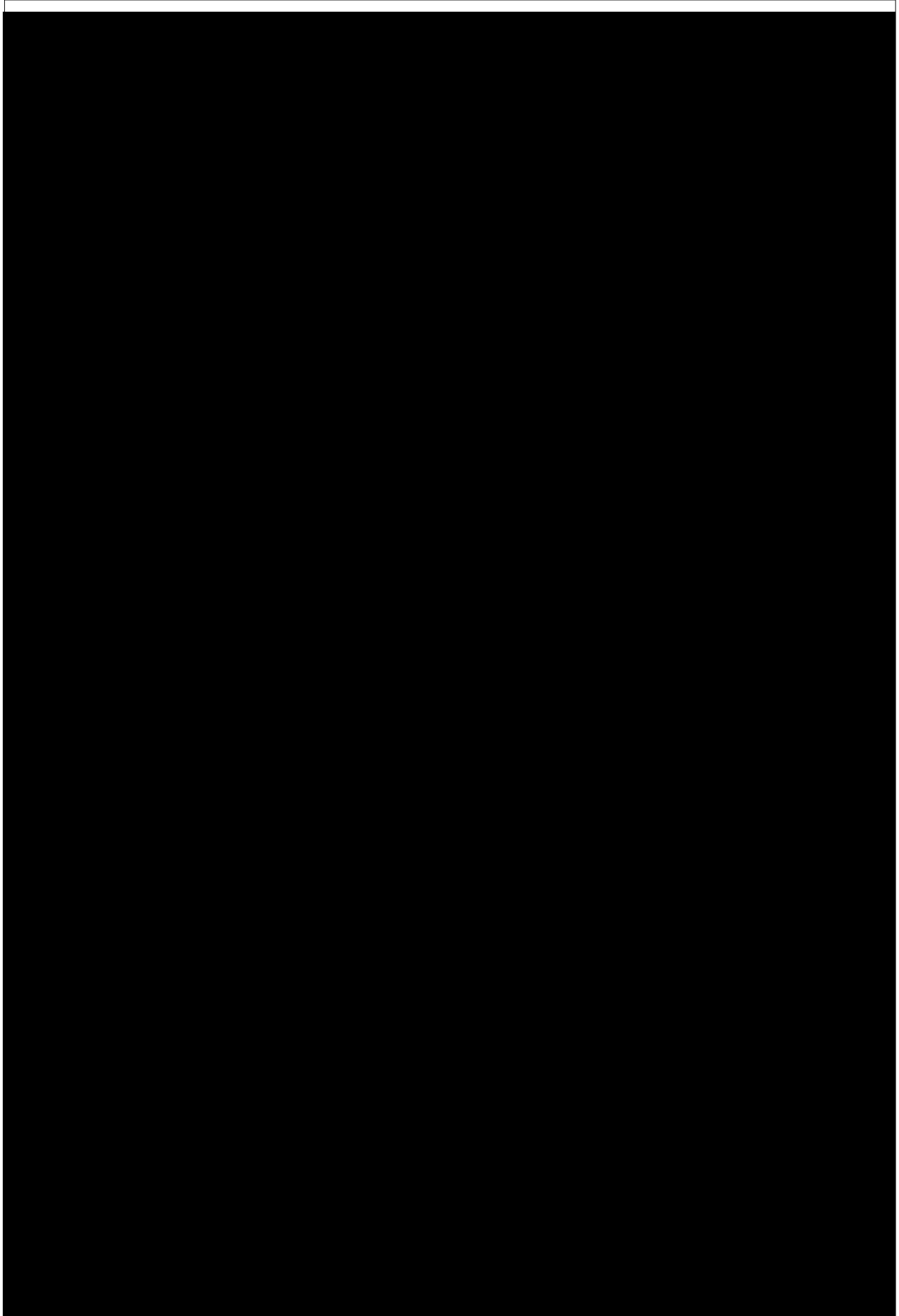


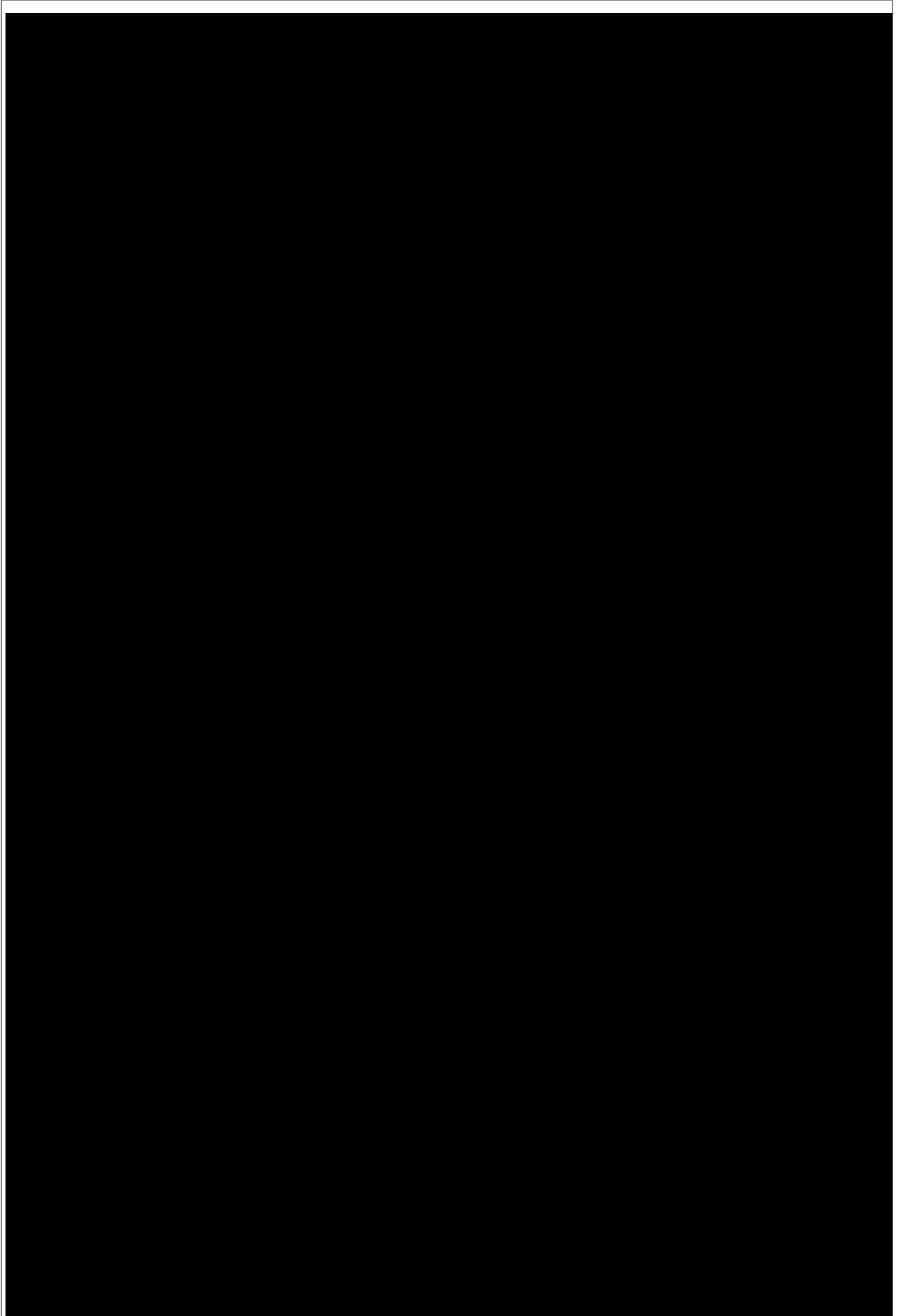


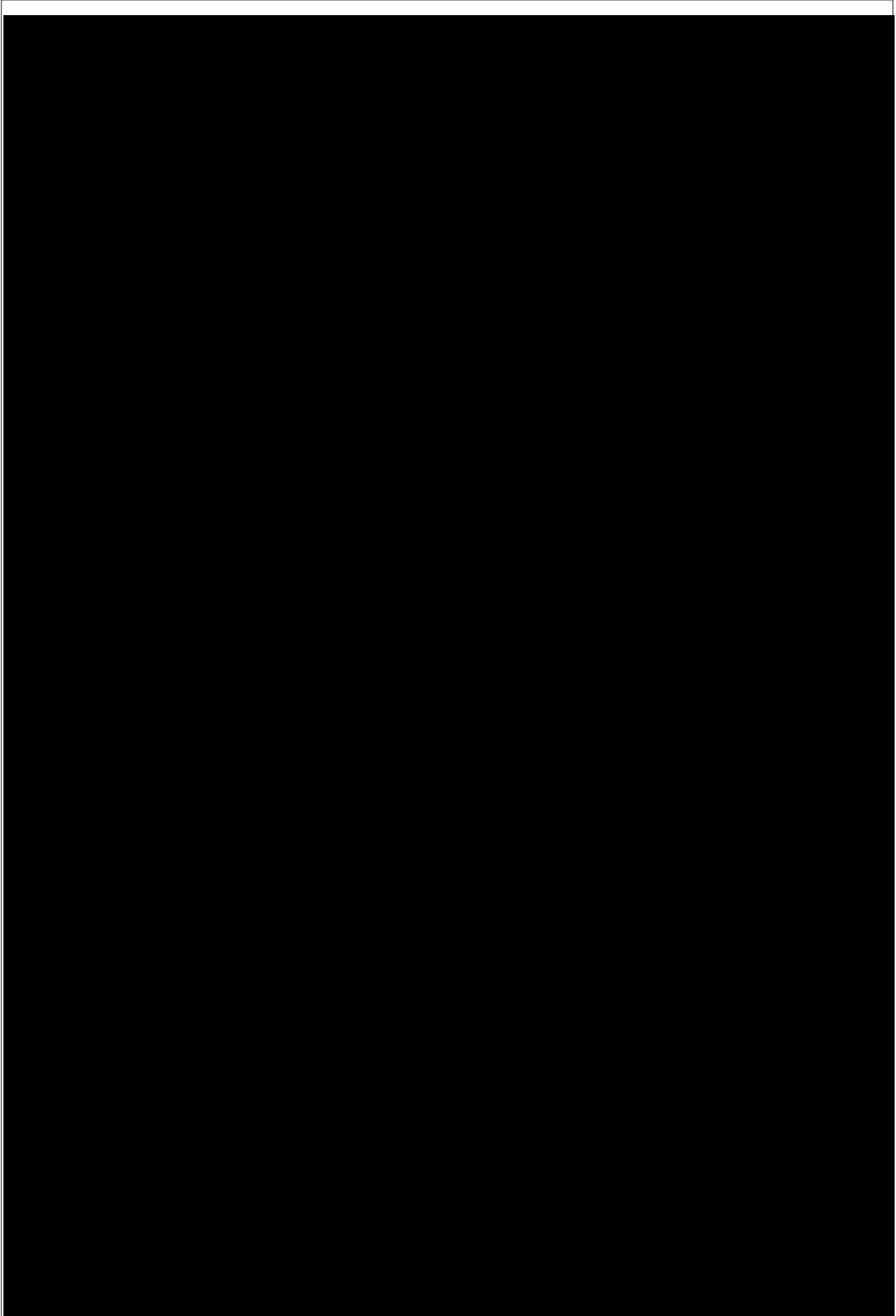


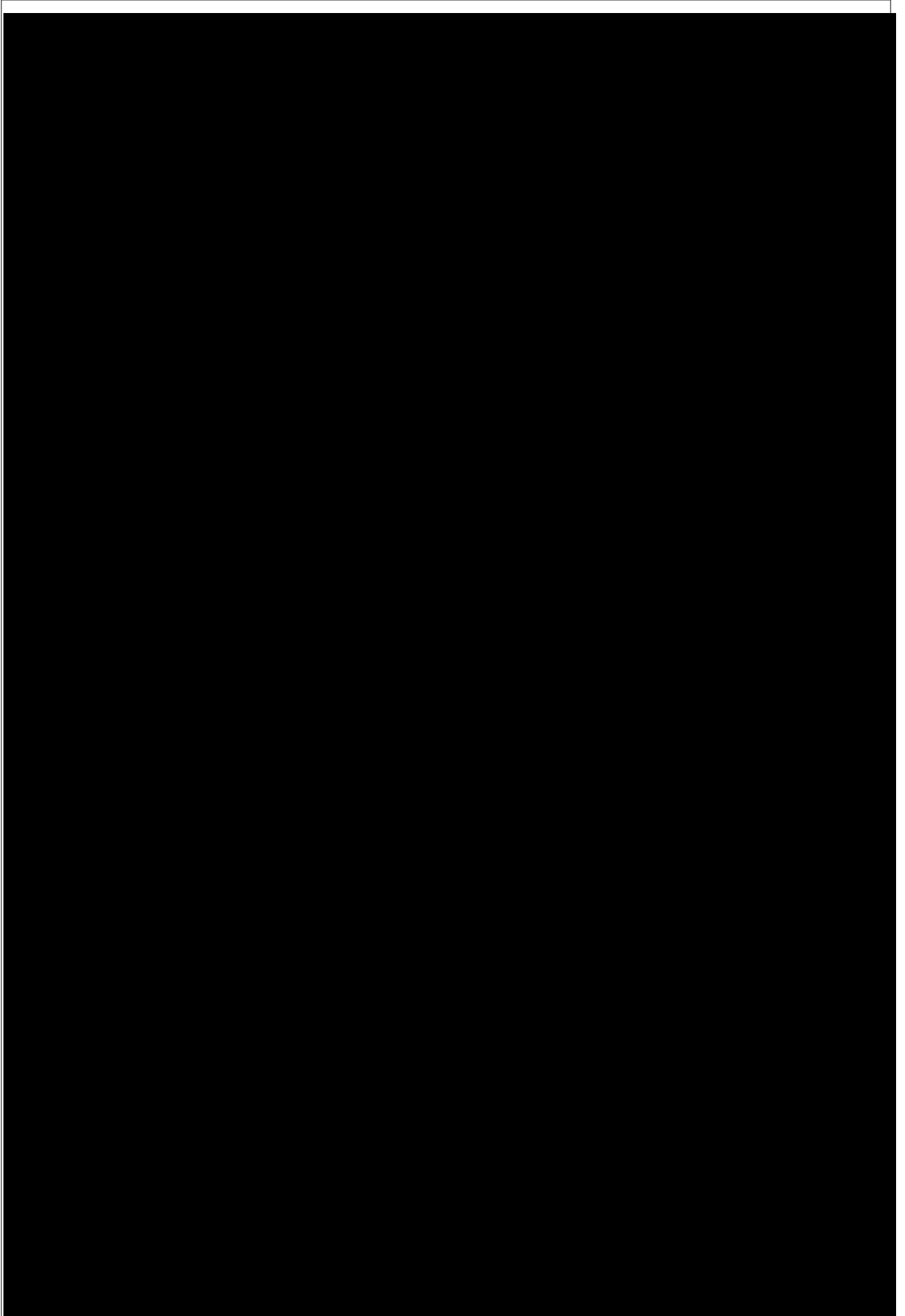


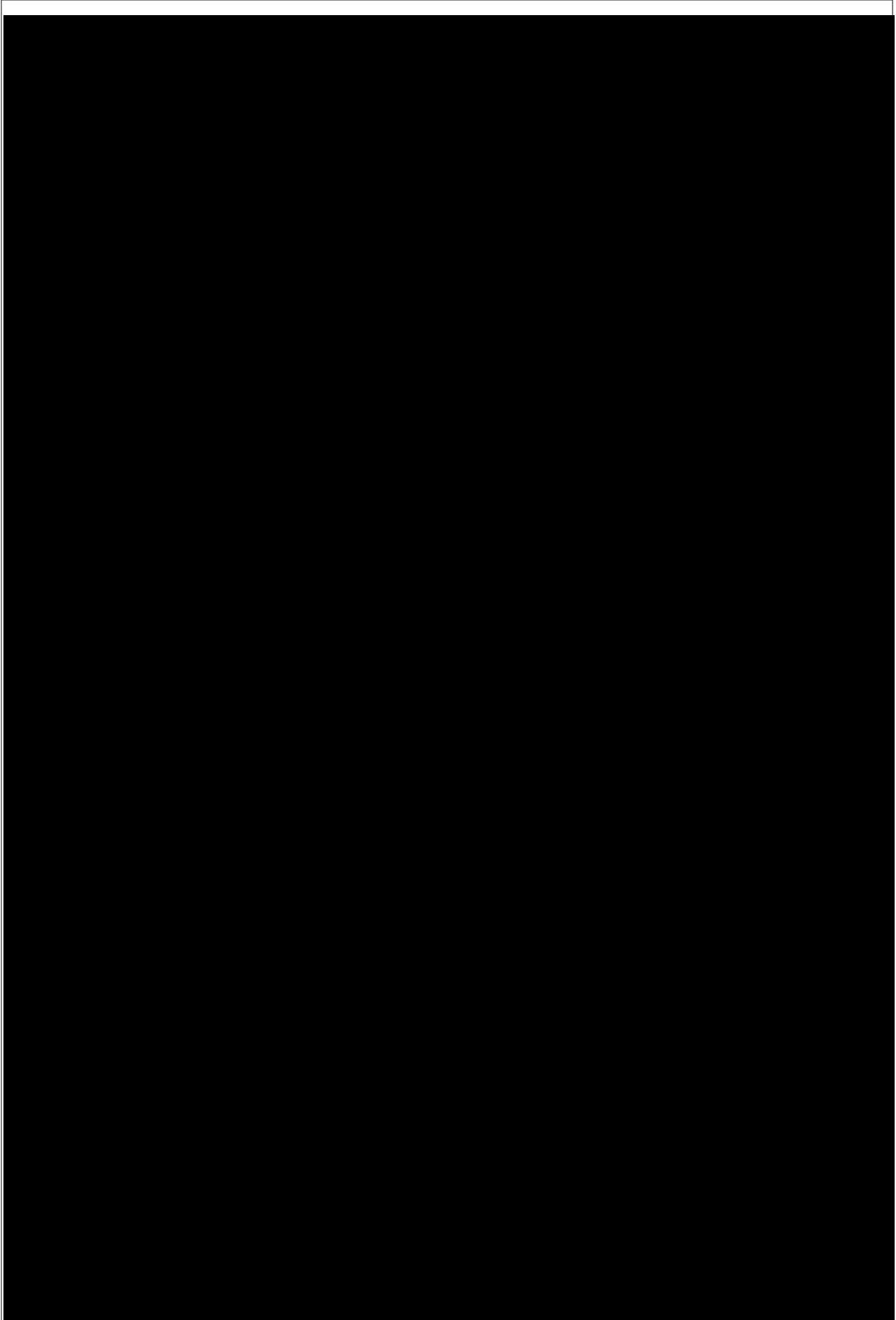


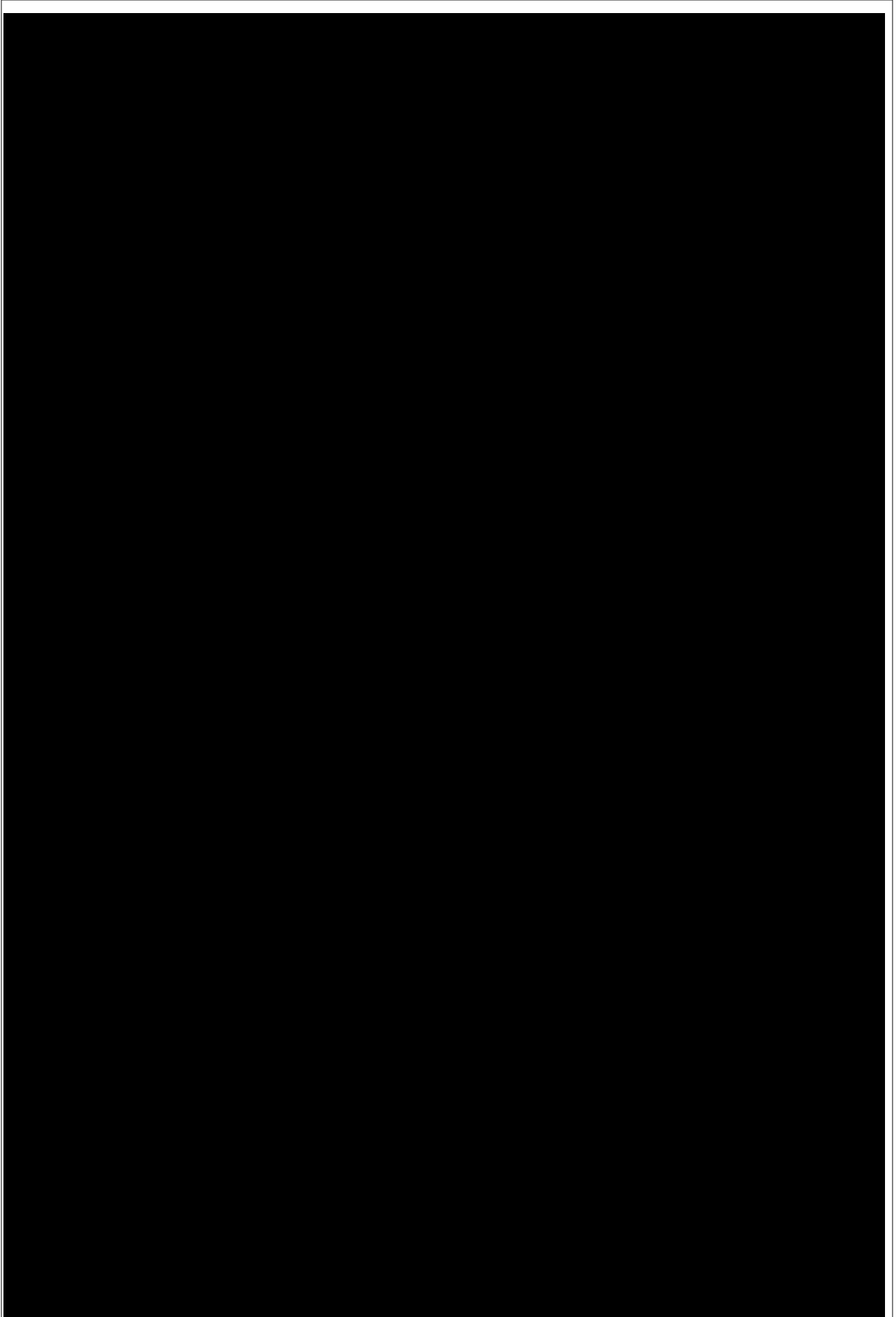


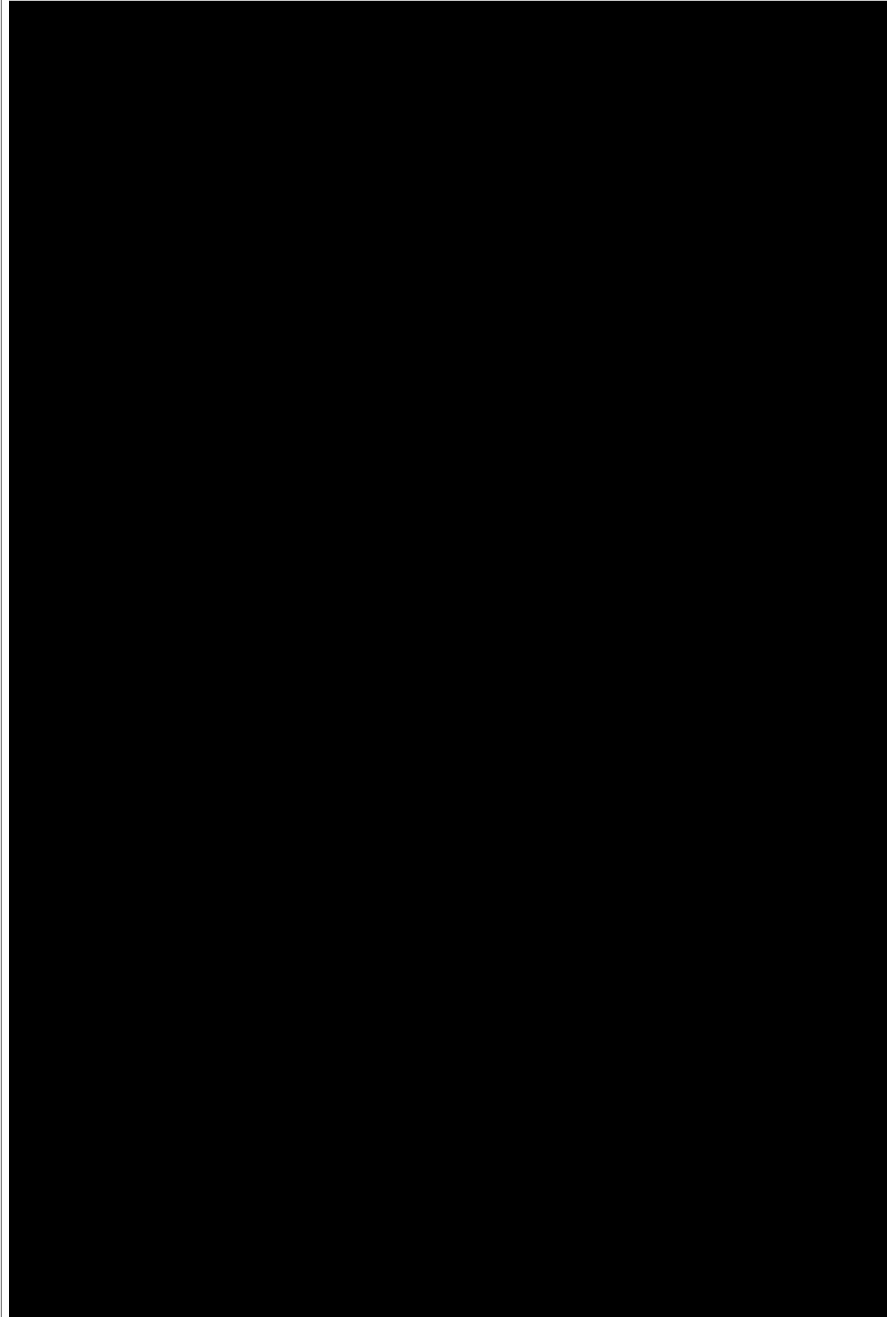


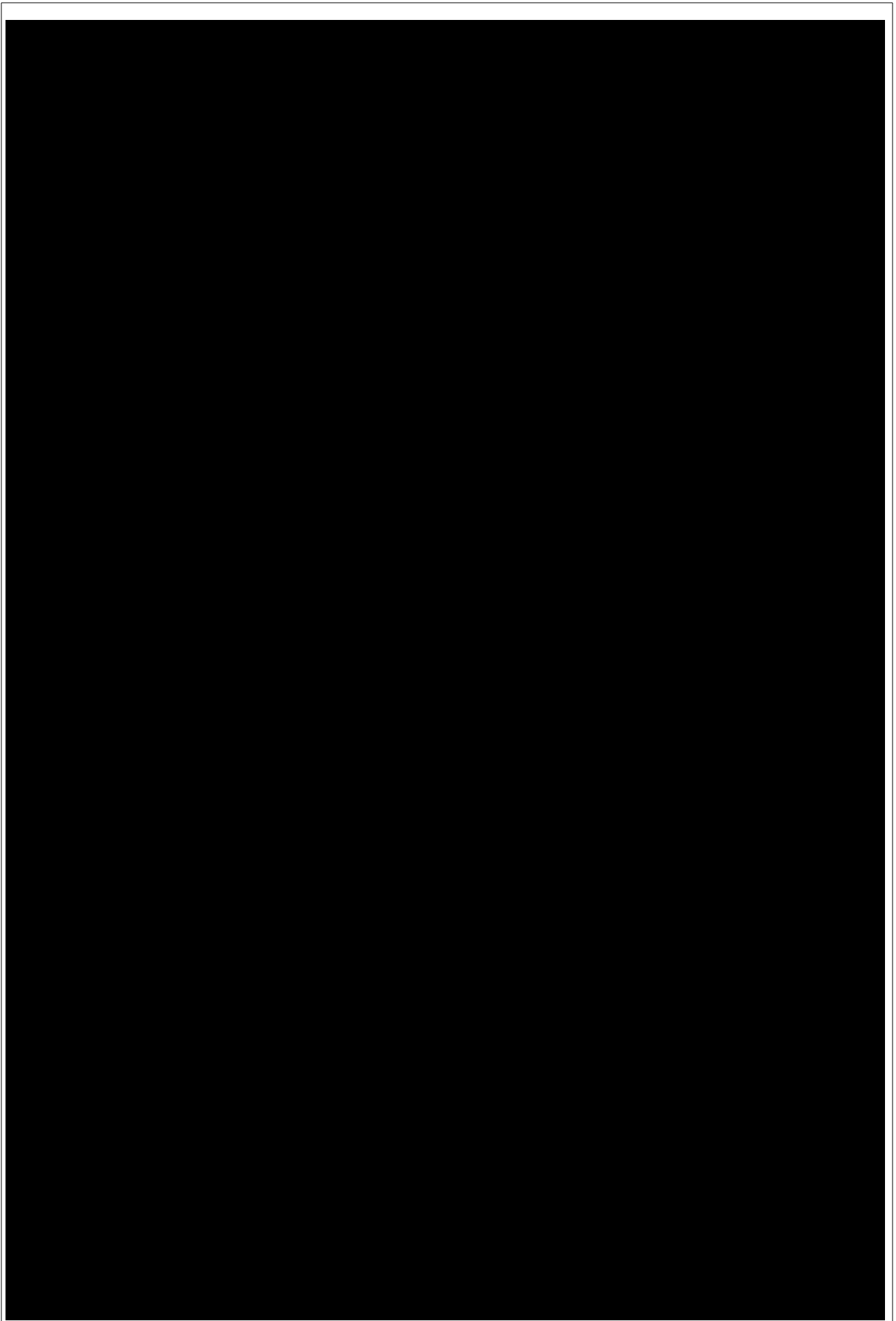


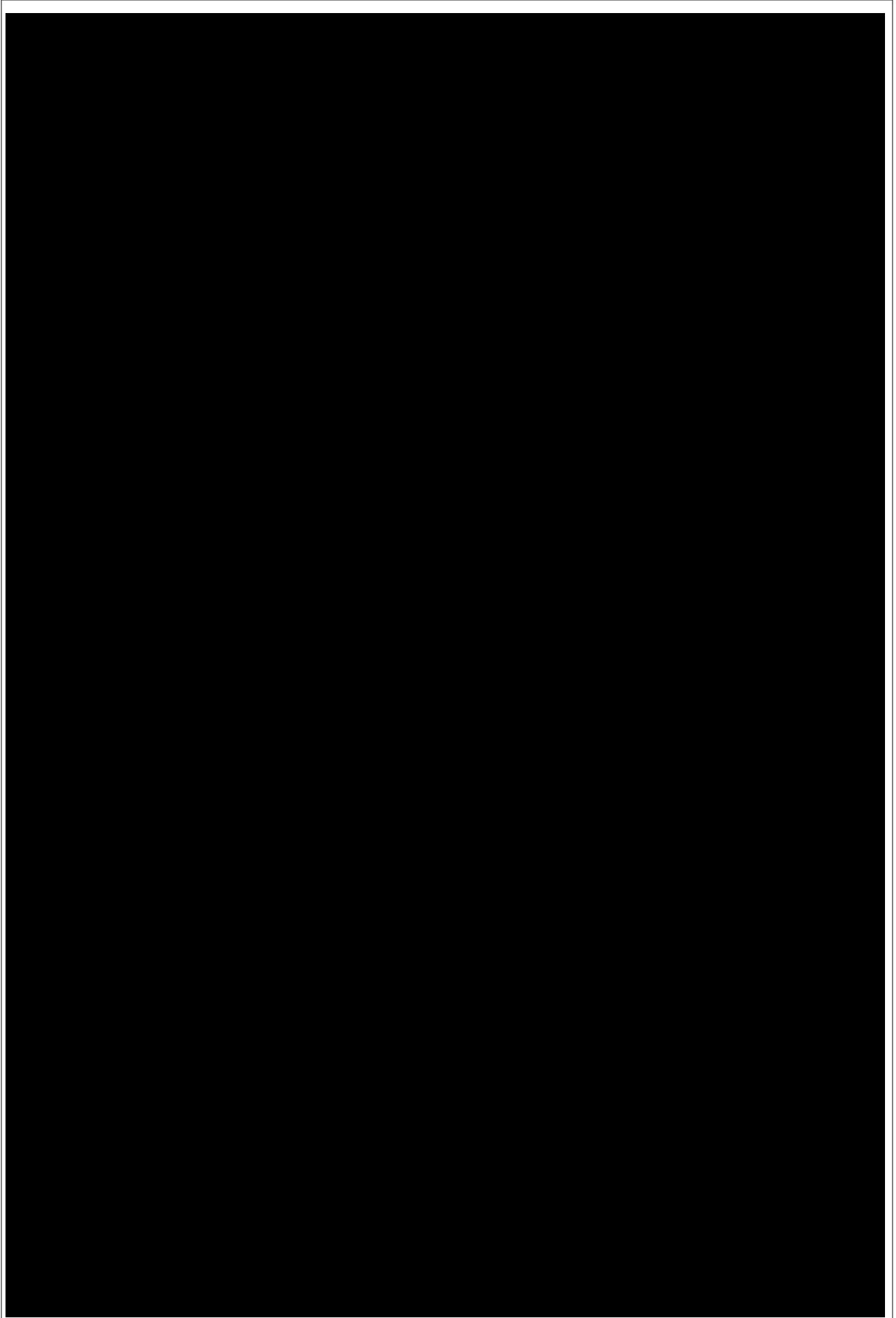












1 Q. Are there certain things about the company
2 you like?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. What?

5 A. I think that it's a great company. I think
6 they care about their employees, and I like the
7 business.

8 Q. The business of distributing drugs?

9 A. I like pharmaceuticals.

10 Q. When you went back to Anda in 2009, had you
11 continued your formal education outside the company
12 at all?

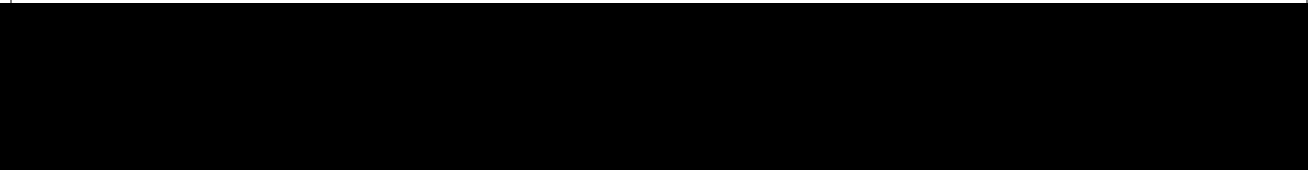
13 A. When I went back in 2009, that was the
14 intention, to continue on. And as soon as I became
15 eligible, I did.

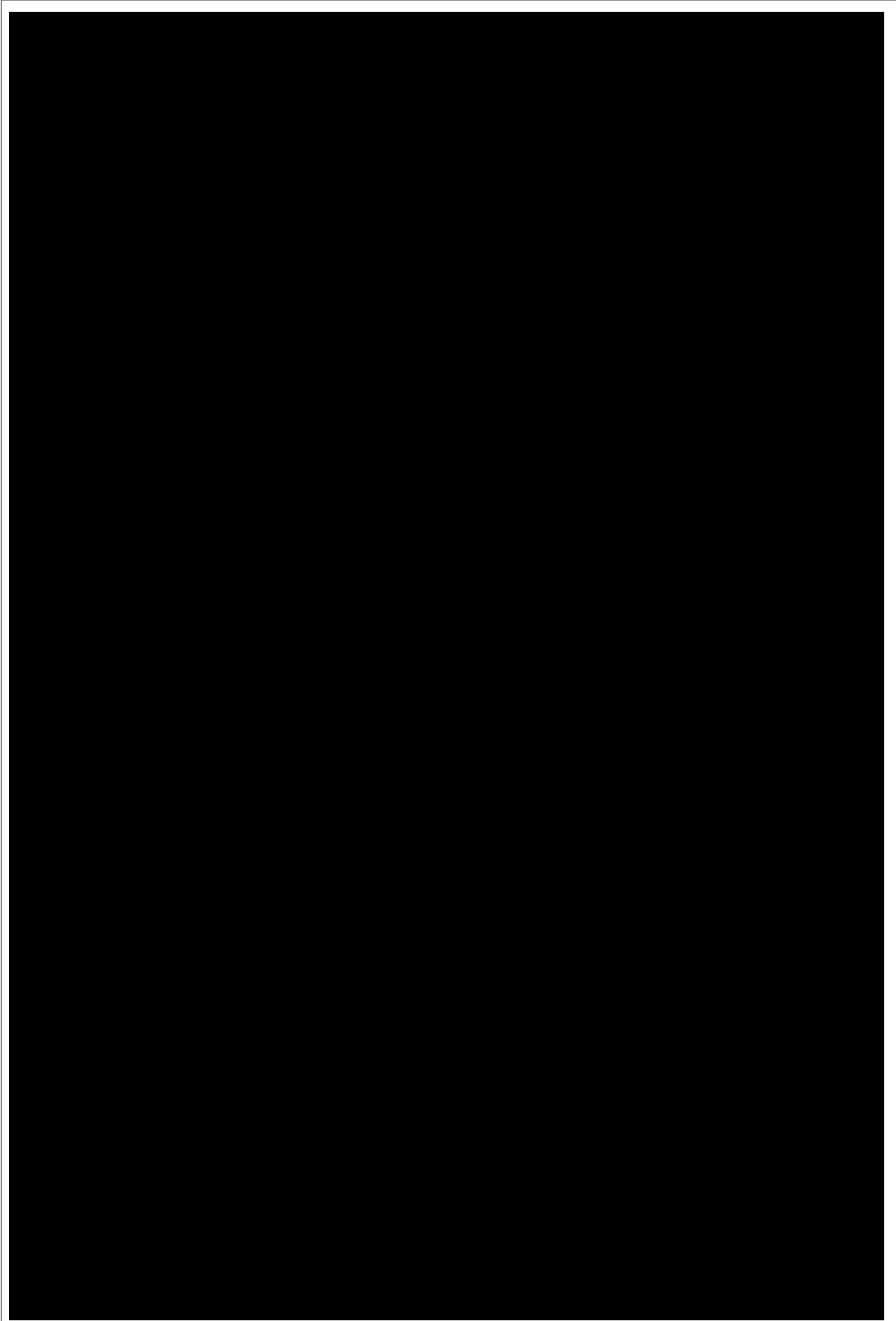
16 Q. When you say you "became eligible," what do
17 you mean?

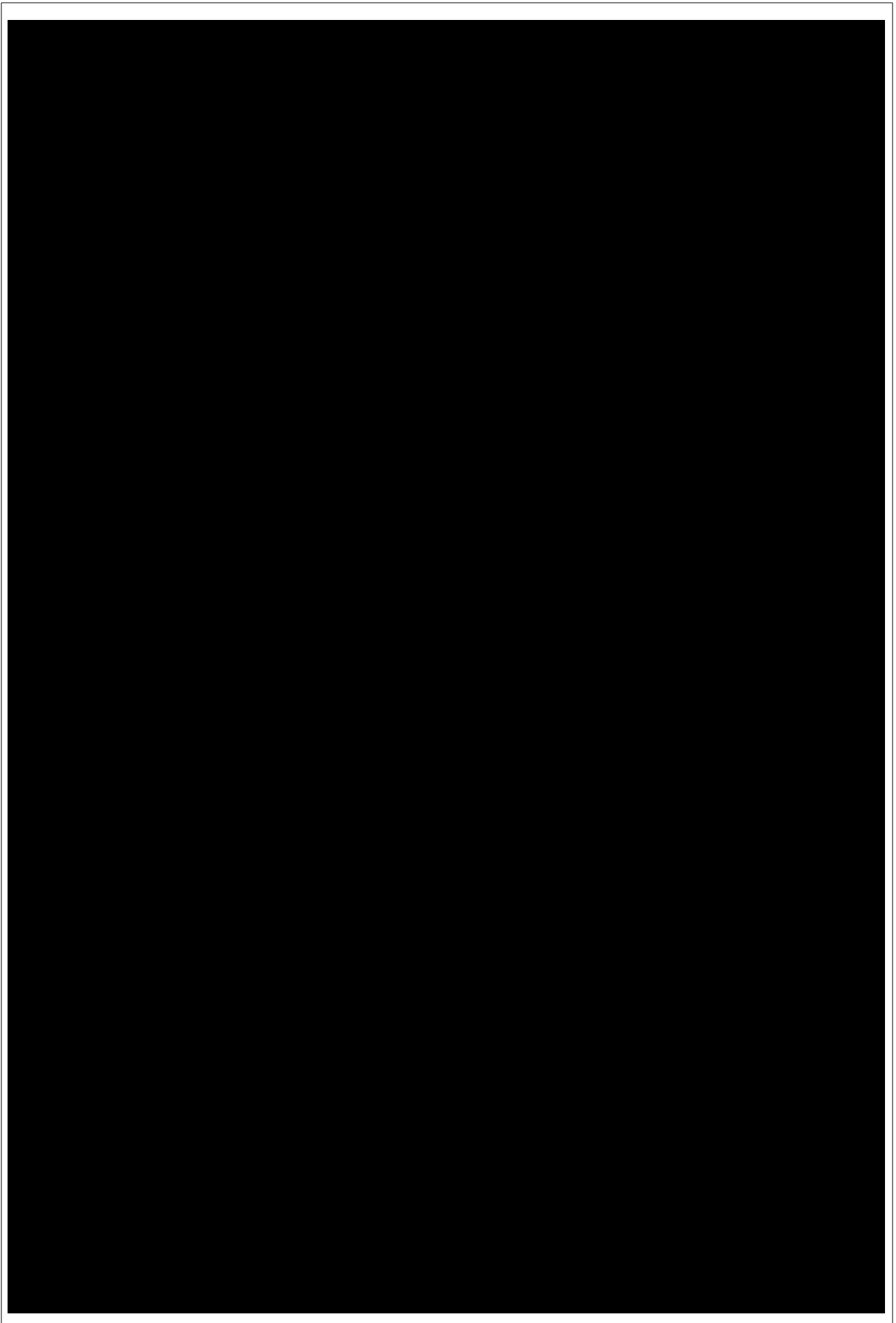
18 A. Because the company allows you to become
19 eligible after a certain amount of time you work
20 there and I had to start all over again.

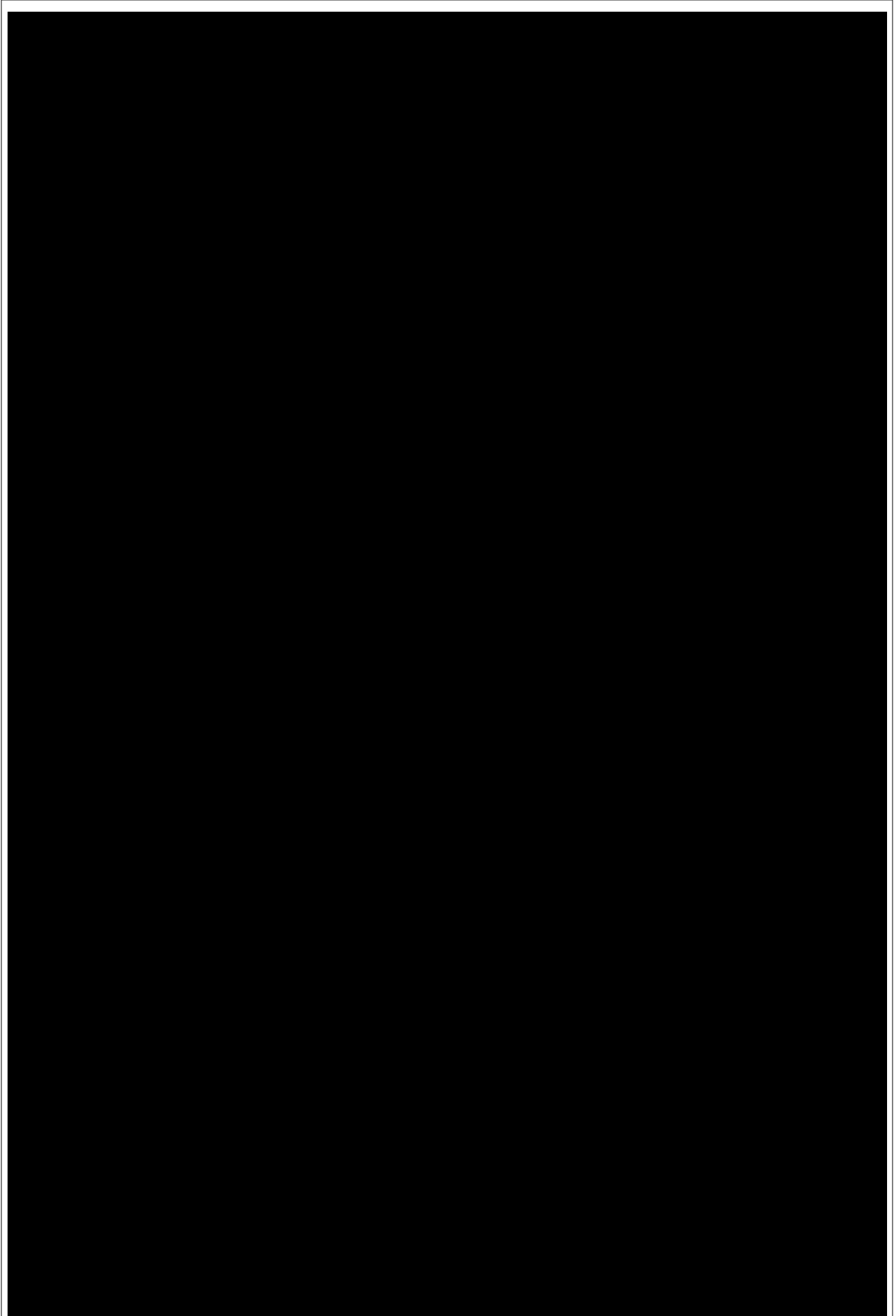
21 Q. So the company would help you pay for your
22 education, is what you mean?

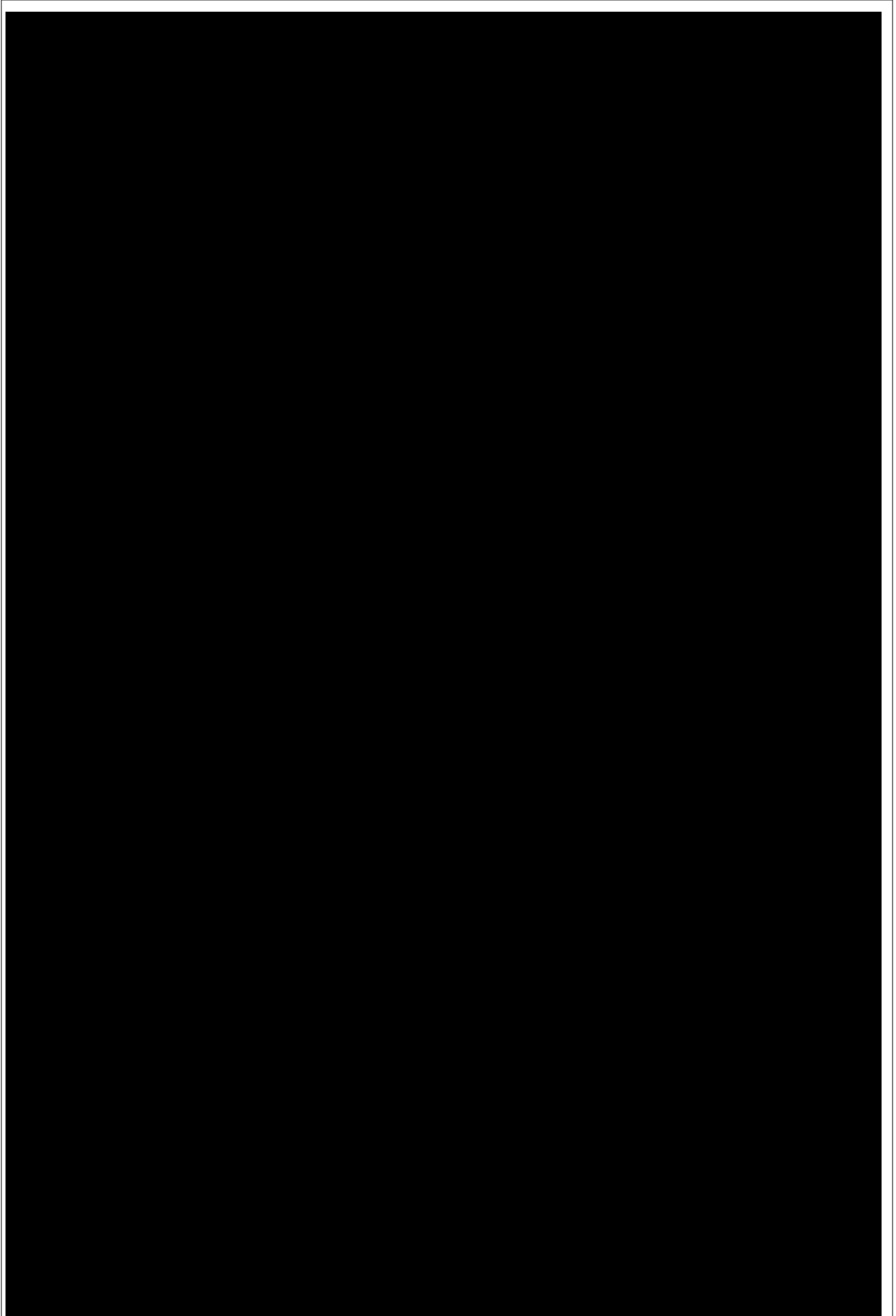
23 A. Tuition reimbursement, yeah.

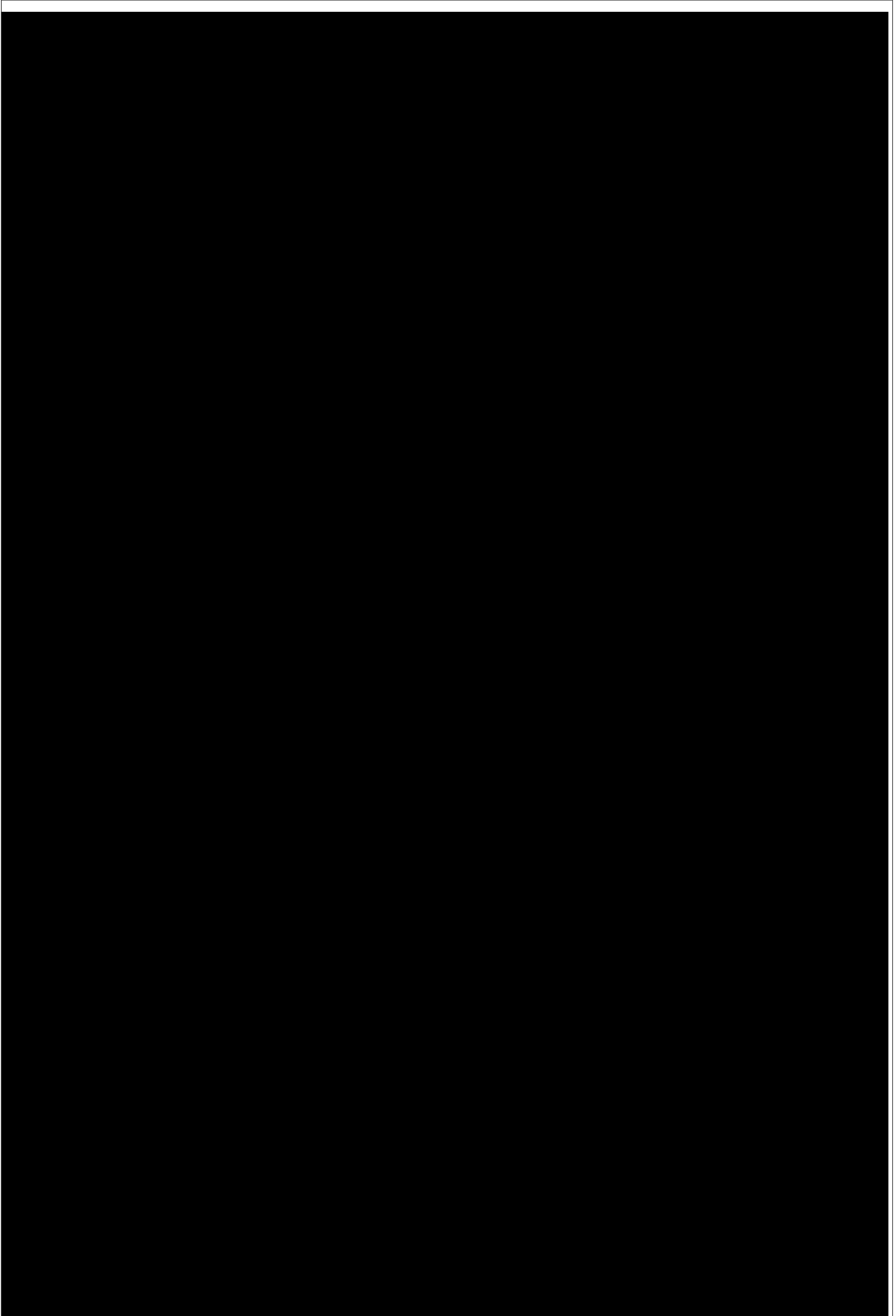


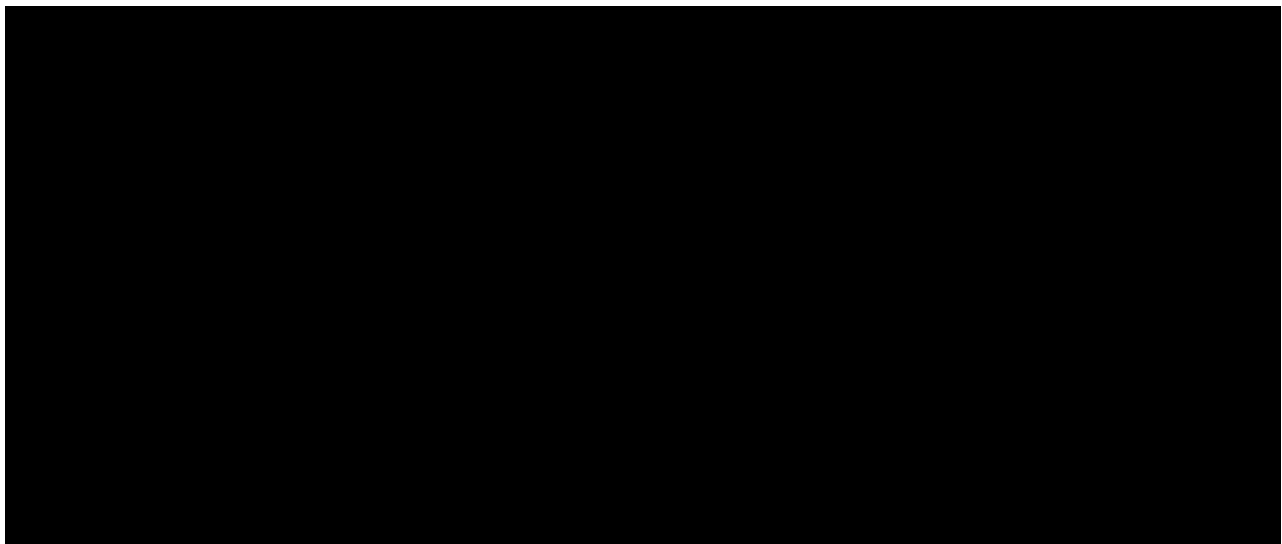












8 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

9 A. Yes.

10 MS. KOSKI: Sorry. Object to form.

11 You can answer.

12 A. Yes.



16 Q. Has the company grown over the time since
17 you've been with it?

18 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

19 A. I mean, we're -- how many years are you
20 talking about?

21 Q. I mean, is the company bigger now than it
22 was when you started as a national account
23 representative in 2009?

24 A. I don't know if it's bigger than at that
25 time. It's bigger from maybe the time that I first

1 started.

2 Q. From 2003?

3 A. Probably.

4 Q. Okay. What makes you say that?

5 A. Because it's a different -- it's almost --
6 how many years is that? I'd have to do some math
7 there. It's 20 -- 16 years.

8 Q. Things have changed a bit?

9 A. There's -- I don't know how to answer that
10 question.

11 Q. Who did you report to when you were a
12 national accounts representative?

13 A. Elizabeth Shefferman.

14 Q. And when did you leave that position?

15 A. 2011.

16 Q. Why did you leave that position?

17 A. It wasn't challenging enough.

18 Q. Okay. What did you want to do?

19 A. So I had returned back to school, and I had
20 more of an interest specifically in business.

21 Q. Any particular type of business?

22 A. Business analytics.

23 Q. What did you do after you left that
24 position?

25 A. I went into the compliance area.

1 Q. Do you recall what position that was?

2 A. DEA compliance analyst.

3 Q. Did you specifically want to work in the
4 compliance area?

5 A. No.

6 Q. Why did you go in? Just because there was
7 an open position?

8 A. I was actually referred to the position when
9 I spoke to HR.

10 Q. Who referred you?

11 A. Lisa Anderson.

12 Q. Do you know why, or did she tell you why?

13 A. She felt that I was qualified with my work
14 history at Anda.

15 Q. Did she give you a job description at that
16 point of what the position in compliance would be?

17 A. It was posted online, public.

18 Q. What was that for, what position?

19 A. DEA compliance analyst.

20 Q. What was your understanding of what your job
21 would be as a DEA compliance analyst?

22 A. Being compliant with the people that you
23 sold controlled substances to.

24 Q. Did you ultimately get that job?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. When did you start?

2 A. I believe it was July of 2011.

3 Q. When you started in July of 2011, did you
4 receive any training specific to compliance?

5 A. I received training for the responsibilities
6 that I had.

7 Q. What were your responsibilities at that
8 time?

9 A. It was learning how to review customers that
10 you're asked to approve to engage in business with
11 or continued engaging in business with.

12 Q. Anything else?

13 A. That sums it up.

14 Q. So as a DEA compliance analyst, your
15 responsibility was to review customers that you were
16 asked to engage in business with or that Anda was
17 already engaged in business with, right?

18 A. We were not, like, for example, asked to do
19 business with someone, but if a customer wanted to
20 do business with Anda, it -- the sales department
21 would request a review.

22 Q. Any other responsibilities that you had as a
23 DEA compliance analyst?

24 A. That is -- that's where I started with the
25 training.

1 Q. Who trained you?

2 A. Emily Schultz.

3 Q. How long did that training last?

4 A. I would say that it was a good one year of
5 working through different facets of the department.

6 Q. What did the training consist of?

7 A. Reviewing customers, reviewing due diligence
8 provided to us by the customer, such as their
9 dispensing information questionnaire, reviewing
10 their limits.

11 Q. Anything else?

12 A. That's about what I recall.

13 Q. So your training was reviewing customers,
14 which meant reviewing the due diligence provided by
15 the customer -- customer including dispensing
16 information?

17 A. Uh-huh.

18 Q. Yes?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And customer questionnaires?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Yes. And then reviewing customer limits,
23 correct?

24 A. Correct.

25 Q. Would customer limits also be called

1 thresholds?

2 A. I don't refer to it as a threshold, but it's
3 what we assign and what we allow a customer to
4 purchase.

5 Q. When you say "we," you mean the compliance
6 department --

7 A. The --

8 Q. -- at Anda?

9 A. -- compliance department, uh-huh.

10 MS. KOSKI: That was a good example of wait
11 until she finishes just so the court reporter can
12 get the full question and answer.

13 MS. ELLIS: Thank you.

14 BY MS. ELLIS:

15 Q. So you said this was part of training. Did
16 you continue to do these responsibilities after a
17 year?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. What made it training, then, in the first
20 year?

21 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

22 A. It was an understanding of the department
23 and what the department's responsibilities are.

24 Q. Were there, like, webinars that you did to
25 understand these things or sessions that you

1 participated in?

2 A. Yes. We went to different sessions.

3 Q. Who would present at those sessions?

4 A. We went to a couple of Buzzeo seminars, and
5 there was various presenters, and we went to DEA
6 seminars specific to distributors.

7 Q. When you say "we," who do you mean?

8 A. Everyone in the department.

9 Q. At that time, how many people were in the
10 department?

11 A. So when I started the position, it was
12 myself, and it was Emily Schultz and Michael
13 Cochrane specific to controlled substances.

14 Q. Anybody else?

15 A. Not -- not in my day-to-day. I don't know.

16 Q. Was your position as DEA compliance analyst
17 specific to controlled substances?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Was that the -- that was part of the
20 position that you had applied to, was a controlled
21 substances-specific position?

22 A. It was not called controlled substances. It
23 was a DEA compliance analyst.

24 Q. Were there other DEA compliance analysts
25 there?

1 A. At the -- they started shortly after I was
2 hired.

3 Q. So who did you report to when you started in
4 2011 as a DEA compliance analyst?

5 A. Michael Cochrane.

6 Q. Do you know what his role was at that time?

7 A. I believe it was executive director of
8 regulatory compliance.

9 Q. Do you know if Emily Schultz also reported
10 to Michael Cochrane at that time?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. So the three of you were the ones
13 responsible for Anda's controlled substance
14 compliance at that time?

15 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

16 A. We were the three in that area of the
17 department at that time.

18 Q. What were the other areas of the department?

19 A. There is regulatory compliance as well.

20 Q. What's the difference?

21 A. Regulatory compliance is customer
22 licensing-specific, facility licensing, FDA issues.

23 Q. So you said you went to a couple of seminars
24 as part of your training done by Buzzeo and the DEA,
25 right?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Was that within the first year that you were
3 a DEA compliance analyst?

4 A. I believe so.

5 Q. Do you remember specifically any of those
6 seminars, what they were?

7 A. They were specific to distributors.

8 Q. Do you remember when they were?

9 A. I don't recall the exact dates.

10 Q. Do you remember where any of them were?

11 A. They were all in Maryland, outside of DC.

12 Q. Who -- was there anybody besides Emily,
13 Michael, and yourself that went to these seminars at
14 that time?

15 A. As we hired more people, they attended as
16 well.

17 Q. But initially, it was you and Emily and
18 Michael?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Did you ever go to seminars done by HGMA or
21 HGA?

22 A. No.

23 Q. Do you know what those acronyms stand for?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. How do you know?

1 A. I know Healthcare Distribution Alliance, and
2 HGMA is just part of the industry.

3 Q. Were any -- did you ever receive materials
4 from either of those groups as part of your
5 training?

6 A. We follow, like, various news topics, and we
7 keep up to speed with different bulletins, yes.

8 Q. So I want to take you back to -- let's just
9 say your first day as a DEA compliance analyst.
10 What did it look like? What did you do?

11 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

12 A. Understanding the customers, the -- what the
13 department is responsible for.

14 Q. How would you get that understanding?

15 A. So can you please be more specific, like, of
16 what --

17 Q. What is -- I'm just asking day-to-day, you
18 know, I want to understand how you evolved from the
19 pricing department and the national accounts
20 management department into the compliance
21 department.

22 A. So basically, I would say a lot of it is
23 analytics and looking at data.

24 Q. We'll come back to your responsibilities and
25 what you did as a DEA compliance analyst in a

1 moment, but that brings us to a good point to ask
2 you about some Anda systems.

3 You've already mentioned TPS?

4 A. Uh-huh.

5 Q. Yes?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And that's something that you've used
8 consistently throughout your time at Anda?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Are you aware of any user guides that exist
11 now or at any point for using TPS?

12 A. I am not.

13 Q. Have you ever done any formal training,
14 besides people sitting with you at a computer
15 terminal, into how to use TPS?

16 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

17 Q. Meaning have you been trained?

18 A. That's --

19 MS. KOSKI: Go ahead.

20 A. The training consists of sitting down with
21 people who are showing you the responsibility in the
22 department.

23 Q. You said earlier that almost anybody who
24 works for Anda would use TPS; is that right?

25 A. I believe that most departments utilize TPS.

1 Q. Do they use it for different functions?

2 A. Every department has a different function.

3 Q. And they would use TPS accordingly?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Is there one particular department that
6 controls the TPS system, that you know of?

7 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

8 A. I believe that everything falls within the
9 IT department if it's -- if it's a computer system
10 or software.

11 Q. When you used TPS in the DEA -- as a DEA
12 compliance analyst, was it different than how you
13 used it in the -- as a national accounts
14 representative?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. How so?

17 A. Because your access is different, and your
18 job responsibilities are different, so you have
19 access in TPS only to what your current
20 responsibilities are.

21 Q. So when you became a DEA compliance analyst,
22 how did your access in TPS change?

23 A. It was very limited.

24 Q. What do you mean?

25 A. Meaning that it was specific to my role with

1 the customer.

2 Q. As a customer account manager, you mean, or
3 as a DEA compliance analyst?

4 A. Sorry. Which one are you asking about?

5 Q. Well, my initial question was: How did
6 it -- how did your access in TPS change? So you
7 said it was limited. Was it limited when you were
8 an account manager or when you were in the
9 compliance department?

10 A. In the compliance department.

11 Q. That's when it was limited?

12 A. You have different access because you're
13 only using basically a customer master.

14 Q. What do you mean, customer master?

15 A. You're focused on the customer and their
16 eligibility to do business at Anda.

17 Q. What is customer master?

18 A. Like, the customer's information.

19 Q. Is master a term for, like, a data set, or
20 is it --

21 A. I refer to it as the customers that we do
22 business with.

23 Q. So when you say "customer master," is that
24 everybody who's -- every customer of Anda who's
25 eligible to purchase controlled substances?

1 A. No.

2 Q. What -- is it every customer of Anda at all?

3 A. It's every customer that has probably come
4 through Anda and been set up at Anda as a customer.

5 Q. At any point in time?

6 A. At any point in time.

7 Q. Is it your understanding that TPS has
8 historical data in it?

9 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

10 A. I -- that has to be more specific.

11 Q. So let's talk about your time as an
12 account -- national account representative. Could
13 you see a customer's purchase history, for example,
14 when you were in that role?

15 A. I don't recall.

16 Q. Could you see how a customer's activity with
17 Anda had changed over time when you were in that
18 role?

19 A. No.

20 Q. When you came to the compliance department,
21 could you see a customer's purchase history through
22 TPS?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Are there other things that you could see
25 when you came to the compliance department that you

1 could not see when you were at the national
2 account -- when you were a national account
3 representative?

4 A. Yeah. I stated before, every department is
5 able to see what is specific to that department.

6 Q. So I guess I'm asking you for some specific
7 examples of what you would see in compliance that
8 you had not seen in national accounts, or vice
9 versa.

10 A. So you would see -- you would have access to
11 the customer's licensing, whether or not they're
12 allowed controls or not.

13 Q. You're talking about when you're in
14 compliance, right?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Okay. Anything else?

17 A. Anything that the -- has to do with the
18 customer's setup.

19 Q. Such as?

20 A. It's also maybe the controlled substances,
21 if they're allowed those items.

22 Q. You said anything that has to do with the
23 customer's setup. What would that be?

24 A. So the department, again, they focus on
25 licensing. They focus on whether or not a person is

1 allowed controls or not, and they focus on, if they
2 are allowed controls, what would they be eligible
3 for.

4 Q. Are you aware of any reporting capabilities
5 in TPS?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. What are those?

8 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

9 A. TPS has the -- you are able to report in
10 TPS. And every department is different, and
11 everything that they want to do is different.

12 Q. So let's talk about national accounts
13 representative for a moment. Do you recall any
14 reports that you were capable of running when you
15 were a national account representative in TPS?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. What were those?

18 A. Proof of delivery reports.

19 Q. Anything else?

20 A. Something referred to as an invoice file.

21 Q. Anything else?

22 A. That's what I recall.

23 Q. Okay. Were those reports that you would
24 just push a button in TPS and they would run?

25 A. No.

1 Q. How would you run a report?

2 A. You would have to say what it is that you're
3 trying to pull. So is it a specific customer? Is
4 it a specific customer type? Is it a specific date
5 range? Is it a specific item?

6 Q. Were there ever reports, when you were a
7 national accounts representative, that you wanted to
8 see, but the system was not capable of?

9 A. No. I mean, I wasn't so much into a variety
10 of different reporting factors. It was whatever was
11 my job responsibility.

12 Q. When you came to the compliance department
13 in 2011, were there certain reports that you were
14 aware TPS was capable of?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Do you recall what those were?

17 A. There were -- I have -- I have to think
18 about that. I'll come back with that.

19 Q. Is there something that would help you
20 recall what reports were available at that time?

21 A. Well, it's because it's 10 years ago, so I'm
22 trying to remember what those reports were then
23 specifically.

24 Q. I understand it's been some time.

25 A. Yeah. It's --

1 Q. Is it fair to say that the system's ability
2 to -- strike that.

3 Is it fair to say that the reports that are
4 available in TPS now are different than the ones
5 that were available at that time?

6 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

7 A. There are new reports created with time.

8 Q. So there have been reports created since
9 2011 in TPS?

10 A. Probably, yes.

11 Q. Can you think of any off the top of your
12 head?

13 A. No, I cannot think off the top of my head.

14 Q. How would you know what reports the system
15 was capable of in 2011 anyway? Was there, like, a
16 list or something that you were given?

17 A. No.

18 Q. How would you know what the system could do,
19 then?

20 A. So TPS reports -- something called a query,
21 and there are different reports that were already
22 created. So you could see a report created.

23 Q. Do you know who was responsible for creating
24 those reports?

25 A. Any --

1 Q. Go ahead.

2 A. It could be any employee who was capable of
3 creating a report in any department.

4 Q. When you were a national account
5 representative, were you capable of creating a
6 report?

7 A. No.

8 Q. When you became a DEA compliance analyst,
9 were you capable of creating a report?

10 A. Capable of authoring a report to be created.

11 Q. What does that mean?

12 A. So it was a little bit more complex, and so
13 I partnered with IT. I partnered with our sales
14 reporting department.

15 Q. Was that part of what you understood your
16 job to be as a DEA compliance analyst?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Were you told that the -- were you told
19 about any specific focuses that the compliance
20 department had at the time you became an analyst in
21 2011?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. What were those?

24 A. Knowing a customer's business, who they are,
25 what they want from Anda, whether or not we would

1 choose to do business with them.

2 Q. Were you told, when you started with
3 compliance, if the department was facing any
4 challenges?

5 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

6 A. I was told that we wanted to maintain
7 standards.

8 Q. What standards?

9 A. Standards of knowing our customers.

10 Q. According to what?

11 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

12 A. Knowing our customers and being familiar
13 with them at all times.

14 Q. Were you told, when you became a DEA
15 compliance analyst, whether there were specific
16 areas that the department needed to improve upon in
17 order to do that?

18 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

19 A. We wanted to collect updated information on
20 everyone that we were doing business with.

21 Q. Were you told that was part of your job
22 responsibility back in 2011?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. When you say "wanted to collect updated
25 information," what do you mean?

1 A. Information in 2011, at that time.

2 Q. Why is that?

3 A. To have updated recordkeeping.

4 Q. Earlier you said that recordkeeping and
5 being thorough is important, correct?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. And that was part of what you understood
8 your job to be, yes?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. So was it your understanding that
11 information had not been updated as well as it could
12 have been previously?

13 A. No.

14 Q. It had not been?

15 A. It -- that was not pointed out to me.

16 Q. Well, you said you wanted to collect updated
17 information. Does -- was it your understanding that
18 there was information that was out of date?

19 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

20 A. No.

21 Q. Then what would the information you were
22 collecting be updating?

23 A. So, for example, if you're reviewing a
24 customer, they're required to provide updated
25 information to you in order for you to conduct your

1 review.

2 Q. Was that entitled a specific project of some
3 sort?

4 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

5 A. So please help me understand. Is there a
6 project that you're talking about or --

7 Q. No. I'm just asking you. At the time, was
8 there a project, in 2011, that you were working on
9 that was focused on up -- collecting updated
10 information on customers?

11 A. I did collect updated information in a
12 project, yes. And then I also collected updated
13 information depending on the different requests that
14 came to our department.

15 Q. So what was the -- was there a name for the
16 project that you collected updated information
17 through?

18 A. So we collected questionnaires, and we
19 collected dispensing data.

20 Q. Was there a name for that project?

21 A. Not anything formal, no.

22 Q. If I said Customer Questionnaire Project,
23 was -- does that mean anything?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. What does that mean?

1 A. I mean, a project to collect questionnaires.

2 Q. Let's go back to TPS for a second. You said
3 you could author a report in TPS when you were a DEA
4 compliance analyst; is that right?

5 A. Correct.

6 Q. So if you wanted to author a report, what
7 would you do?

8 A. You would identify what you're wanting to
9 see in the report, and then you would create a
10 report to see what you're wanting to see.

11 Q. How would you know whether there was a
12 report that already existed that included what you
13 wanted to see?

14 A. I wanted to create my own, so I -- at that
15 time, there was a new type of reporting, and so I
16 used that type of reporting.

17 Q. So let's break that down. Back in 2011, you
18 said you wanted to create your own report, right?

19 A. Correct.

20 Q. What kind of report did you want to create?

21 A. It's called a Cognos report.

22 Q. What does that mean?

23 A. It's a different means of reporting. It's
24 not using TPS to report. It's just -- it's better
25 looking, and it's more efficient.

1 Q. Is it a different program?

2 A. It's a different way of reporting.

3 Q. What does Cognos stand for, do you know?

4 A. No.

5 Q. And when you say it's a different way of
6 reporting to some agency or to someone or --

7 A. No. It's just -- to be honest, like, TPS is
8 an older system, and so Cognos is just easier to
9 look at.

10 Q. So it's a different program?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. So when you open your desktop, you would
13 have an icon for TPS, correct?

14 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

15 Q. Or how would you get into TPS?

16 A. Sign in.

17 Q. Through, like, clicking on a computer icon
18 or sign into what, online?

19 A. Icon.

20 Q. If I were to hand you a laptop today, could
21 you sign into TPS?

22 A. I'm unaware because I'm off-site, and
23 there's different security measures. I'm not sure.

24 Q. When you work from home, are you able to
25 access TPS?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. How do you do that?

3 A. Through a secured website.

4 Q. You sign in with your own credentials?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Those are specific to you at your permission
7 level, correct?

8 A. Correct.

9 Q. And you do that through the Internet?

10 A. Correct.

11 Q. When you say "a secured website," do you
12 have a secured work environment that you access for
13 Anda, or is it just on your home computer, you go to
14 a web browser, and you type in a web address?

15 A. Anda has various security measures.

16 Q. Okay. Well, I'm trying to understand what
17 they are.

18 A. Yeah.

19 Q. So when you -- say you're at home. You're
20 working from home, and you want to access TPS. Walk
21 me through the steps of what you would do.

22 A. So you have to sign on to Teva-secured
23 environment, and then the Internet, and then TPS.

24 Q. So sitting here today, if you had a laptop,
25 and you could access the Internet, you could sign

1 into Teva's secured environment?

2 A. I'm unsure of that.

3 Q. Why are you unsure of that?

4 A. Because I haven't tried it.

5 Q. You have done it from home?

6 A. From home.

7 Q. On your own computer?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Have you done it from any other location
10 besides that?

11 A. No, I have not.

12 Q. Are you aware of your sign-in credentials
13 from Teva?

14 MS. KOSKI: Object to the form of the
15 question.

16 Q. Do you know what they are, sitting here
17 today?

18 A. Sorry. So which -- there's so many
19 sign-ons. Which environment?

20 Q. So if you wanted to access Teva in your home
21 computer sitting at your house, just sitting here
22 today, could you do that?

23 A. I could attempt to get into their secured
24 website.

25 Q. Is there something that would prevent you

1 from doing that, that you're aware of?

2 A. I have had difficulty getting into that
3 sometimes, yes.

4 Q. Such as what? What would cause a
5 difficulty?

6 A. Something that I don't understand. It has
7 to do with Teva allowing you to do it.

8 Q. So to access TPS, once you sign into the
9 secure environment, you said you would go into a
10 website, and then you would sign into TPS?

11 A. TPS is actually not a website, so it's just
12 signing into the application.

13 Q. So it would be in your start menu or on your
14 desktop or something like that?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. And what about Cognos, is that something
17 that you would sign into separately?

18 A. I'm unable to access Cognos from home.

19 Q. But whether you're at home or not --

20 A. Uh-huh.

21 Q. -- how would you access Cognos?

22 A. Cognos is Internet access.

23 Q. And you can only access that one when you're
24 onsite at Anda?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. Okay. What is CSOS?

2 A. It's an electronic controlled substance
3 ordering.

4 Q. Do you have access to that program?

5 A. No, I do not.

6 Q. Do you know who uses CSOS?

7 A. It's various customers who have gone through
8 with the program.

9 Q. What do you mean, "that have gone through
10 with the program"?

11 A. Having it installed and wanting to do
12 business with Anda using CSOS.

13 Q. So what is your understanding of what CSOS
14 does?

15 A. It's electronic controlled substance
16 ordering.

17 Q. So that's how customers would order
18 controlled substances from Anda?

19 A. If they were set up to do business that way.

20 Q. What other way would they order controlled
21 substances from Anda?

22 A. Is there, like, a specific controlled
23 substance that you're talking about? Like a
24 schedule or, like, CII, CIII, CIV, CV.

25 Q. Does it make a difference?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Why?

3 A. Because if they order CIIs, the only other
4 way is, like, a 222 form, rather than electronic
5 ordering.

6 Q. That's a DEA form, correct?

7 A. Correct.

8 Q. So you said Schedule IIs were a 222 form?

9 A. Correct, if not CSOS.

10 Q. Are there any other ways somebody could
11 order -- an Anda customer could order a Schedule II
12 besides a 222 form or CSOS?

13 A. I'm unaware.

14 Q. So do you understand how -- what happens
15 once a customer puts an order in CSOS, how does
16 it -- do you ultimately see that in the compliance
17 department?

18 A. We don't have visibility to that.

19 Q. You don't have visibility into CSOS?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. But you would have visibility into a
22 customer's order, correct?

23 A. Correct.

24 Q. How would -- and just -- I'll stop you.

25 Let's try not to talk over each other. I know that

1 this is the part where you probably are going to
2 know the answers to my questions before I ask them.
3 But for the record to be clear, let's just try not
4 to talk over each other.

5 So let's just walk through the process. If
6 a customer puts an order into CSOS, what is your
7 understanding of how it comes to Anda so that you
8 can review that order?

9 A. It's ordered electronically, and should it
10 need review, if it is flagged in our system to be
11 reviewed, then we review it.

12 Q. So is it your understanding that CSOS talks
13 to -- when I say "talk," I just mean communicates
14 with electronically in some way some Anda system or
15 program?

16 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

17 A. I would assume that orders -- not specific
18 to CSOS, orders speak to the system.

19 Q. What system would that be, TPS?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. So an order -- a customer places an order
22 through CSOS that you do not have access to,
23 correct?

24 A. Correct.

25 Q. But you and the compliance department would

1 be able to see that order at some point, right?

2 A. If it was needing reviewed.

3 Q. If it were flagged, per se?

4 A. Correct.

5 Q. And TPS is the program that would flag it?

6 Let's say back in 2011.

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Now it's a Buzzeo cloud-based program?

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. So we'll talk about these two separate
11 periods separately. Okay? For the time being,
12 unless I ask you about Buzzeo, let's assume we're
13 talking about pre-Buzzeo.

14 A. Okay.

15 Q. So a customer places an order through CSOS,
16 and you would see it within TPS, right?

17 A. No.

18 Q. No. Why --

19 A. So --

20 Q. -- or what would you -- what would happen?

21 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

22 A. Not every order is reviewed by compliance.

23 Q. I apologize. If an order was flagged, you
24 would then see it in TPS?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. What about Remedy, what is that?

2 A. Remedy is a task management system. It's a
3 part of our suspicious order monitoring system where
4 we take the approach of approving customers and
5 reviewing them on the front end, and we have control
6 of any requests that come from a customer to their
7 sales rep, and we review and determine whether we
8 will allow or not allow.

9 Q. Are you aware if TPS and Remedy communicate
10 with each other electronically?

11 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

12 A. I'm unaware of behind the scenes.

13 Q. Is there any overlap between TPS and Remedy?

14 A. Remedy is specific to customers'
15 information. And for our purposes, again, Remedy
16 has different purposes in different departments.
17 For our purpose, it's a request-based purpose.

18 Q. When you say "our," you mean the compliance
19 department?

20 A. The compliance department.

21 Q. Is that a computer program that you are able
22 to access if you're working virtually?

23 A. Sometimes, yes.

24 Q. Why sometimes?

25 A. Because, as I mentioned before, sometimes

1 there are hurdles with getting into different
2 systems from home that I can't explain.

3 Q. So the system might be down, and it just
4 doesn't let you sign in?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Or you may be having some problem with the
7 company intranet or something like that?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. But on a day where things are running
10 smoothly, you could sit at your home computer and
11 sign into Remedy, yes?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And you could also sign into TPS?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And you could access the same information in
16 each of those programs as you would as if you were
17 sitting at your desk at work?

18 A. I believe so.

19 Q. And you've done that before?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Did you use Remedy when you were a national
22 accounts representative?

23 A. Sparingly.

24 Q. What did you use it for?

25 A. There were requests to open a new store

1 within a chain, and that was all that was done.

2 Q. When you would use Remedy to open a new
3 store within a chain, what would you do as a
4 national accounts representative?

5 A. You were asking the company and another
6 department within the company to review customers'
7 information to create an account at Anda. And it
8 went through numerous processes, but in national
9 accounts, you pulled the licensing and provided it
10 to other departments to load, review and load.

11 Q. When you say "other departments," do you
12 mean compliance?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Who -- were you aware of who was working in
15 compliance at that point?

16 A. I did not have a relationship with anyone in
17 compliance. We sent our requests to a group e-mail
18 or a group fax machine.

19 Q. Do you remember what that was?

20 A. Warehouse --

21 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

22 Sorry. Go ahead.

23 A. Warehouse 20 Compliance. It's an e-mail
24 group.

25 Q. So what would you e-mail?

1 A. Hard copies of customers' licenses.

2 Q. And you said it was Warehouse 20 Compliance?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. @Anda?

5 A. @Andanet.

6 Q. So you would e-mail hard copy of a
7 customer's license. Anything else?

8 A. That was all.

9 Q. When you were at national accounts, did you
10 ever help collect customer questionnaires?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Did you help collect dispense data?

13 A. No.

14 Q. Were you aware of whether new accounts -- or
15 customer questionnaires at that point were required
16 for new accounts?

17 A. I don't recall.

18 Q. Do you recall whether dispense data was
19 required for new accounts when you were a national
20 accounts representative?

21 A. I don't recall.

22 Q. Is there anything that would refresh --
23 refresh your recollection?

24 A. We had nothing to do with controlled
25 substances at that point. This was just opening a

1 customer to Anda.

2 Q. So if a customer came in, it didn't matter
3 whether they wanted to purchase controlled
4 substances or not; you just did basic things?

5 A. Basic.

6 Q. Would somebody else vet, then, them for
7 controlled substances?

8 A. If that were to happen, it would be probably
9 a manager who was in charge of the relationship. It
10 wasn't my role.

11 Q. It would have been one of the salespeople
12 that worked with the customer?

13 A. Correct.

14 Q. Were you aware, as a representative, whether
15 a customer was purchasing controls or wanted to
16 purchase controls or not?

17 A. I was not aware of that process.

18 Q. Okay. So we've talked about TPS, Remedy,
19 CSOS, and Cognos. Are there any other programs
20 that you're -- computer programs at Anda that you're
21 aware of or that you've used on a regular basis,
22 either as a national accounts representative or in
23 the compliance department?

24 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

25 A. Those are most frequently used.

1 Q. You said Cognos is another program, correct?

2 A. It's another source of reporting.

3 Q. A source of reporting?

4 A. Uh-huh.

5 Q. Yes?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Who within Anda uses Cognos?

8 A. I have no idea.

9 Q. Did you use Cognos when you were a national
10 accounts representative?

11 A. No, I did not.

12 Q. Did you receive any training in Cognos at
13 any point in your time with Anda?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. When?

16 A. I don't recall the time. There were
17 training sessions.

18 Q. Who would have done those training sessions?
19 Do you recall?

20 A. The sales reporting department.

21 Q. Do you recall what sort of things they
22 trained you on?

23 A. Report capabilities.

24 Q. And this is when you were -- you came to the
25 compliance department?

1 A. I believe so.

2 Q. What sort of report capabilities do you
3 recall being trained on through Cognos?

4 A. Understanding what you could pull by
5 customer or by item.

6 Q. So what sort of information could you pull
7 by customer from Cognos?

8 A. The training doesn't consist of them telling
9 you what you could or could not pull. It's what you
10 are wanting to pull. And again, all accesses are
11 different.

12 Q. So the training consisted of showing you how
13 you could pull things, right?

14 A. Correct.

15 Q. But not necessarily what it was that you
16 were able to pull?

17 A. Correct.

18 Q. So as a DEA compliance analyst, were you
19 able to pull things from Cognos?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. What things would you pull from Cognos?

22 A. Customer information or item information.

23 Q. What sort of customer information?

24 A. Specific to our department, control
25 eligibility.

1 Q. When you say "control eligibility," is
2 that -- what does that mean?

3 A. So if I were wanting to look and see, is
4 this customer currently allowed controls or not.

5 Q. So if you were to pull a customer
6 information from Cognos through a report, would it
7 be as simple as a "yes" or "no"?

8 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

9 A. Say -- please repeat.

10 Q. So I guess I'm trying to understand when you
11 say the reporting capability of customer
12 information. Like, what would that include?

13 A. Things that we managed in our area, so if
14 you wanted to look at licensing, if you wanted to
15 look at control eligibility.

16 Q. And so control eligibility, if you wanted to
17 look at that, what would the report include?

18 A. It would include a "yes" or "no" flag, if
19 they are allowed controlled substances or not.

20 Q. Anything else?

21 A. Whatever information that you felt was
22 important to your report.

23 Q. Have you pulled these reports before?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. What sort of information have you included

1 that you felt was important?

2 A. If they had various documents, so
3 questionnaire, dispensing data, and if I wanted to
4 see what was sold to them.

5 Q. Anything else?

6 A. That sums it up.

7 Q. And you used Cognos to pull that?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. And then you also said item information, you
10 could pull reports, correct?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. What sort of information would you be able
13 to pull out of items?

14 A. What was sold.

15 Q. What was sold to a particular customer?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Would that include what was sold over a
18 period of time?

19 A. If that's how the report was written.

20 Q. What are ways that the report could be
21 written?

22 A. That's however the report author wants to
23 see the information they're reporting on.

24 Q. I understand that these questions are kind
25 of complicated, and it's hard. Why don't I try to

1 ask you this a different way.

2 If I were a new employee coming into your
3 compliance department, and you were training me on
4 Cognos, how would you show me what I could do in
5 Cognos?

6 A. So new employees are not in the Cognos
7 world.

8 Q. If I were an employee who needed to access
9 Cognos whether -- at any point, I guess what would
10 my role be, is the first question?

11 A. It would be discussing capabilities for
12 reporting based on what your training and what you
13 want to see.

14 Q. So you said you have five employees in your
15 compliance department right now, correct?

16 A. Including myself.

17 Q. So yourself and then four other employees?

18 A. Uh-huh.

19 Q. Correct?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Which, if any, of those employees need to
22 know or are able to use Cognos?

23 A. There is one employee.

24 Q. Who is that?

25 A. Latoya Laroche.

1 Q. Why did Latoya need to know?

2 A. Because she's, like, an analyst --

3 Q. So --

4 A. -- senior analyst.

5 Q. If I were Latoya starting in the position
6 that she has now, and you were training me on using
7 Cognos, how would you show me what the system was
8 capable of?

9 A. We would sit together and go through the
10 different ways to pull the report.

11 Q. Would you give me a list of any reports that
12 are currently available?

13 A. Maybe.

14 Q. Where would you get that list from?

15 A. Training, just speaking and training.

16 Q. It's one that you could create perhaps off
17 the top of your head?

18 A. Not off the top of my head.

19 Q. Is it one that would be in a file that's
20 already been created?

21 A. There's reports that have been created.

22 Q. But do you have a list of reports that have
23 been created anywhere?

24 A. I don't believe there's a list anywhere.

25 Q. Are there any other programs besides TPS,

1 Remedy, CSOS, and Cognos that the compliance
2 department -- you have used in the compliance
3 department at any point in time on a regular basis?

4 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

5 A. Those are the ones that are most frequently
6 used.

7 Q. Are those -- are there others that are not
8 as frequently used?

9 A. I can't think off the top of my head.

10 Q. So what's the difference between Cognos and
11 TPS besides, you said, Cognos being a little bit
12 more user friendly and look -- looking differently?

13 A. To put it in, like, easy form, it's fancier.
14 It just looks better.

15 Q. Do you know if there is a reason why they're
16 both used?

17 A. It was just a preference for the person
18 running the report and how they want to view the
19 data.

20 Q. So you could -- is it your understanding
21 that the same data is in TPS as it is in Cognos?

22 A. Correct.

23 Q. Is it your understanding that TPS and Cognos
24 share the same information?

25 A. Yes.

1 MS. KOSKI: Object to form. Sorry.

2 Objection to form.

3 Q. Do you have an understanding of how they
4 share that information?

5 A. No, I do not.

6 Q. Is it your understanding that if you update
7 something in Cognos, it will automatically be
8 updated in TPS?

9 A. You can't update in Cognos.

10 Q. Is it your understanding that if you update
11 something in TPS, it will automatically be updated
12 in Cognos?

13 A. Not all the time.

14 Q. Sometimes?

15 A. So that's maintained by IT, and you're not
16 always able to pull, in Cognos, what is in TPS.

17 Q. TPS includes more information?

18 A. No. TPS maintains its own information.

19 Q. So let's try the other approach again. If I
20 am Latoya, and in my --

21 A. Uh-huh.

22 Q. -- new role as an analyst, I need to
23 understand these programs, how would you explain the
24 difference between TPS and Cognos to me?

25 A. I would say Cognos looks better. And if

1 you're pulling information from TPS, there's a lot
2 of activity in the company, because it's the heart
3 of the company's information, that sometimes if you
4 try to run information, the report will cancel
5 itself because it's too busy, too much traffic.
6 Cognos gives you an ability to run information and
7 not have to worry about that at -- as often.

8 Q. If I'm Latoya or somebody in her position,
9 what would you tell me to use TPS for?

10 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

11 A. TPS is the internal information for the
12 customers and the items that we sell.

13 Q. So what would you tell me to use it for
14 specific to my job?

15 A. We review a customer's profile; we review
16 their eligibility; we review sales.

17 Q. If I'm Latoya or somebody in her position,
18 what would you tell me to use Cognos for?

19 A. Reporting.

20 Q. When you access Cognos, whether you're
21 Latoya or yourself, can you make changes to
22 information in Cognos?

23 A. Changes?

24 Q. Well, you said previously you can't update
25 things in Cognos. I guess I want to understand what

1 you mean by that.

2 A. No, I cannot make any changes to information
3 that you're reporting on.

4 Q. Can you make changes to, say, customer
5 information?

6 A. No.

7 Q. So Cognos is simply a program that you pull
8 information from, not one that you put information
9 into?

10 A. Correct.

11 Q. If you want to put information in about a
12 customer, that would go into TPS?

13 A. Correct.

14 Q. Is there any other way that you understand
15 information goes into Cognos besides TPS?

16 A. I believe they have information -- the
17 reporting capabilities, there is information, but
18 it's not something that I use.

19 Q. You said you believe they have information,
20 the reporting capabilities. What do you mean by
21 that? It's not something you -- what do you --
22 explain that to me.

23 A. They call it, like, a data warehouse, and
24 different departments have different needs and
25 different things that they're looking at and

1 reporting on in that -- in their data warehouse that
2 I don't -- I'm unfamiliar with, I don't use.

3 Q. When you say "they," who is "they"?

4 A. All the other departments at Anda.

5 Q. So that's in Cognos?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Got it. So let's go back for second. In
8 2011 -- we'll just spend a little bit -- and by way
9 of background, we'll spend a little while longer on
10 reports, and then we'll probably take a break for
11 lunch --

12 A. Uh-huh.

13 Q. -- once we get done with this section.

14 But let's go back to 2011. You said that
15 there was a report you wanted to create in Cognos
16 that didn't exist; is that right?

17 A. I don't know if it existed or not. I had a
18 preference to view the report in a different way.

19 Q. What report was that? Do you recall?

20 A. The report that I wanted to view was looking
21 at a customer's profile and sales.

22 Q. Why did you want to do that?

23 A. Because it's part of the job
24 responsibilities within the department.

25 Q. Do you recall the first time you wanted to

1 look at that report?

2 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

3 A. The -- the report had to be created first.

4 Q. The report had to be created. Okay.

5 A. In that -- in that environment.

6 Q. Because it did not exist before?

7 A. In the Cognos environment.

8 Q. It did exist in the TPS?

9 A. Perhaps.

10 Q. Was this report your idea, or was it someone
11 else's?

12 A. It was my idea and preference to report in
13 that environment.

14 Q. Is that the first report you remember
15 creating in Cognos?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And when did you do that, when you first
18 started?

19 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

20 A. I don't recall the time frame.

21 Q. When you first started as a DEA compliance
22 analyst, were you told by Michael Cochrane or Emily
23 Schultz that there are certain reports that you're
24 going to need to look at on a regular basis as a
25 compliance analyst?

1 A. I was tasked with standards that Anda wanted
2 with regards to the review of our customers and how
3 I would ultimately adhere to those standards.

4 Q. What specific standards were you tasked
5 with?

6 A. Recordkeeping, reviewing customers for
7 eligibility, reviewing their sales, and collecting
8 the due diligence that was required to engage in
9 controlled substance business.

10 Q. When you started as a compliance analyst --
11 or a DEA analyst in the compliance department, were
12 you given a list of, say, procedures that you were
13 to follow to do your job?

14 A. We were familiar with the procedures in the
15 department, yes.

16 Q. Do you recall what those were at that time?

17 A. I don't recall what they were at the time.

18 Q. Do you recall if they had certain names?

19 A. No, I do not.

20 Q. Do you recall if they were given to you
21 orally or on a piece of paper?

22 A. I do not recall.

23 Q. Are you familiar with the company's, Anda's,
24 standard operating procedures now --

25 A. Now, yes.

1 Q. -- sitting here today?

2 A. Today, yes.

3 Q. Were you trained in the company's standard
4 operating procedures when you first started as a DEA
5 analyst?

6 A. I don't recall.

7 Q. Do you know what SOP 40 is?

8 A. Yes, I do.

9 Q. When do you first remember becoming aware of
10 SOP 40?

11 A. So those -- the SOP is guidelines for what's
12 required of our department and our position. So I
13 immediately became aware of the requirements and the
14 guidelines for the department.

15 Q. How did you become aware of them?

16 A. Training.

17 Q. By whom?

18 A. By Emily and Michael.

19 Q. You said earlier your training over the
20 course of the year was learning about, you know, the
21 different ways that you needed to do your job, going
22 to some different conferences sponsored by the DEA
23 and Buzzeeo. And now you've added to that list Emily
24 and Michael would have trained you in Anda internal
25 company procedures, correct?

1 A. Correct.

2 Q. Are there other things that your training
3 consisted of in 2011 when you became a DEA
4 compliance analyst?

5 A. It's not training, but we monitor news. We
6 monitor anything pertinent to what we do.

7 Q. At that time, how many people were in the
8 compliance department? Do you recall?

9 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

10 A. So compliance -- specifically DEA compliance
11 or regulatory compliance?

12 Q. DEA compliance, that was you and Michael and
13 Emily.

14 A. Yes, for a short period of time.

15 Q. Did that change?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. When?

18 A. Within a month or so.

19 Q. How did that change?

20 A. There was a new hire.

21 Q. Who was that?

22 A. It was, I believe, Howard, and I don't
23 remember his last name. He was there for a short
24 period of time.

25 Q. Okay. What was his role?

1 A. He was brought in as the director.

2 Q. Did you have an understanding why they were
3 hiring a director?

4 A. No, I did not.

5 Q. Were you told when you took the job as a
6 compliance analyst that they would be hiring a
7 director?

8 A. There was a job posted.

9 Q. There was a job posted, and that's how you
10 were aware of it?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. Did you have a meeting with Emily and
13 Michael, when you started as a compliance analyst,
14 that talked about what was going to be happening in
15 the compliance department in the next few months?

16 A. No.

17 Q. Did you have any conversations about what to
18 expect in the coming months?

19 A. No.

20 Q. They just said: This is your job; this is
21 what you need to do; start doing it?

22 A. Correct.

23 Q. You said that Howard was there for just a
24 short period of time?

25 A. Correct.

1 Q. How long would you say?

2 A. I really don't know. It was less than
3 probably three months.

4 Q. Do you have any understanding of why it was
5 such a short period of time?

6 A. I do not.

7 Q. Did you report to Howard?

8 A. No, I did not.

9 Q. Did you interact with Howard?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. In what way?

12 A. He worked in the same department.

13 Q. Did you have an understanding of what his
14 job was as director?

15 A. The same as ours, same reviews and same
16 responsibilities.

17 Q. Is that the job that you hold now?

18 A. No. He was a director.

19 Q. So what would make him a director and you an
20 analyst, then?

21 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

22 A. At that time? I don't know.

23 Q. What was your understanding of Emily's role
24 at that time?

25 A. Emily -- I don't -- I don't recall her title

1 at the time.

2 Q. What was your understanding of her role?

3 A. She was a manager.

4 Q. So what did that mean?

5 A. She was a manager within the compliance
6 department.

7 Q. And what was your understanding of Michael's
8 role at that time?

9 A. He was an executive director of the
10 compliance department.

11 Q. Sitting here today, do you use TPS or Cognos
12 to report -- pull reports?

13 A. I use both.

14 Q. What sort of reports do you pull from TPS?

15 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

16 A. Sales and customer information.

17 Q. What sort of -- any -- anything else?

18 A. That's specific to what we do.

19 Q. So sales -- what do you mean by sales?

20 A. Customer sales.

21 Q. So a customer's sales history with --

22 A. Correct.

23 Q. -- Anda? And then you said customer
24 information you would also pull from TPS?

25 A. Correct.

1 Q. What would that include?

2 A. The customer's profile, so licensing,
3 eligibility for controls.

4 Q. What would you -- what reports would you
5 pull today from Cognos?

6 A. So as a report, like, author, it depends on
7 what I needed to see.

8 Q. When you go into TPS, are there certain
9 reports that are created in the system that you can
10 just hit a button and say this is the report that I
11 want?

12 A. So nothing is, like, a button. It's --
13 there are reports that are created, and you have to
14 go into these reports. And even though the report
15 is created, you would have to specify what it is
16 you're wanting to pull.

17 Q. And if I were, say, someone in Latoya's
18 position and you were to show me how to do that,
19 how -- you would sign into TPS, correct?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. And you would just walk her through those
22 steps, right?

23 A. Correct.

24 Q. And you said, sitting here today, you're not
25 sure if you could do that or not?

1 A. Here?

2 Q. Yes.

3 A. I'm not sure.

4 Q. Because you're just not sure if you can
5 access that environment?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. But you know that you are able to access it
8 at home?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And then in Cognos, are there -- is a report
11 created every time, or are there certain saved
12 reports that you can just access at any point?

13 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

14 A. So reports are created, but we -- we refer
15 to something as a prompt, meaning the person who is
16 pulling the report has to use prompts and specify
17 what you're pulling.

18 Q. Okay. So give me an example of what you
19 mean by that.

20 A. So am I wanting to look at all active
21 customers at Anda? I would have to specify that I'm
22 wanting to see active customers at Anda.

23 Q. Would you specify anything else?

24 A. It depends on the business needs of what I
25 was wanting to pull.

1 Q. When you mean "active customers at Anda,"
2 what do you mean?

3 A. So we have customers that are now out of
4 business. They're not active at Anda.

5 Q. Active means eligible to purchase or that
6 are actively purchasing?

7 A. Active meaning eligible to purchase at Anda
8 because they are an active customer at Anda.

9 Q. Do you know what ARCOS is?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. What is it?

12 A. They -- it's reporting directly to the DEA
13 specific to narcotics.

14 Q. Is it a program?

15 A. No.

16 Q. Is it -- is it a database?

17 A. No.

18 Q. Is it something that you have responsibility
19 for?

20 A. It's the responsibility of the compliance
21 department, yes.

22 Q. How does Anda report information to ARCOS?

23 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

24 Q. If you know.

25 A. I don't -- I'm not a part of that.

1 Q. Who is a part of that?

2 A. IT.

3 Q. Do you under -- do you have an understanding
4 of how IT gets the information to report to ARCOS?

5 A. I do not. I would assume it's transactions
6 and sales.

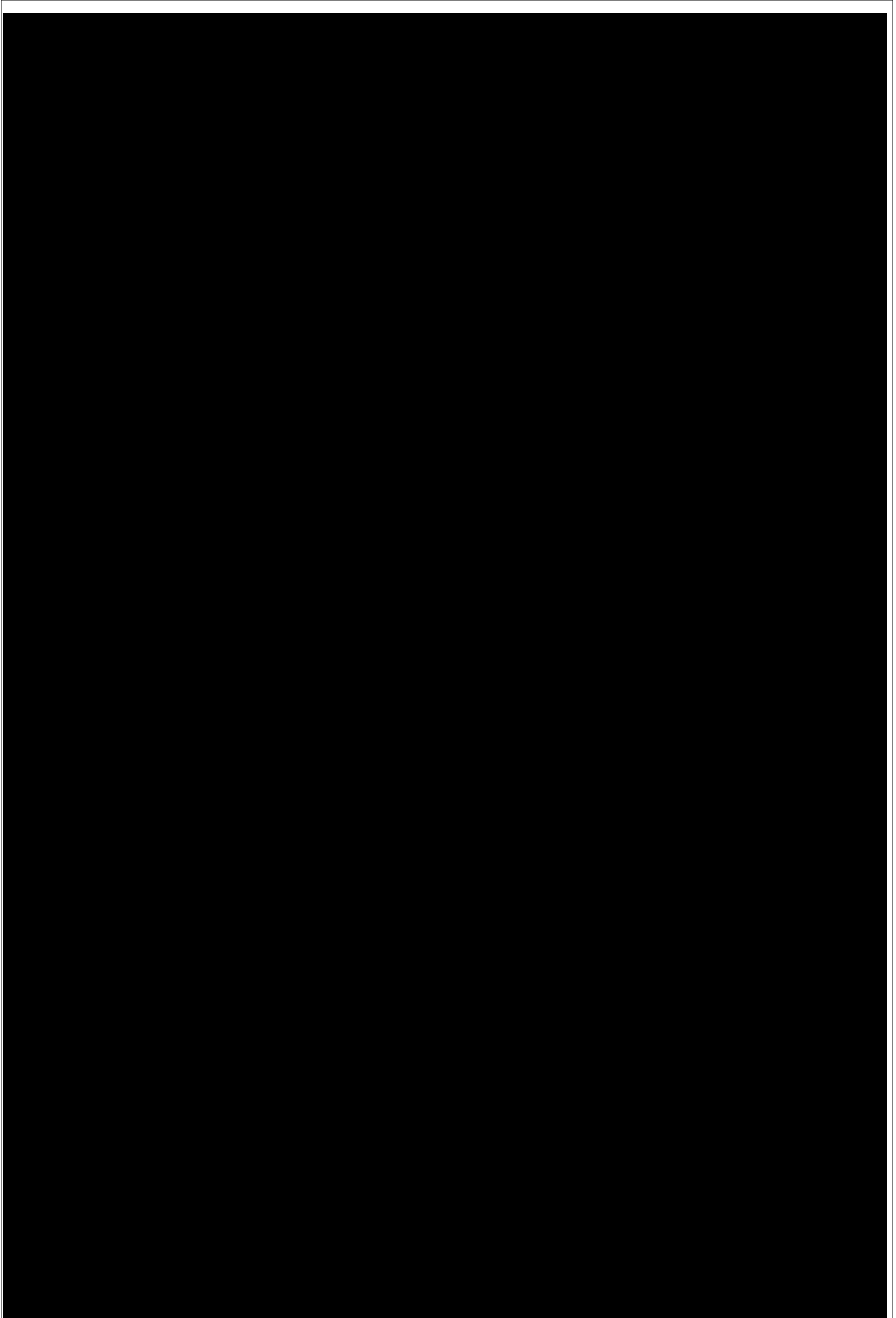
7 Q. Through TPS?

8 A. Yes.

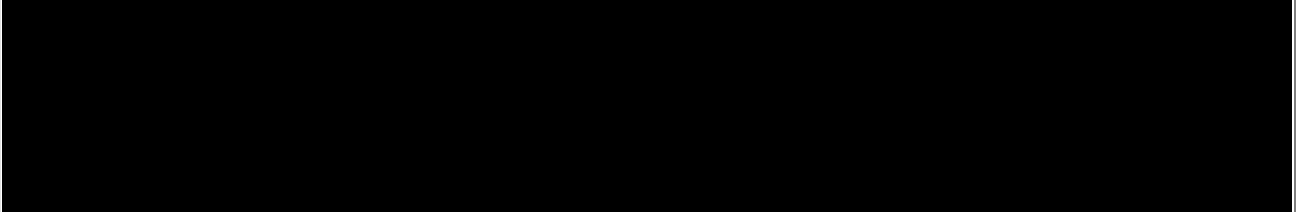
9 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 4 was marked for
10 identification.)

11 BY MS. ELLIS:









4 Q. So you could go to IT and say, I want all of
5 this information from any customer that has
6 information there?

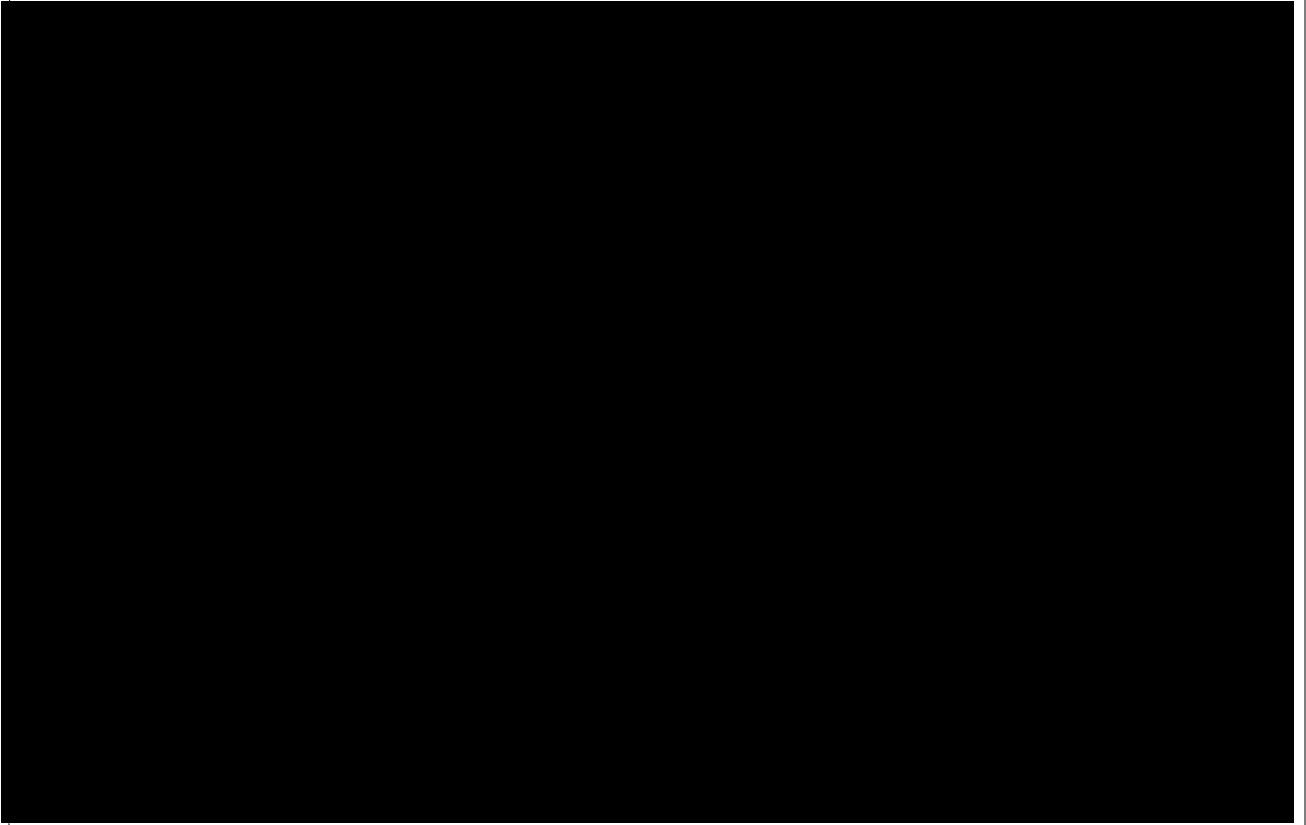
7 A. Correct.

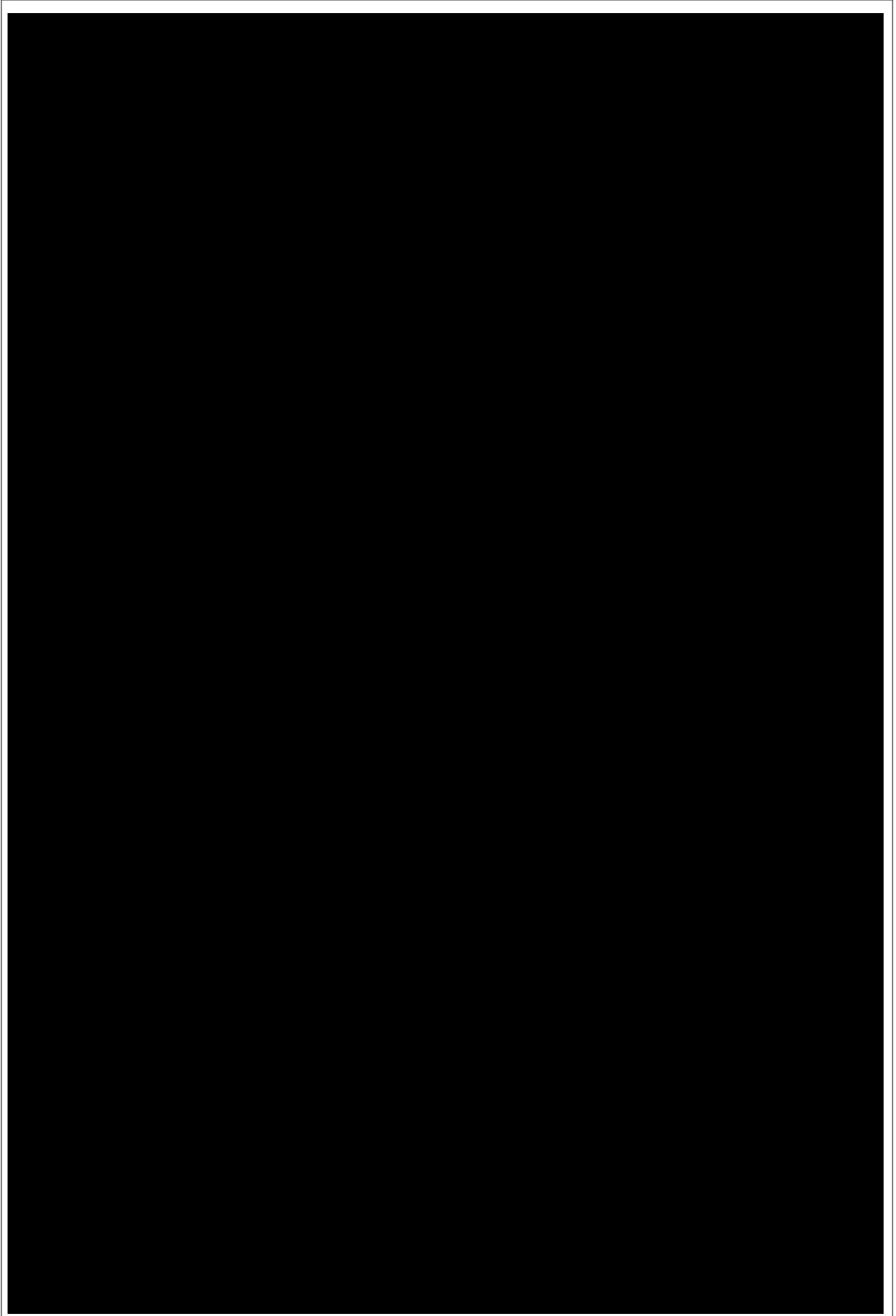
8 Q. Have you ever done that before?

9 A. I have -- we -- in our department, our focus
10 is on our notes, so we look at it customer by
11 customer.

12 Q. You wouldn't look at them as a -- as a
13 group, per se?

14 A. It's not important to our function.





4 Q. Let's walk through that process, and then we
5 may be at a good point to break.

6 So when a customer makes a request to
7 someone in sales, what is your understanding of how
8 they do that?

9 A. If a customer is an existing Anda customer,
10 and they've never been eligible for controls, they
11 may have this conversation with our sales rep. And
12 the sales rep will tell the customer what is
13 required for review of controlled substance
14 eligibility. And then that information is put in a
15 queue of sorts for the compliance department to
16 review the customer.

17 Q. Would the customer use any sort of computer
18 program to communicate with the sales reps, that
19 you're aware of?

20 A. I'm not aware of that.

21 Q. So it would be a conversation over the phone
22 or perhaps --

23 A. Right.

24 Q. -- by e-mail, correct?

25 A. Correct.

1 Q. And then the sales rep would communicate
2 with the compliance department by sending things to
3 a particular e-mail?

4 A. It's possible the customer could submit the
5 information to the sales rep, and they also have the
6 option to submit it directly to compliance by
7 preference.

8 Q. How would -- is there a way that they should
9 do it, according to Anda policy?

10 A. No.

11 Q. How would a customer know the compliance
12 information? Do you talk to customers on a regular
13 basis?

14 A. No.

15 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

16 Go ahead, sorry.

17 A. No, we do not.

18 Q. Then how would a customer just know to send
19 something directly to compliance?

20 A. So on our questionnaire, there is a section
21 that indicates how they're able to submit
22 information to the compliance department, and the
23 questionnaire indicates different requirements that
24 are needed in order to be reviewed for a controlled
25 substance eligibility.

1 And the sales representatives, if we're
2 speaking of today, they're -- they're aware of
3 compliance requirements because if those
4 requirements are not received, then it's not
5 reviewed by compliance.

6 Q. So in 2011, what were the requirements that
7 needed to be received to set up a new customer?

8 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

9 A. Sorry. So for a person who --

10 Q. When you started in 2011 in this role, and
11 you were to receive this in --

12 A. Uh-huh.

13 Q. -- what sort of information would you expect
14 to see from a new customer?

15 A. If a customer was wanting to be approved for
16 controls, they would need to provide dispensing
17 information. They would need to have a customer
18 questionnaire on file. It's also asked that they
19 provide policies, procedures, pictures, and anything
20 other, that they're specifically requesting to be
21 reviewed.

22 Q. And how did you know, as a new DEA
23 compliance analyst, that that's what the customer
24 needed to submit?

25 A. Remedy indicates what is required, and you

1 know because that's part of your training to the
2 standards that are required to review a new customer
3 to controls.

4 Q. So when you say "standards," what are you
5 referring to?

6 A. Procedures, standards, requirements.

7 Q. Is there a specific procedure?

8 A. The procedure to -- so, sorry, if I'm
9 following, are you saying, like, is there something
10 outlined or in training?

11 Q. Outlined, is there something outlined that
12 you would know as a reference? Say, I'm a new DEA
13 compliance analyst. I need to know what it takes to
14 set up a new customer. Is there something I can go
15 to see what that list required?

16 A. At the time, it was training, and again,
17 Remedy states those requirements. So any time that
18 you're reviewing any task on the front end as part
19 of our suspicious order monitoring, it's required
20 that those documents are provided in order for us to
21 review it.

22 Q. So when you say it was training, you mean
23 there wasn't, like, a procedure you could look at to
24 say this is what's required, correct?

25 MS. KOSKI: Object to form. You mean a

1 written procedure?

2 MS. ELLIS: Yes.

3 A. At the time, it was training on what are the
4 standards and requirements.

5 Q. Are you aware of who had set the
6 requirements in Remedy at that point?

7 A. I'm not aware.

8 Q. Are you aware of whether there were any
9 written procedures that governed the requirements
10 that were in Remedy at that time?

11 A. At that point, no.

12 Q. You don't know, or there weren't any?

13 A. At that point, it was not something that I
14 was aware of.

15 MS. ELLIS: This is probably a good time for
16 a break.

17 MS. KOSKI: Okay. I heard noise at the
18 door.

19 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 12:27 p.m.
20 We're going now off the record.

21 (Recess from 12:27 p.m. until 1:06 p.m.)

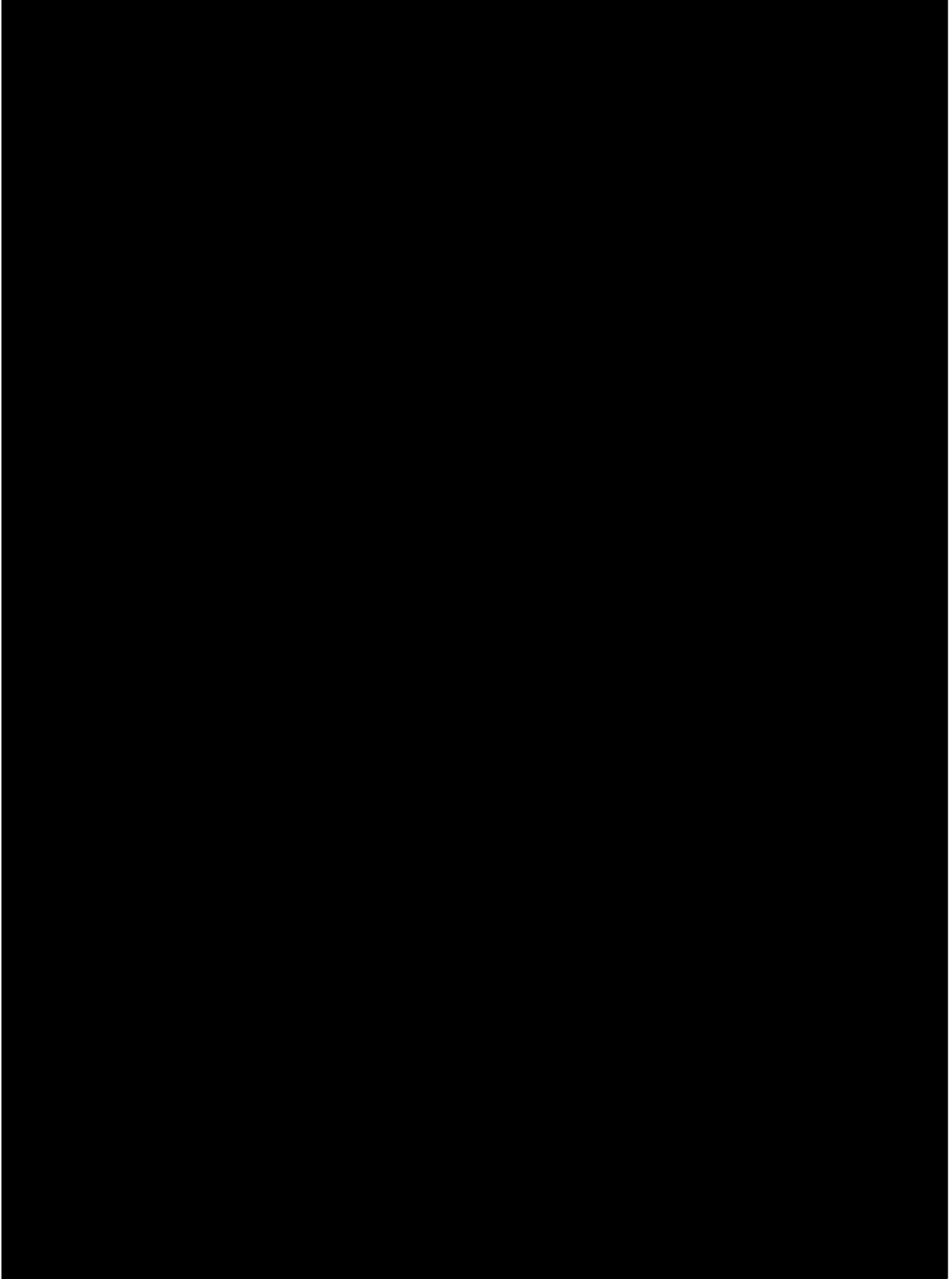
22 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 1:06 p.m.
23 We're now back on the video record.

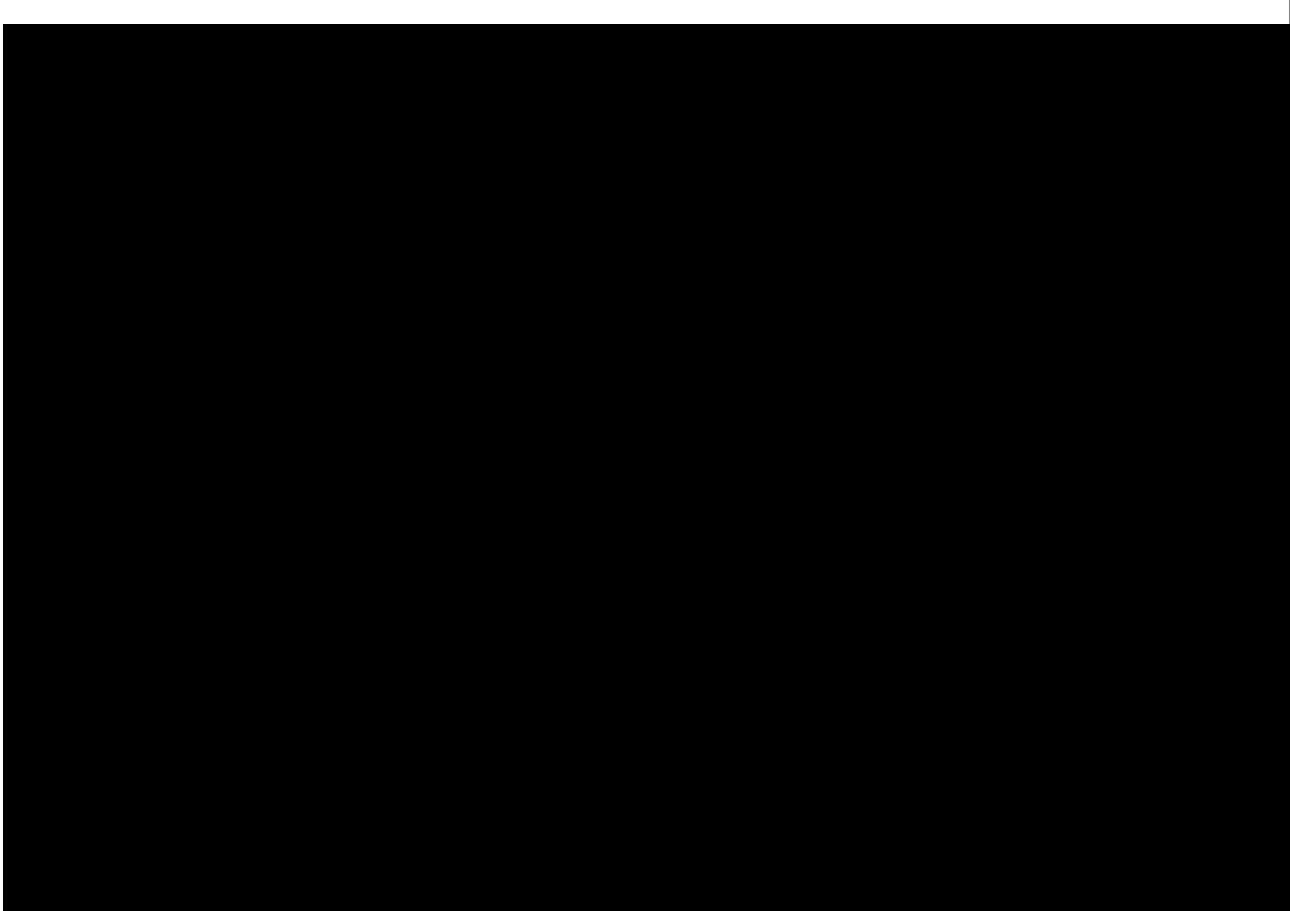
24 BY MS. ELLIS:

25 Q. Sabrina, I'm going to direct you back to

1 Exhibit 4 for a moment.

2 A. Okay.





13 Q. Who is Mary Barber?

14 A. She was a compliance analyst. She's no
15 longer with Anda.

16 Q. Did she work -- did she work under you? Did
17 she report to you?

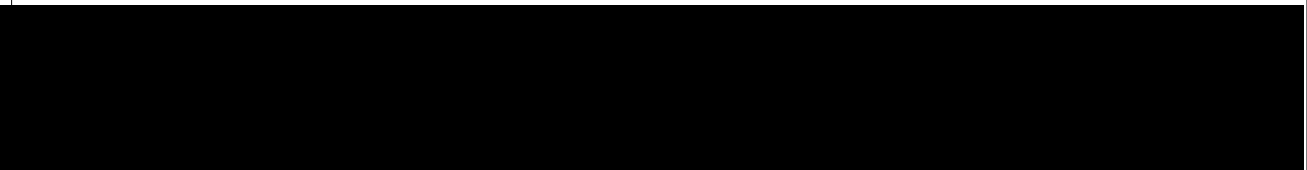
18 A. No, she did not.

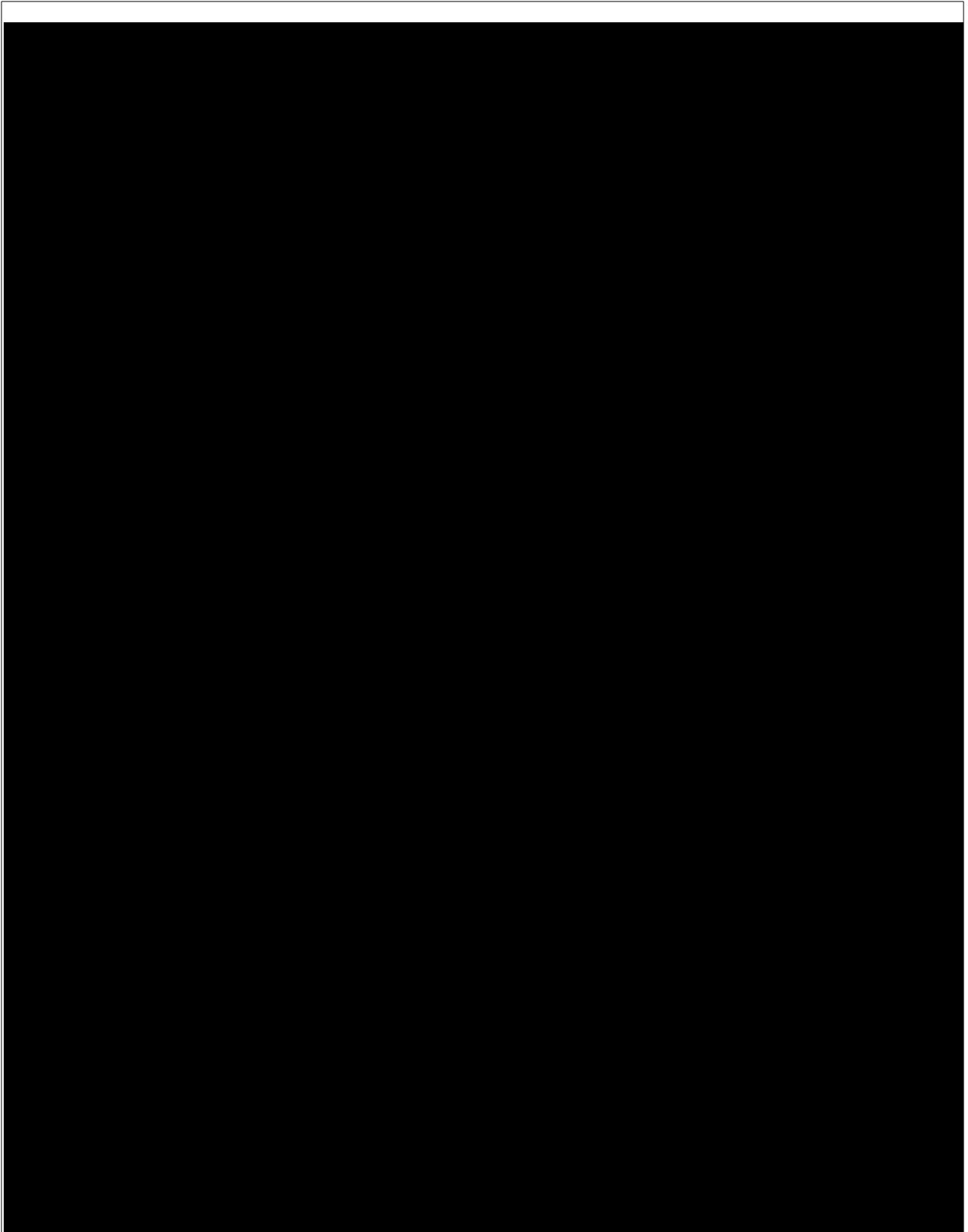
19 Q. Were you in the same position?

20 A. She was a compliance analyst, and we were in
21 the same position for a short time.

22 Q. So your jobs would have been the same?

23 A. Correct.





23 Q. When you started as a DEA compliance analyst

24 in 2011, were you able to make compliance notes?

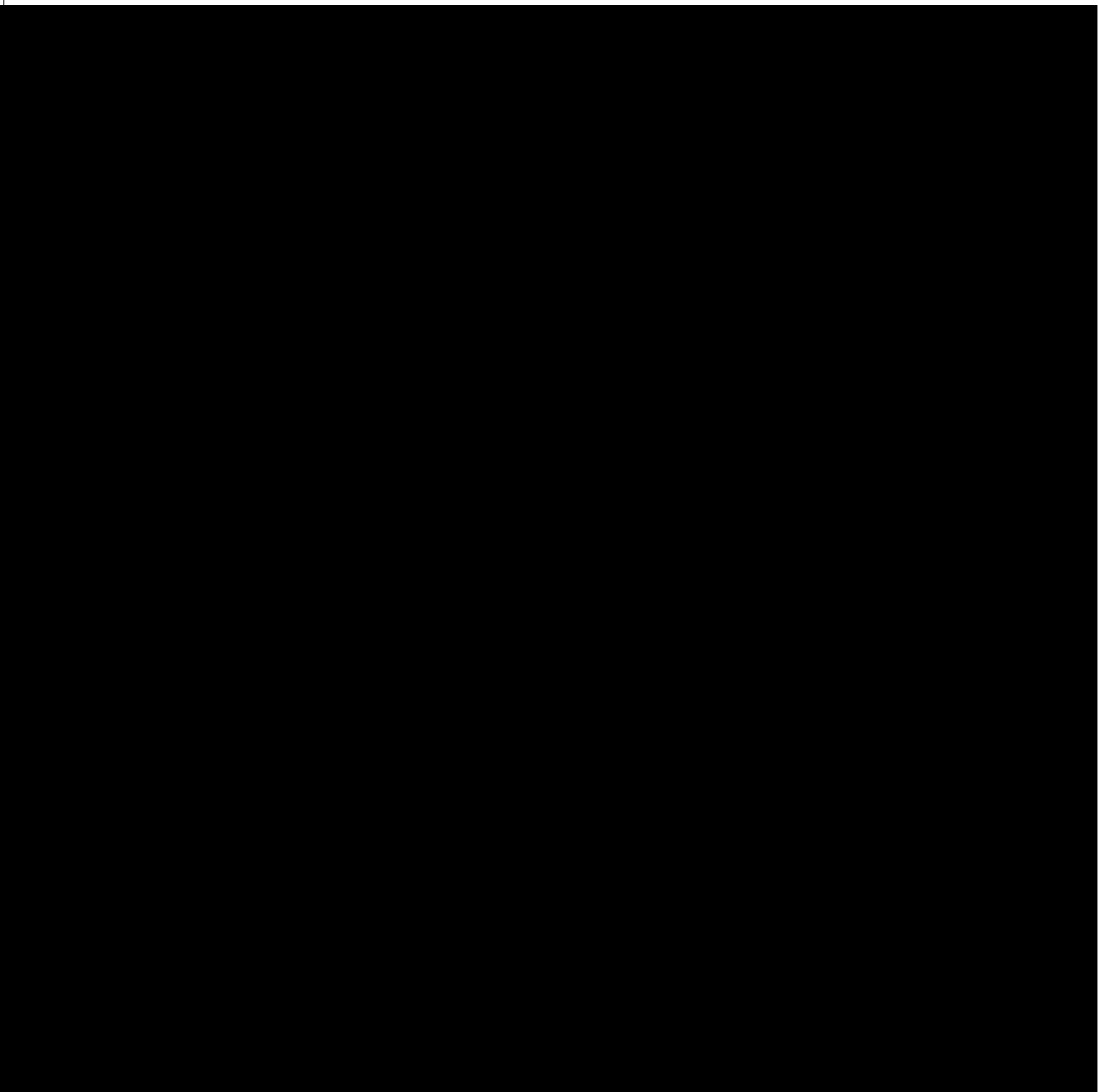
25 A. Yes.

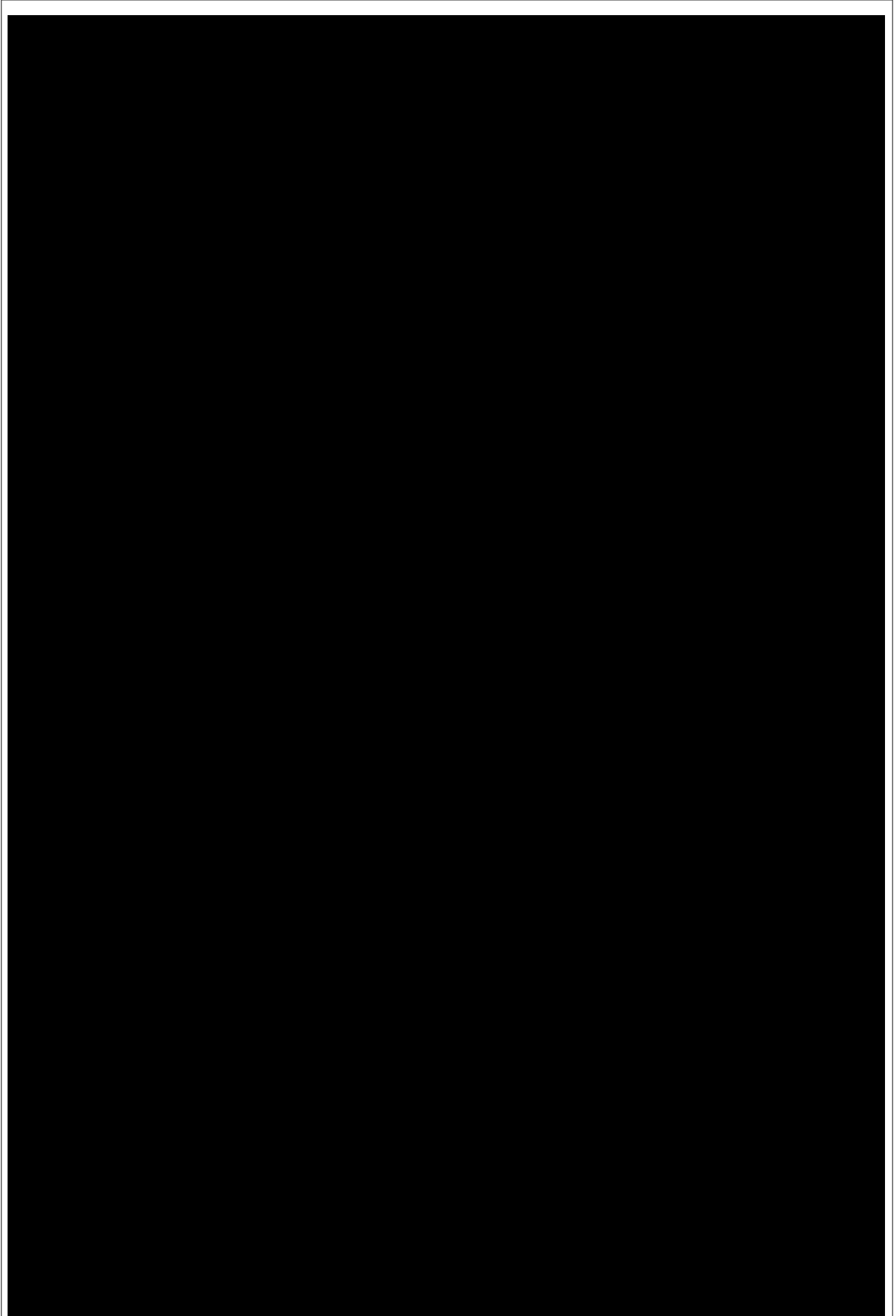
1 Q. Since you've been in the compliance
2 department, have you seen compliance notes in TPS
3 prior to -- that were dated prior to 2011?

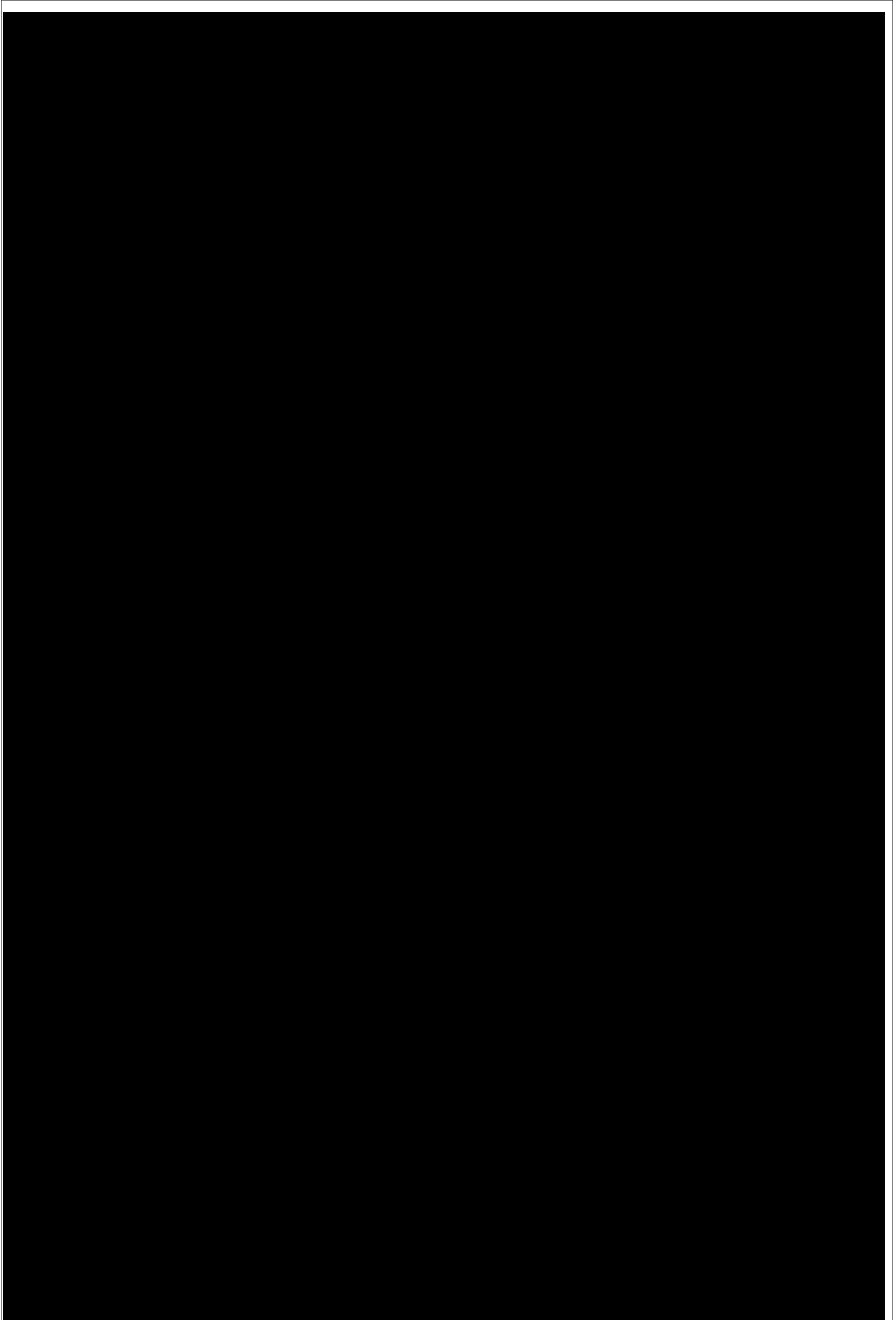
4 A. I believe so.

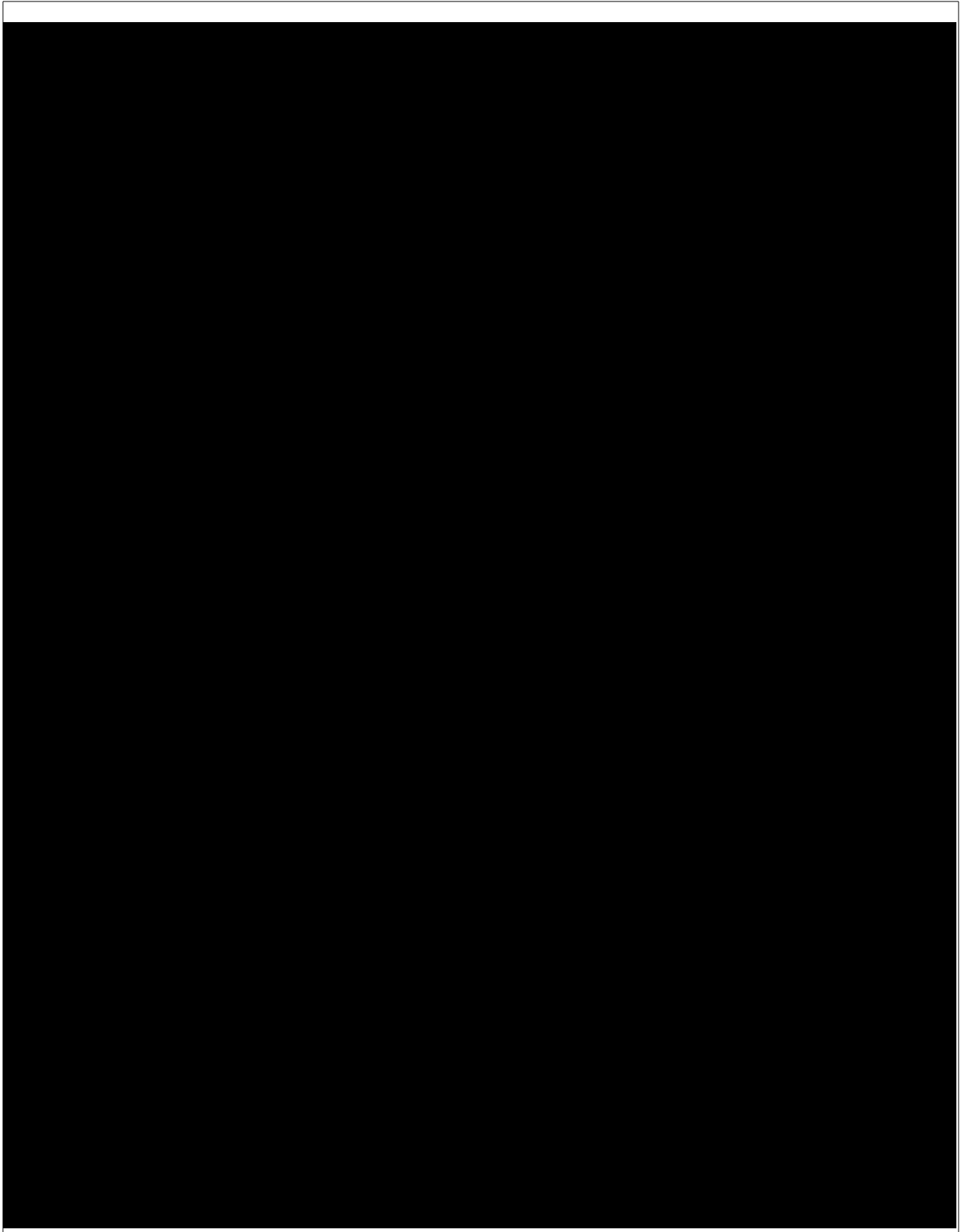
5 Q. Do you recall the earliest or any sort of
6 date prior to 2011 that you recall seeing in a
7 compliance note field?

8 A. I don't recall how -- how old they are.









23 Q. So you testified earlier that due diligence
24 can happen at two times: One, when a customer
25 applies to purchase controls for the first time,

1 correct?

2 A. Correct.

3 Q. And, two, if a customer would like -- has
4 not purchased controls before and would like to
5 purchase controls, correct?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. And so that might be an existing customer
8 that just wants to add a new product, right?

9 A. A new product family, correct.

10 Q. Any other times that you might do due
11 diligence for a customer?

12 A. Upon request.

13 Q. What do you mean by "request"?

14 A. If compliance requests it for whatever
15 reason.

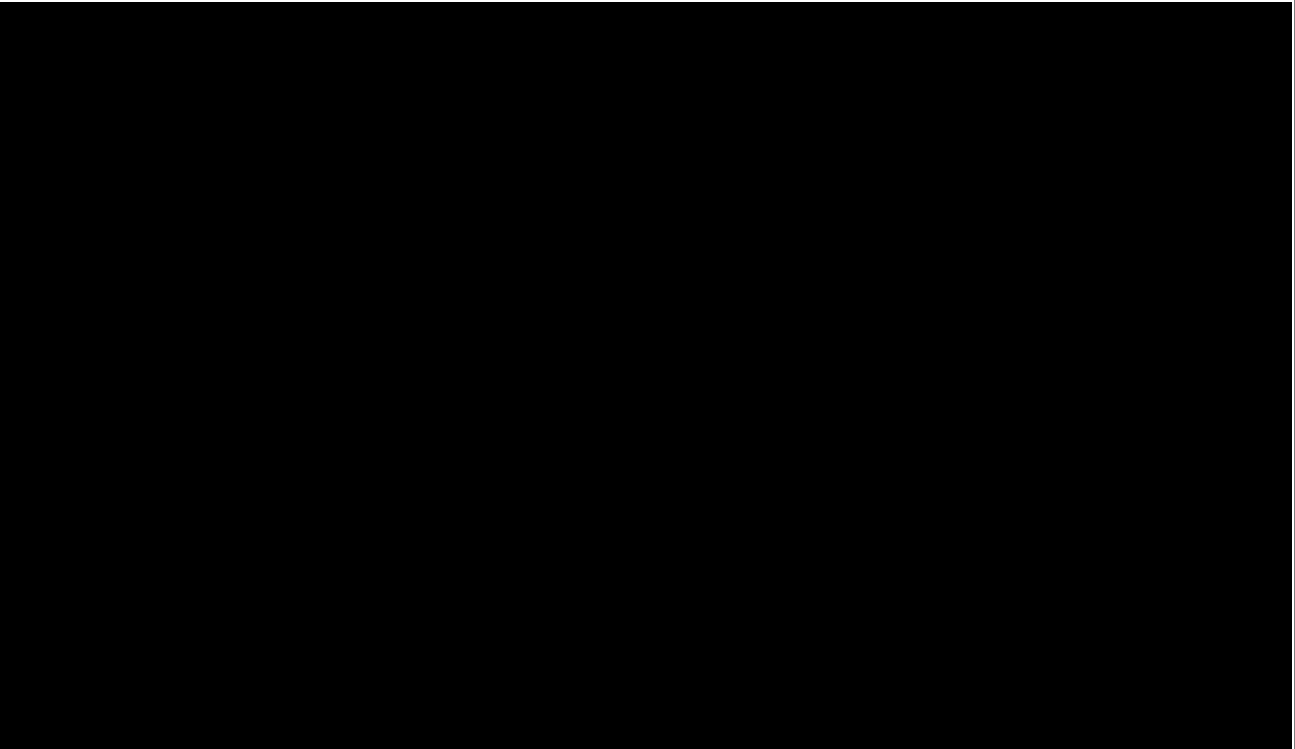
16 Q. What sort of reasons would compliance
17 request it for?

18 A. It could be a sales rep-initiated request.
19 It could be a customer's question through their
20 sales rep. I can't speculate, but something would
21 make us look into something further.

22 Q. Well, I'm not asking you to speculate. I'm
23 asking you if you can recall some examples of when
24 you might have received one of those requests from
25 the sales department and what those requests would

1 have been.

2 A. So, like, in this example, if oxycodone was
3 denied, somebody seemed to have requested it. And
4 if you see the previous note, you would probably be
5 interested in understanding their current state of
6 business, their business overall, and you would want
7 to look into it.



18 Q. So when you log into Remedy, do you -- is
19 there, like, a -- what do you see?

20 A. It's a queue of sorts where the different
21 types of requests are entered by the sales rep for
22 our review.

23 Q. So you log into Remedy, and you see sort of
24 a queue. Is that a queue that's shared with you
25 alone as a compliance analyst, or is it shared with

1 the compliance department, and multiple analysts see
2 the same thing?

3 A. Compliance analysts have access to the same
4 queue.

5 Q. So is this something, as a compliance
6 analyst, that you would do on a daily basis, log
7 into Remedy?

8 A. No.

9 Q. When would you log into Remedy?

10 A. So it would be the person who is -- that is
11 their core responsibility, is reviewing the pharmacy
12 sales rep requests.

18 Q. So when you began in the compliance
19 department in 2011, was this the system that was
20 followed at that point?

21 A. Please explain "the system" as far as --

22 Q. Well, you said there was one person assigned
23 to review the sales rep requests that came through
24 Remedy. Was that what was done in 2011?

25 A. No. In 2011 it was a shared effort.

1 Q. So what does that mean?

2 A. That means that in 2011, Emily Schultz was
3 there, and I came into the department. And then in
4 addition, Mary came, I believe, in in 2012, so --

5 Q. So in 2011, if a Anda customer who had been
6 a customer, but had never purchased controls and
7 wanted to purchase controls, that customer would
8 talk to their sales rep, right?

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. And then that sales rep would put in a
11 request to the compliance department, right?

12 A. Correct.

13 Q. And they would do that using Remedy,
14 correct?

15 A. That is what should happen, yes.

16 Q. There are other ways that it could happen?

17 A. It should not, no. That should be how it
18 works, yes.

19 Q. But were there other ways? Whether it
20 should happen or not, did it --

21 A. I can't answer that. You would hope it's
22 not in an e-mail, but this is what was required at
23 the time.

24 Q. But it could have been in an e-mail?

25 A. I don't know.

1 Q. Do you ever recall it being in an e-mail?

2 A. There have been instances where people
3 request something in an e-mail, but it was always
4 asked to be entered into Remedy.

5 Q. So in any event, this system that -- the
6 Anda compliance system, whether -- as it was laid
7 out through training that you testified earlier, was
8 that sales reps would make requests through Remedy,
9 right?

10 A. Correct.

11 Q. And you don't know that that was on any sort
12 of written policy or paper anywhere, right?

13 A. Sorry?

14 Q. So, like, if a sales rep e-mailed you a
15 request from a customer, and you wanted them to put
16 it in Remedy instead --

17 A. Uh-huh.

18 Q. -- would you just tell them to put it in
19 Remedy instead, or would you say, per this policy
20 located in this place?

21 A. It would not be a policy. It would be a
22 compliance requirement.

23 Q. So those weren't written down somewhere for
24 sales reps to reference?

25 A. Other than instruction by our department and

1 an awareness of what's required by our department.

2 Q. That's the only way a sales rep would know?

3 A. Right.

4 Q. So at that point, let's assume that the
5 sales rep makes the request through Remedy, and it
6 was you and Emily Schultz. You said it was a shared
7 responsibility to review that request, right?

8 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

9 A. There was shared access to Remedy.

10 Q. So you each had your own log-in?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. But you would see the same information?

13 A. You could see the same information.

14 Q. So do you recall when that changed?

15 A. Sorry. When what part changed?

16 Q. I guess it was when you -- when you couldn't
17 see the same information. You didn't have shared
18 access.

19 A. Well, the department -- anyone in the
20 department has access to log into Remedy within the
21 DEA compliance side.

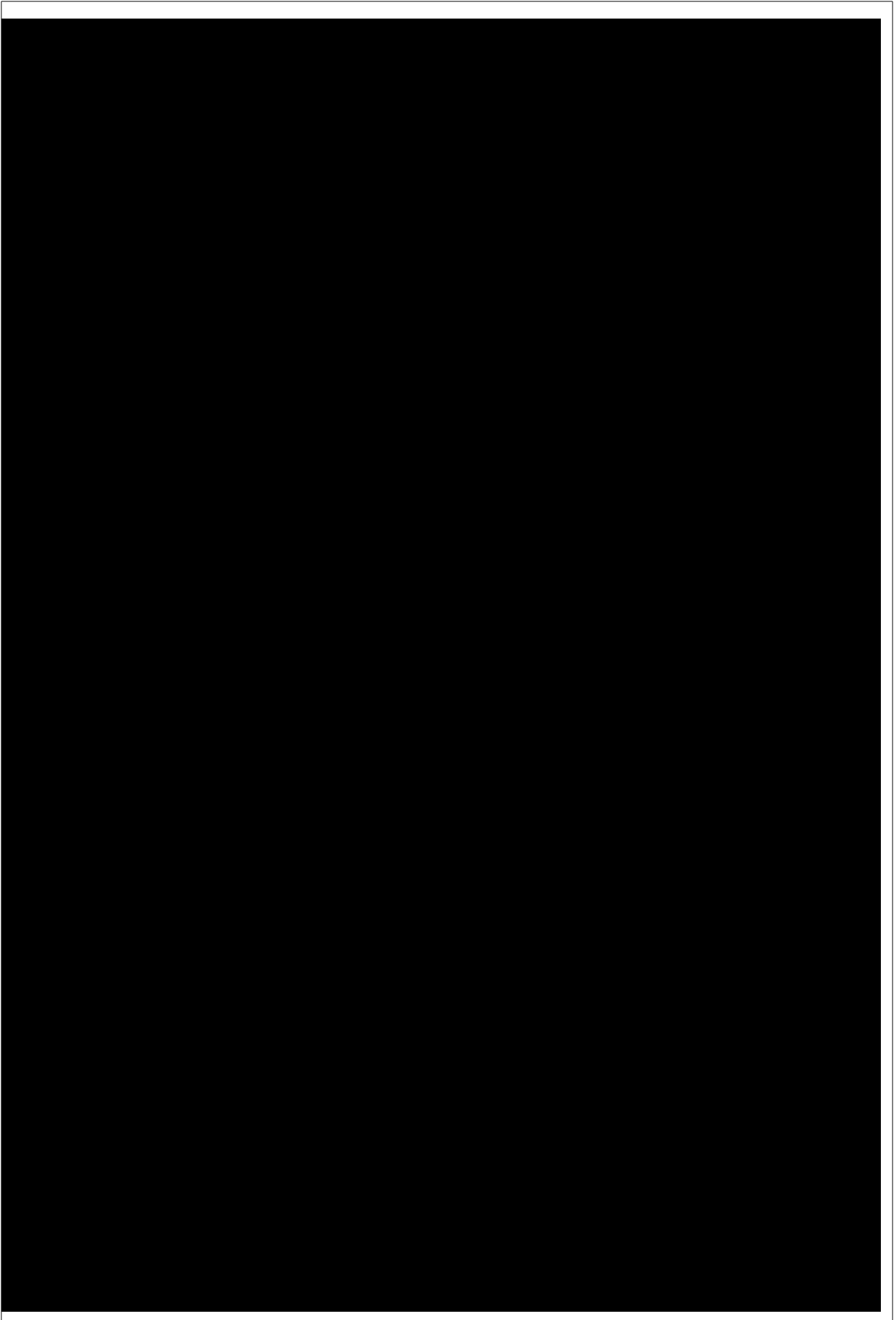
22 Q. But I think you testified earlier that at
23 some point in time, it changed, like, you
24 individually could only see certain things at some
25 point now, or you all still see the same

1 information?

2 A. You could -- you could still all log into

3 Remedy.





4 Q. So let's take those one at a time. You
5 would, one, collect dispensing data, you said,
6 right?

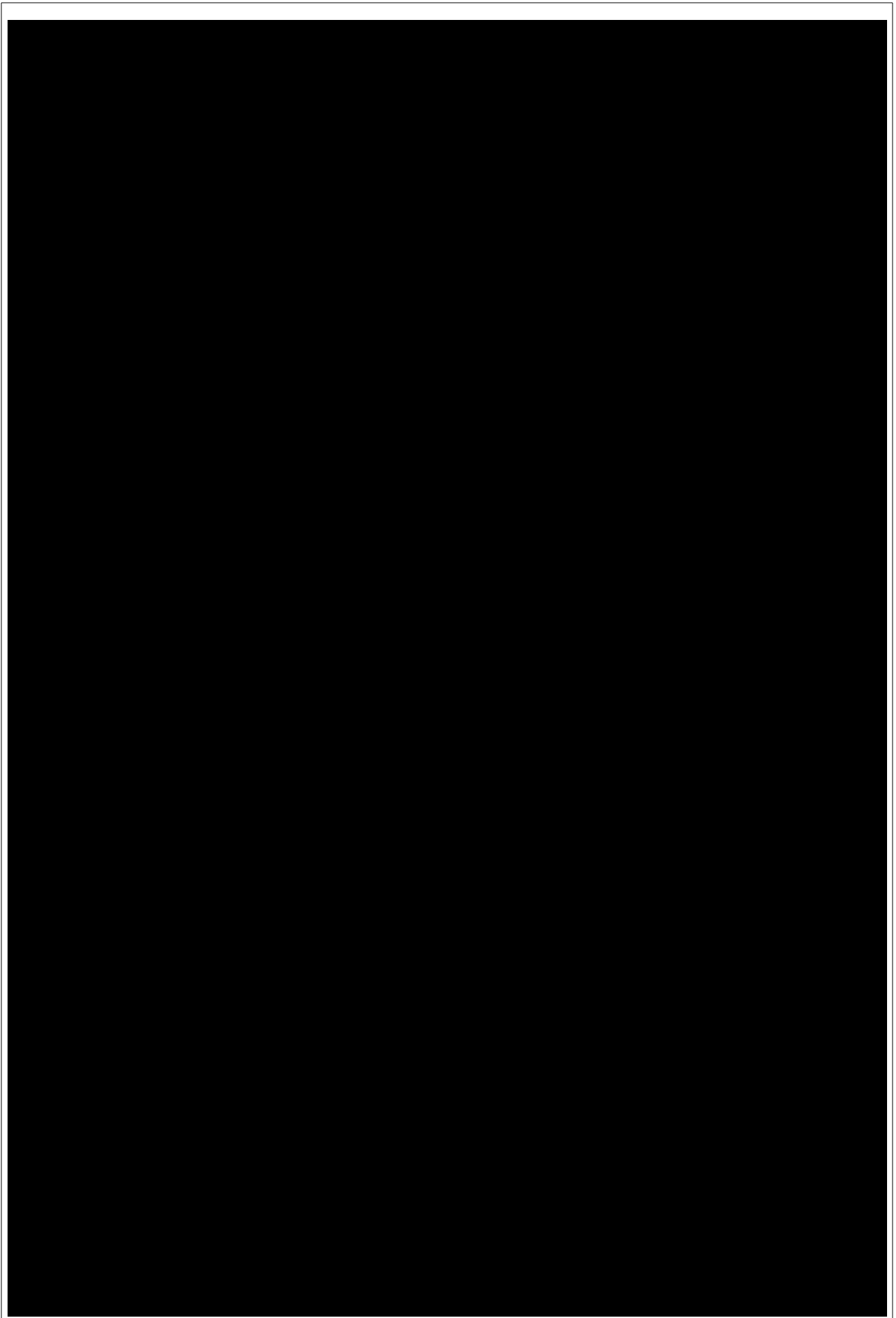
7 A. But the time difference is not -- is not --
8 in this situation, it's within, it looks like, three
9 months, so --

10 Q. And why -- why is that significant to you?

11 A. It's significant because the data is not
12 outdated.

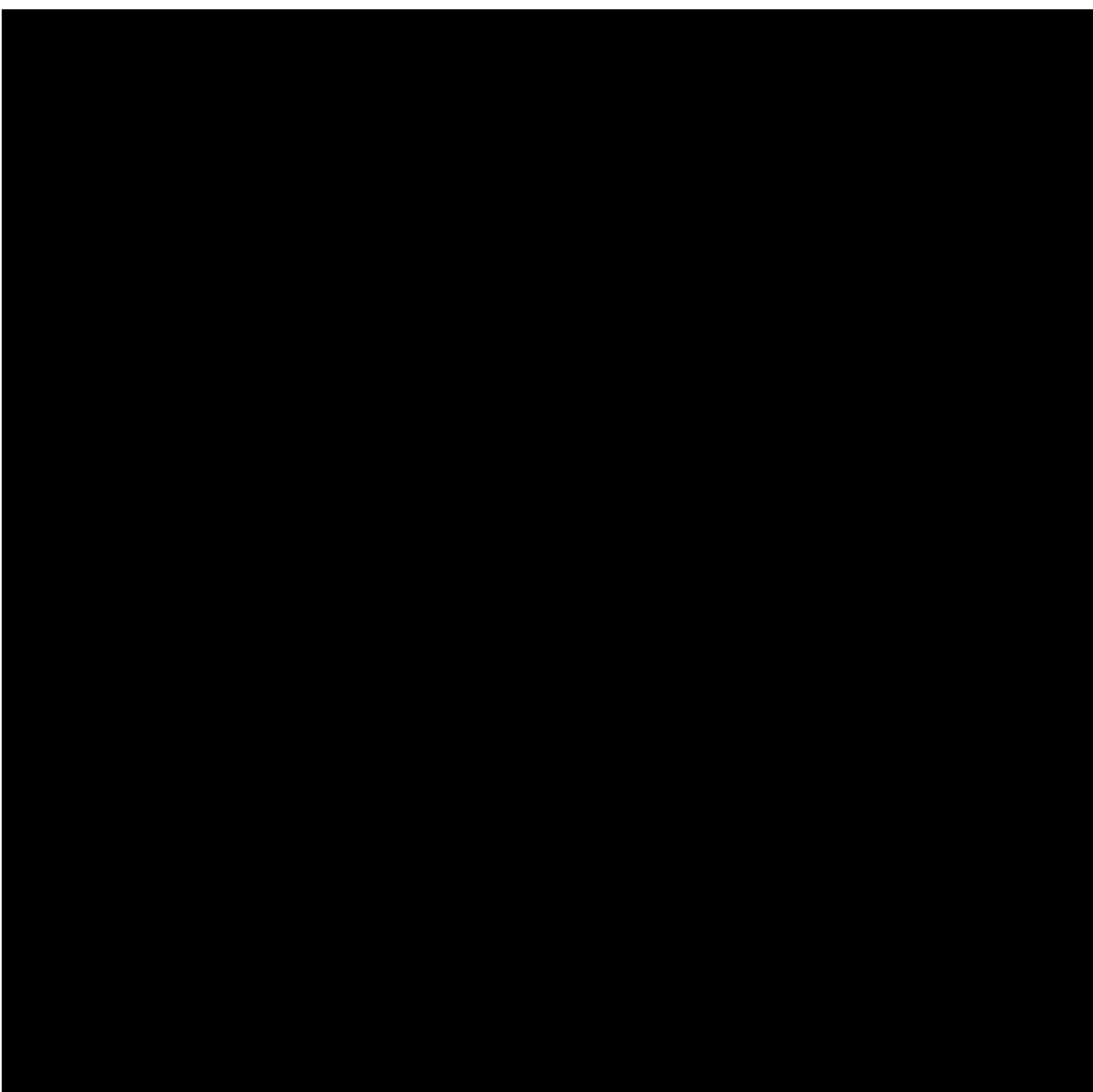
13 Q. When does it become outdated? Is there a
14 certain time frame?

15 A. It's your discretion with each customer.



1 Q. So one analyst could potentially find that
2 enough time had passed; whereas a different analyst
3 would find that enough time had not passed. Is that
4 fair?

5 A. I -- I don't know that. I don't know what
6 they would feel.



24 Q. Okay. That's fair. But I'm, again, asking
25 you -- and remember, I'm not trying to be difficult

1 here. But at the beginning, I said I want to talk
2 about those things, but first I want to ensure we
3 get this question answered.

4 Analysts could come to different
5 conclusions, right?

6 A. Of course.

7 Q. So you said you would look at dispensing
8 data. There would be changes in the business that
9 you would look at, such as ownership or new
10 locations or other information like that. Right?

11 A. So when you're reviewing a customer for
12 control eligibility, you're looking at control and
13 noncontrol ratio.

14 Q. And what do you mean by that?

15 A. The ratio of controlled pills dispensed in
16 relation to the nonprescription or prescription
17 drugs that are not controlled substances.

18 Q. And what are you looking for in that ratio?

19 A. Pills, like, the pills -- pill volume
20 dispensed.

21 Q. So a certain percentage of pills dispensed
22 being controlled substances would raise a red flag,
23 per se?

24 A. It's not necessarily a percentage. It's
25 looking at the top items and top pill volume

1 dispensed.

2 Q. Why is that important?

3 A. Because it indicates the majority of the
4 pill volume going in and out of a pharmacy.

5 Q. Why is that important?

6 A. Because for the purposes of our department,
7 we're reviewing someone for controlled substances.

8 Q. And so what would the pill volume going out
9 of a pharmacy, if there was a higher number of
10 controls and noncontrols, indicate to you, as a
11 compliance analyst?

12 A. It can indicate a lot of things. So if it's
13 a special pharmacy, if it's oncology, if there's
14 different situations, it could make total sense and
15 be justified.

16 If there isn't anything that stands out as
17 an explanation or a justification, based on the type
18 of specialization a pharmacy has, then you would
19 look at it and say there's a lot of controlled
20 substances.

21 Q. And if there were a lot of controlled
22 substances, what would that indicate to you, as a
23 compliance analyst?

24 A. We're always looking to evaluate risk.

25 Q. And a lot of controlled substances would

1 indicate a higher risk?

2 A. Of course.

3 Q. Why?

4 A. Because we're discussing selling to a
5 customer controlled substances.

6 Q. And when you say "risks," what do you mean,
7 risks of what?

8 A. So we're supposed to be knowing who we're
9 selling to, and we're supposed to be aware of who
10 we're selling to. And we have to feel comfortable
11 with their business, so if they're wanting to apply
12 for controlled substance eligibility with us, and we
13 see that they're dispensing a lot of controlled
14 substances, we would need to understand, number one,
15 why they want to do business with Anda, number two,
16 why they have that volume.

17 Q. And the risk that you're referring to is
18 that somehow those controlled substances would be
19 misused?

20 A. That's always a possibility.

21 Q. That somehow they would not go into
22 treatment as they were intended?

23 A. That's always a possibility.

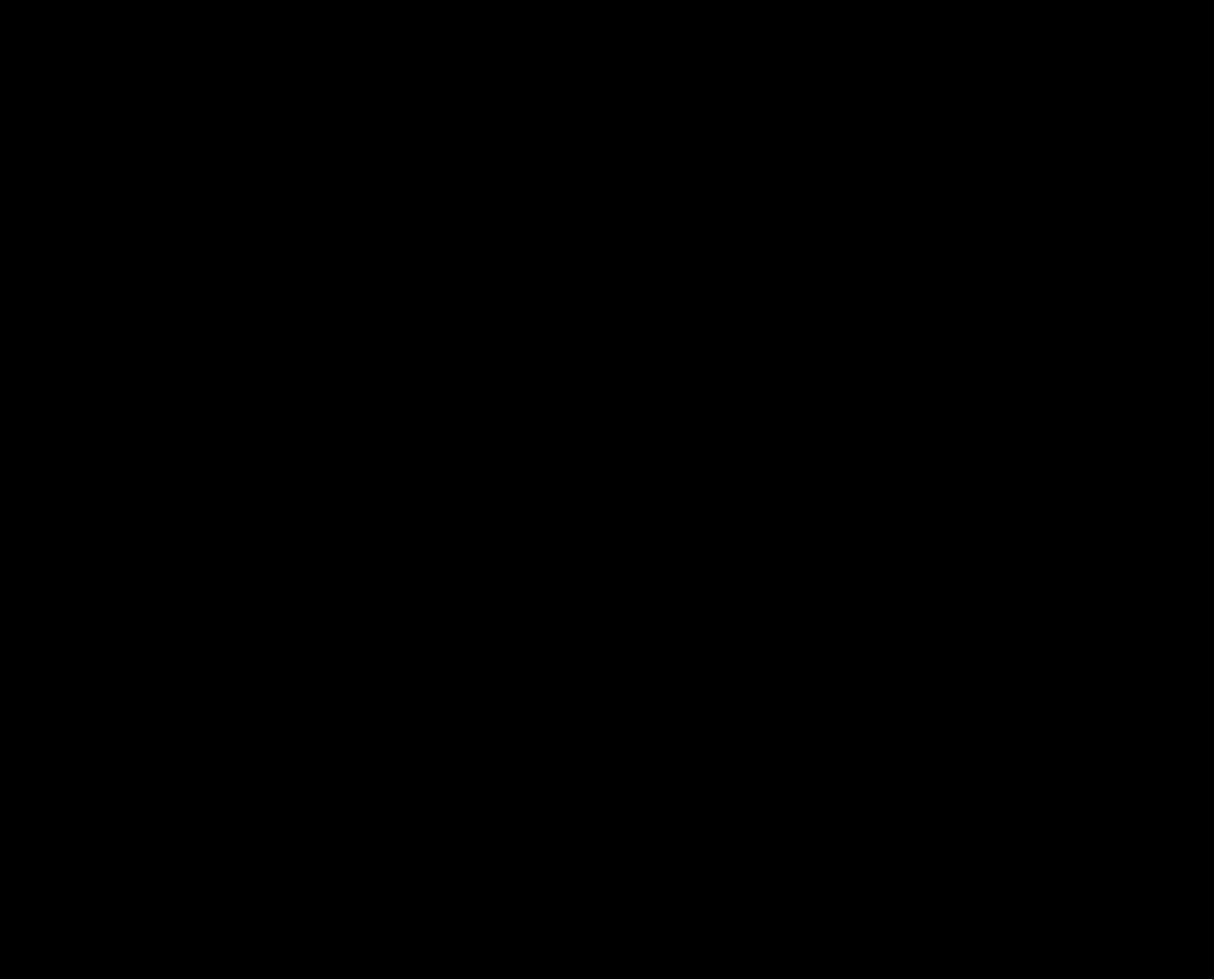
24 Q. So you would look at the control to
25 noncontrol ratio based on the dispensing data,

1 right?

2 A. Correct.

3 Q. And then you said changes in business or
4 ownership you would look at, right?

5 A. Yes.



20 Q. So you would talk through the sales rep as a
21 middle person?

22 A. Correct.

23 Q. Okay. So you would look at dispensing data.

24 You would determine whether there was a change in
25 business or ownership. You would potentially ask

1 questions from the sales rep. Anything else that
2 you would do?

3 A. And then research all of the documentation
4 that we have in our possession.

5 Q. And so when you research the documentation,
6 what documentation would that include?

7 A. Dispensing information, policies and
8 procedures, those are the most pertinent, and the
9 customer questionnaire.

10 Q. And where would you find that information,
11 as a sales analyst?

12 A. That's warehoused on the O drive.

13 Q. Would you expect to find policies and
14 procedures, dispensing information, customer
15 questionnaire -- and I think that those were the
16 three that you said -- for every customer on -- that
17 was attempting to purchase controls?

18 A. Those are the guidelines.

19 Q. According to what?

20 A. To what the department is -- it does upon
21 review of a customer.

22 Q. And where are those guidelines located?

23 A. The procedures.

24 Q. That would be one of the standard operating
25 procedures?

1 A. Correct.

2 Q. Would that -- do you know which number that
3 would be?

4 A. 40.3.

5 Q. What do you mean when you say 40.3?

6 A. It's a version of the SOP, but I would have
7 to see if there's other versions.

8 Q. What's the difference in the versions, or
9 what would that mean to you?

10 A. Because there's a number of different DEA
11 compliance SOPs that are out there.

12 Q. So are there multiple versions of the same
13 SOP that could apply at the same time?

14 A. There should not be.

15 Q. So when you say "versions," do you mean one
16 version would replace an earlier version?

17 A. Correct.

18 Q. It's not as if there is one version that
19 applies to certain customers and another version
20 that applies to other customers of the same SOP
21 number?

22 A. Not that I'm aware of.

23 Q. Okay. So you would -- say, after this
24 request came in to renew the controls, you would
25 look at the recordkeeping, including the due

1 diligence. You would review the ratio of controls
2 to noncontrols. You would potentially ask the sales
3 rep to ask the customer for additional information.

4 Anything else that you would do in order to
5 determine whether or not you would allow a customer
6 to purchase controls?

7 A. That's among what we use as a guideline,
8 yes.

9 Q. Is there anything else?

10 A. I'm not thinking of anything right now.

11 Q. After you did all of those things, what
12 would you do next?

13 A. Make a determination.

14 Q. A determination of whether that customer
15 should buy -- be able to -- be allowed to use
16 controls or not?

17 A. We would make a determination on whatever
18 the request was, yes.

19 Q. And once you made that determination, how
20 would you indicate that to the customer?

21 A. If it came through Remedy, and it was a
22 sales rep-initiated request, what the -- what
23 happens is the sales rep communicates to the
24 customer with compliance's determination.

25 Q. Would you record your determination

1 anywhere?

2 A. If there was a determination made in Remedy,
3 it's an outcome disposition, and that is recorded.

4 Q. You will have to bear with me because I'm a
5 little dense when it comes to corporate speak
6 sometimes. What does -- what does that mean?

7 A. So Remedy has something called an outcome
8 disposition. This is a sales-initiated request.
9 This is what the request is, and this is
10 compliance's determination.

11 Q. And that's what you mean by outcome
12 disposition?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. So it sends it back to the sales rep?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. And then the sales rep would communicate it
17 to the customer?

18 A. Right.

19 Q. Would you then record that information
20 anywhere so that you would know in the future that
21 you had made that decision?

22 A. It's possible that it would be in the
23 compliance notes.

24 Q. Why do you say it's possible?

25 A. Because that's where -- if a note is

1 entered, that's where it's entered.

2 Q. Would there be occasions where it's not
3 entered?

4 A. Not that I'm aware of, but it depends on the
5 person who is making a determination to enter a note
6 or not.

7 Q. You would agree that if it's not entered,
8 that a person later looking at the account may not
9 have the most accurate information about what had
10 happened with that account, right?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. And that could be problematic in making
13 decisions about whether or not controls should be
14 allowed for purchase or not?

15 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

16 A. Correct.

17 Q. Is it your understanding that -- is it your
18 understanding that DEA compliance analysts were
19 required to enter this information into TPS for
20 those very reasons that you just said?

21 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

22 A. Compliance analysts were aware that there is
23 an area for entering notes.

24 Q. That was something you became aware of
25 during training, right?

1 A. Correct.

2 Q. But your -- it was not a requirement that
3 they include that information?

4 A. It's a part of your training that it should
5 be done.

6 Q. Are you aware or were you aware, when you
7 were trained that it should be done, of any
8 consequences if you didn't enter that information?

9 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

10 A. I'm not aware of a consequence. Probably a
11 best practice is what you would say.

12 Q. So at that point in time, in 2011, when you
13 started as a DEA compliance analyst, and you
14 theoretically did not enter your determination into
15 TPS, you're not aware that you were violating any
16 written policy, correct?

17 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

18 A. There's no written policy about what -- a
19 comment, I don't -- I don't believe.

20 Q. Your understanding would have been that you
21 were just violating a best practice?

22 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

23 A. Correct.

24 Q. And that wouldn't necessarily be anything
25 that you could be disciplined for?

1 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

2 A. Correct.

3 Q. Did that change at any point, that it became
4 a requirement that an analyst needed to enter
5 information and keep track of their determinations
6 in TPS?

7 A. There's multiple ways of tracking what an
8 analyst does. So because Remedy is a task
9 management system with an outcome disposition, you
10 could also go in there and track an outcome.
11 Another way of tracking an outcome is using the
12 compliance notes.

13 Q. So there's multiple ways of tracking what an
14 analyst did; is that right? That's what you said?

15 A. An outcome of something that was requested.

16 Q. So let's set this Exhibit Number 4 aside for
17 a -- for a second and just think about a
18 hypothetical customer, a customer who was a customer
19 of Anda and a requisite time had passed when they
20 were eligible to purchase OxyContin. Okay?

21 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

22 Q. Do you follow the hypothetical?

23 A. No, I'm sorry. I missed that.

24 Q. That's okay. I just want to run you through
25 a hypothetical situation so that I can understand

1 how to get an accurate picture of what compliance's
2 interaction was with that customer. Okay?

3 A. Okay.

4 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

5 Q. So let's assume that there is a customer of
6 Anda's that has not -- that has purchased products
7 from Anda in the past. Follow me so far?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. You said earlier that a customer who has
10 purchased products is not able to purchase Anda --
11 or is not able to purchase OxyContin until a certain
12 period of time goes by; is that right?

13 A. When a customer -- from the time that I've
14 been there, and you're doing a part of the upfront
15 review, that is correct.

16 Q. Do you know what that period of time is?

17 A. It's discretionary upon the person reviewing
18 the account. Typically, we like to wait around
19 three months.

20 Q. Why three months?

21 A. It's something that we determined
22 internally. One of the big asks in our department
23 is knowing why our customer wants to do business
24 with Anda.

25 Q. Why is that important?

1 A. It's important because you want to know why,
2 as a secondary supplier, a customer is asking to
3 have a relationship with your company.

4 Q. What difference does it make?

5 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

6 A. I'm not following.

7 Q. Why does it matter why a customer wants to
8 have a relationship with your company?

9 A. Because you're a secondary supplier, so you
10 can presume that in most cases, they are getting
11 supply other places as well.

12 Q. Are there reasons that you would think are
13 bad for a customer to want to have a relationship
14 with Anda?

15 A. It's not necessarily bad. When you're --
16 when you're analyzing it, your job is to find out
17 why that is.

18 Q. I understand, but I'm trying to understand
19 why that matters.

20 A. So you -- in this specific example, if this
21 customer was only coming to Anda for oxycodone, and
22 the customer had just been turned on as an Anda
23 customer overall, you would not know at the time
24 that they only wanted oxycodone.

25 Q. Could there be other reasons why you would

1 want to know; for example, if they had been denied
2 purchases of a product from another place that they
3 could purchase it?

4 A. That's important information.

5 Q. You would want to know that, right?

6 A. You would want to know that.

7 Q. And you would try to ask questions that
8 would help you know that, right?

9 A. There is a possibility that you can ask
10 supplemental questions to ask that information, yes.

11 Q. But the goal of this whole process is to
12 prevent customers, in one way, from coming to Anda
13 after they've been denied from purchasing controls
14 from other companies, right?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. So the requisite amount of time to purchase
17 oxycodone, you said, was usually around three
18 months, but it's discretionary?

19 A. Correct.

20 Q. Is there any written policy that you're
21 aware of that guides what that time frame is or
22 should be?

23 A. I believe that it is a part of the
24 procedures, because oxycodone review is typically a
25 separate review, apart from a new customer review.

1 Q. So the requisite amount of time has passed
2 with our -- with our hypothetical customer, right?
3 They've purchased products from Anda in the past,
4 they now want to purchase oxy, around three months
5 has passed and you get the request as an analyst.
6 Okay?

7 A. Uh-huh.

8 Q. You follow me?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. You would then look at what's on file in the
11 compliance recordkeeping, right?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And that would be located where?

14 A. So if we're talking about due diligence, the
15 due diligence would be on the O drive.

16 Q. And then you said that there were a couple
17 of other places where you could also look to find
18 information about a customer in your research. One
19 of those would be the customer notes in TPS, right?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. And one of those would also be the customer
22 history in Remedy; is that right?

23 A. Correct.

24 Q. Are there other places that you would look,
25 in your research as an analyst, to determine the

1 history of Anda's relationship with that customer?

2 A. That's typically where you would go to do
3 your research.

4 Q. Would you, as an analyst, try to look at all
5 three of those places in order -- before you made a
6 decision?

7 A. Me, as an analyst, yes, I would.

8 Q. You would think that it's important to get a
9 complete picture of what had happened with that
10 customer at Anda in the past, right?

11 A. Based on these notes, yes.

12 Q. Because these notes contain vital
13 information that you need to understand to make your
14 determination?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. If an analyst had made a decision on that --
17 on our hypothetical account prior to the time you
18 were reviewing it, and didn't enter that information
19 into one of those three systems, it might lead to an
20 inaccurate picture for you, as the analyst, right?

21 A. So, like, the most important thing is the
22 due diligence, because you're looking at the
23 customer's business. It's helpful to see previous
24 information, of course, but you're reviewing the
25 information that you have on file if you're the

1 person reviewing it.

2 This only helps you know what someone
3 previously entered, but you would look at what you
4 have on file as well.

5 Q. It would help you understand what you had on
6 file and why it was there or why it wasn't there?

7 A. The -- if you saw this note, you would look
8 on the O drive to see what information was collected
9 to make that note.

17 Q. Can you give me some examples of things that
18 you've entered in that field upon review that you
19 thought would be important?

20 A. Typically, that's when you say -- you're --
21 upon review, something is approved or denied.

22 Q. Anything else?

23 A. That's usually what it's used for.

24 Q. What about limits for a purchase of certain
25 controlled substances?

1 A. If a customer's limits went through a review
2 process, it's ideal that a note is entered that
3 there was a review process, and this is what the
4 limit was changed to.

5 Q. Why is that ideal?

6 A. Because it's just a history of the review in
7 one of these areas that it could be recorded.

8 Q. And so that's so an analyst, at any point,
9 could go back and look at the account and understand
10 what had happened with it, right?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. Has that always been the case, that that
13 should be what analysts should be entered in TPS
14 notes?

15 A. Has it always been the case that analysts
16 know --

17 Q. Should enter that information.

18 A. It's always been the case that review notes
19 should be entered.

20 Q. But that was just something you learned in
21 your training, right?

22 A. Correct.

23 Q. There's not a piece of paper that you can
24 point to that says you should enter X, Y, and Z if
25 they occur?

1 A. I don't recall right now.

2 Q. You don't know of one, sitting here as you
3 are today?

4 A. I know that we talk about a review process,
5 and we do talk about notes, yes.

6 Q. But you don't recall any place that, if a
7 new analyst were to start tomorrow, that you could
8 say, here, as part of this packet, this is what
9 you're supposed to enter into TPS?

10 A. There is a procedure that does indicate that
11 notes should be entered.

12 Q. Generally, but not necessarily according to
13 what specific criteria those notes should be?

14 A. It's -- the criteria is review
15 determinations.

16 Q. Okay. Has that -- has this process of
17 entering notes and tracking information for a
18 particular customer over time changed throughout
19 your time in the compliance department?

20 A. Can you please help me understand? Are
21 you -- are you saying that has it changed that they
22 should not be entered?

23 Q. No. Just that -- has there been more of an
24 emphasis on entering notes placed on analysts at one
25 point versus another?

1 A. I'm not --

2 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

3 A. I'm not aware.

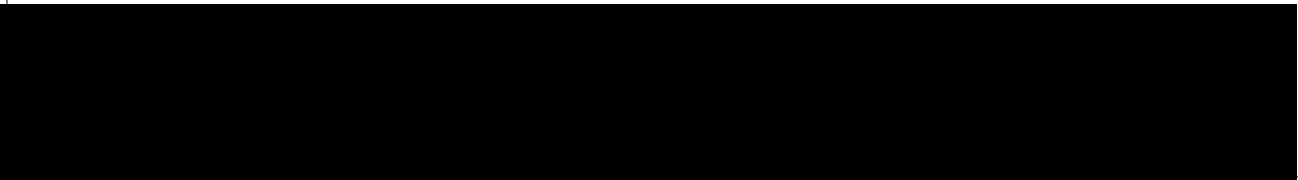
4 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 5 was marked for
5 identification.)

6 BY MS. ELLIS:



20 Q. And so just so the record reflects what
21 we're talking about here --

22 MS. ELLIS: Do you want to turn this on? I
23 can put this up here.



2 Q. And at this point, was Robert Brown your
3 boss?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. What was his role? Do you know?

6 A. Director.

7 Q. Okay. You reported to him?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. So at some point, you no longer reported to
10 Michael Cochrane?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Do you remember when that changed?

13 A. When Robert Brown came on board.

14 Q. Do you remember when that was?

15 A. I don't recall, but I think he was with the
16 company for a discretionary amount of time before
17 they transferred the analysts under him.

18 Q. What -- do you know why?

19 A. I think they usually do that when there is a
20 new employee. I don't know.

21 Q. Just like a trial period?

22 A. I believe so.

23 Q. Was that after Howard, who you had mentioned
24 before, left?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. Do you know why Howard left?

2 A. I don't know.

3 Q. Do you know if he was fired?

4 A. Well, he was there less than a couple of
5 months, so you would assume that was the case.

6 Q. Do you remember hearing any rumors about it?

7 A. No.

8 Q. Do you remember having any conversations
9 about it?

10 A. I don't remember.

11 Q. Do you remember any specific priorities that
12 were in place from Anda leadership for the
13 compliance department at the time that Howard left
14 the position and Robert took over?

15 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

16 A. From the time I've been in the position, the
17 priorities have been to have the appropriate
18 information and review process in place for
19 customers who engage in business for controlled
20 substances with.

21 Q. When you became a DEA compliance analyst,
22 were you made aware of any areas of weakness that
23 they expected the compliance department to improve
24 upon?

25 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

1 A. I was made aware of the standards that the
2 department wanted, which is collecting information
3 on all of our customers.

4 Q. Were you made aware that the department had
5 not been doing as good a job upholding or meeting
6 those standards as Anda would have liked?

7 A. That was not communicated to me.

8 Q. Were you given specific areas of focus that
9 you were to prioritize in your role as a DEA
10 analyst?

11 A. Yes. It was just what I said. We're -- my
12 focus was collecting data on all the customers we
13 did controlled substances business with.

14 Q. And your goal -- one of your goals, I
15 presume, would have been to do your job as best as
16 you could, right?

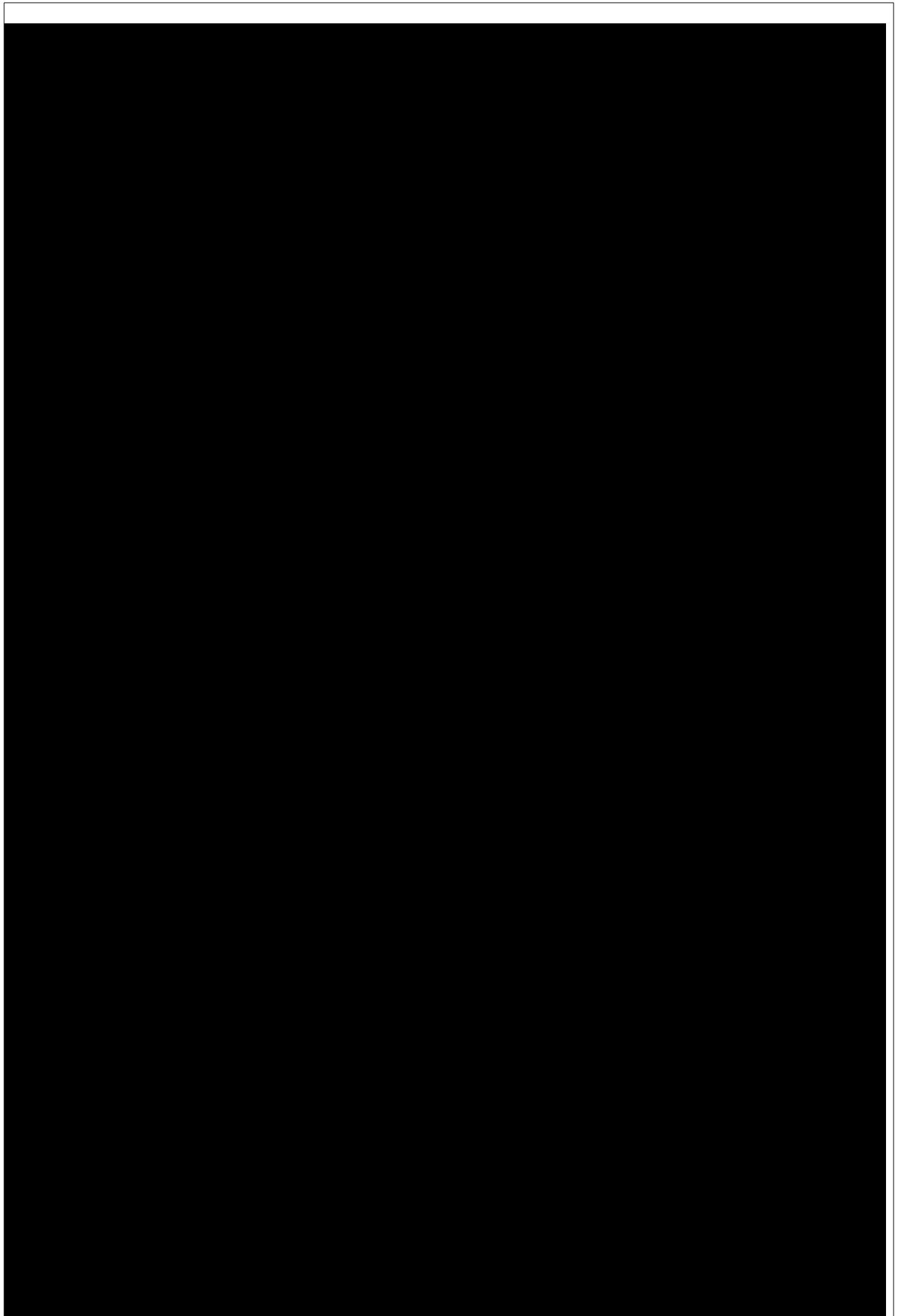
17 A. Right.

18 Q. And to ensure that you got as much customer
19 information on file as possible, right?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. To ensure that analysts like yourself had as
22 much information about -- about customers and
23 potential customers as they could in order to make
24 the most accurate determinations, right?

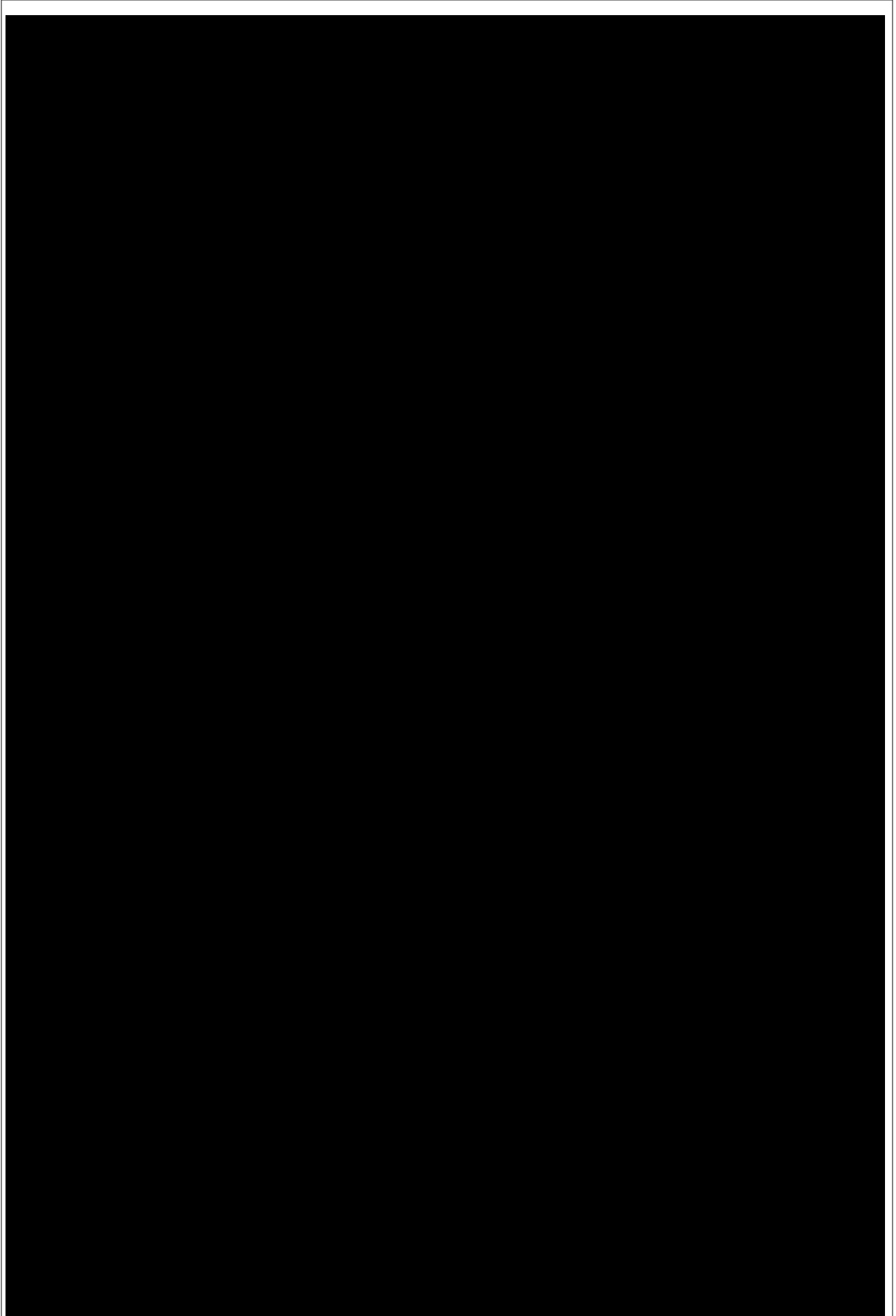
25 A. That was the goal.



17 Q. Okay. And it seems like throughout the
18 course of your career at Anda, that's something
19 you've prided yourself on, is trying to make systems
20 better, and this might be an example of you trying
21 to do that, right?

22 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

23 A. It's an example of where I made a suggestion
24 to improve a process.





7 Q. And those determinations, again, are so that
8 Anda is compliant with state and federal laws,
9 right?

10 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

11 A. No. So a determination does not mean
12 necessarily that you'll be compliant or not. A
13 determination is what the analysts determine was the
14 best course of action at the time of review.

15 Q. Well, and the best course of action is in
16 furtherance of the goal that Anda remain compliant
17 with regulatory and compliance-based goals, right?

18 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

19 A. No. I don't -- I don't think that we look
20 at that necessarily in this specific situation. In
21 every situation when we're reviewing a customer, of
22 course, we want to be compliant in who we are
23 selling to. But we're making a decision based on
24 the information that we reviewed for a customer,
25 whether or not we'll engage in business with them.

1 So that doesn't necessarily mean that you would not
2 be compliant if you were to do business or were not
3 to do business.

4 Q. Well, you would agree part of being
5 compliant with state and federal regulation is to
6 not break those regulations, right?

7 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

8 A. I'm not following. Sorry.

9 MS. KOSKI: We're getting into the area that
10 I think is limited by Special Master Cohen's
11 order.

12 MS. ELLIS: Well, Katy, I'm not asking her
13 opinion. I'm asking her what the goals and her
14 responsibility are of a compliance department and
15 her particular position. I've been pretty
16 lenient with speaking objections so far, but I --

17 MS. KOSKI: You're violating the court's
18 order, not -- the restatement of your question is
19 different from the question that I just objected
20 to, if you look at the transcript.

21 The question you asked is: Would you agree
22 part of being compliant with state and federal
23 regulation is to not break those regulations,
24 right?

25 Compliance with regulations is specifically

1 within the parameters of Special Master Cohen's
2 order. You've restated the question, in response
3 to me, in a different way. I'm telling you, you
4 need to restate the question in order to be
5 compliant with Special Master Cohen's order.

6 MS. ELLIS: I'll continue to ask my
7 questions. I don't believe it was in violation,
8 but I'll continue on with this line.

9 MS. KOSKI: Okay.

10 BY MS. ELLIS:



17 Q. Would you agree that communication can help
18 you be more effective in your job?

19 A. Communication is important with a team of
20 people working together.

21 Q. So that one person knows what the other
22 person is doing, right?

23 A. So that you know that suspicious order
24 monitoring has taken place, yes.

25 Q. Because if you're not communicating about

1 it, and it's not written down for another analyst to
2 review, you can't be sure that it's taken place,
3 right?

4 A. You can't be sure.

5 Q. You -- and you can't assume it's taken place
6 if there is no record of it, right?

7 A. You can't assume.

8 Q. So this is a suggestion to help you, as an
9 analyst, understand whether or not suspicious order
10 monitoring has occurred?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. Without the type of information that you're
13 suggesting here, you would not make that assumption
14 that suspicious order monitoring had occurred, would
15 you?

16 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

17 A. Sorry. I'm not following the question. Are
18 you saying specific to this customer?

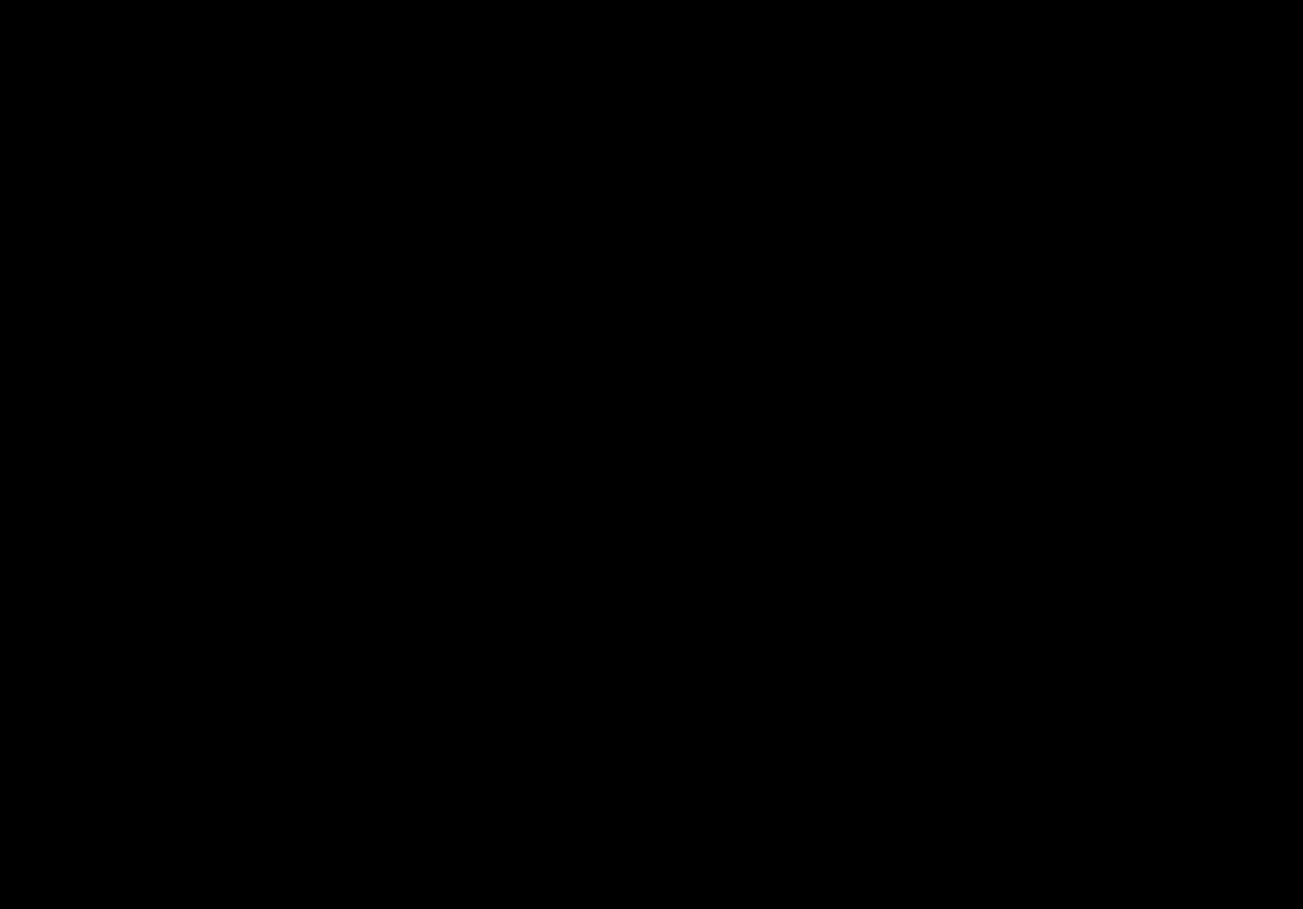
19 Q. Not specific to this customer, just
20 generally, the type of information that you're
21 referencing here. As an analyst, if you didn't see
22 that sort of information, you would not assume that
23 suspicious order monitoring had occurred, would you?

24 A. Well, I know that we do monitor orders and
25 identify orders of interest, so I would assume, with

1 any customer that we have, that it's possible if
2 they're purchasing controlled substances from Anda,
3 that I know we're monitoring on the back end, as
4 well as on the front end.

5 Q. So even without the records of the
6 monitoring, you would make the assumption that the
7 monitoring had been done?

8 A. I would make the assumption that we have
9 something in place that monitors all customers who
10 purchase from Anda. I would not know, based on this
11 specific e-mail, that this particular customer was
12 reviewed in that one place I was looking, which is
13 the compliance notes.



[REDACTED]

3 Q. And you would want that sort of proof to
4 ensure that a specific order was looked at, right?

5 A. The suggestion was that the communication
6 would be beneficial on the team.

7 Q. Because it would help you ensure that the
8 system was effective?

9 A. No, because it would help us -- it would
10 ensure that there was proper communication between
11 the different people working within the team.

[REDACTED]

23 Q. If I could hand you a laptop right now so
24 that you could sign into your environment and look
25 up TPS, and you were to look up this customer

1 number, could you tell me if that was in the TPS
2 field?

3 A. Sorry. Which field, the notes?

4 Q. The customer notes field.

5 A. I'm not able to sign on through Teva's
6 environment here. If I were able to do it, then I
7 would be able to check and see if that's in the
8 notes.

9 Q. Earlier today you said you weren't sure if
10 you were able to sign on through Teva's environment
11 here.

12 A. Right.

13 Q. Have you tried to do that?

14 A. I've never tried to sign on here.

15 Q. Then how are you able to say that you're not
16 sure or you don't think that you can sign on?

17 A. Because Teva's security is very difficult
18 and even when you work at home remotely, you can
19 have a day where you can get in. And then you can
20 have another instance where you cannot get in. I've
21 never tried logging in here, so I don't know if I
22 would be able to get in.

23 Q. Okay. Well, that's just different than what
24 you said a second ago, because this morning you said
25 you weren't sure. A second ago you said you

1 couldn't, and now you're not sure again.

2 A. I'm not following.

3 Q. Well, sitting here today, could you sign
4 into Teva's environment, Yes or no?

5 A. Teva has a secured VPN environment, so I
6 would have to see if I'm able to get into that. If
7 I'm able to get into that, then I should be able to
8 get into what I'm normally eligible to get into, and
9 that response has been consistent the whole time.

10 Q. You don't know?

11 A. I'm unaware if I can.

12 Q. Okay. I'm not trying to --

13 A. Yeah. No. I mean, I'm just saying --
14 because I think that's the issue, is there is a lot
15 of security with their systems, and to be honest,
16 you don't know when you can get in or not.

17 Q. Prior to today, were you asked to pull
18 together any information from Anda or their systems
19 responsive to discovery requests in this case?

20 MS. KOSKI: I'm going to object to form.

21 And I'm going to instruct you not to answer
22 any communications that you had with counsel for
23 Anda.

24 Q. I'm not asking you specifically as far as
25 what counsel has asked you to do. I'm asking if you

1 have -- if you have done anything personally in your
2 job responsibilities to respond to discovery in this
3 case.

4 MS. KOSKI: I'm going to object to form, and
5 instruct you that you can answer to the extent
6 that you're not communicating correspondence
7 you've had between the legal department and
8 outside counsel and yourself.

9 A. Yeah. I don't feel that that can be
10 responded to.

11 Q. You don't feel that that can be responded to
12 because everything -- because you've been instructed
13 by counsel on pulling these materials together, if
14 you've done so?

15 A. There's attorney-client privilege, as just
16 mentioned.

17 Q. I'm asking you -- I understand your attorney
18 just made an objection, and it's made for the
19 record. But I'm asking you: Were there -- are
20 there things that you have done that were not at the
21 explicit instruction of your attorney related to
22 this case?

23 A. No.

24 Q. Earlier you said threshold is not a term
25 that you would personally use, but you are aware

1 that some people use it in the context of controlled
2 substances; is that right?

3 A. Correct.

4 Q. So what does it mean to you, sitting here
5 today, when I say threshold?

6 A. So Anda determines what control family limit
7 is allowed to a customer upon review.

8 Q. What is that based upon?

9 MS. KOSKI: Object to form. What's the
10 limit based upon, or what's her understanding of
11 the definition of limits?

12 MS. ELLIS: Fair enough.

13 Q. What is -- what is your definition of
14 threshold based upon?

15 A. We don't use the term "threshold." We use
16 the term "limit." So a control limit is determined
17 based on a review of the customer, understanding
18 their business, understanding our position with
19 them.

20 Q. What would you need to understand in order
21 to determine a limit?

22 A. Anda's position with the customer.

23 Q. Have you been involved, as a DEA analyst or
24 now as a manager, in setting customer limits?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. And when have you been involved in that
2 process, since you were a DEA compliance analyst?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Did you continue to be involved in that
5 process as a senior analyst?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And are you involved now, as the manager of
8 the compliance department, in setting customer
9 limits?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Okay. So what do you look at when you set a
12 customer's limit for controlled substance purchases?

13 A. We're reviewing the customer's dispensing
14 information, and we're considering that along with
15 the increase request. Then we make a determination
16 on what that controlled family limit will be, based
17 on the customer's request.

18 If they ask for a specific item -- remember,
19 a limit is set on a control family. It's not set
20 based on an item. So if a customer is asking for a
21 particular item, we look at the dispensing
22 information, and you make a determination where you
23 would allow that customer to purchase that item from
24 you.

25 Q. Does the type of customer -- type of

1 customer make any difference in setting the limit?

2 A. Every customer has a different need from
3 Anda, so knowing your customer would make a
4 difference because every customer has a different
5 need from Anda.

6 Q. So let's say, for example, there's a chain
7 customer versus an independent retail customer.
8 What difference would that make in setting a limit
9 for a customer's ability to purchase controlled
10 substances?

11 A. So chain customers are looked at on the
12 corporate level as a business relationship. There's
13 more corporate oversight. And so you collect a
14 corporate questionnaire, understanding the
15 relationship that that corporation has to Anda.

16 And usually with a corporate relationship,
17 there's a specific relationship that's not usually
18 all controlled substances. It could be specific
19 items, specific control families. Every situation
20 is different.

21 Q. So you're saying it's not as important to
22 look at individual pharmacies in a corporate setting
23 as it is when you're looking at independent
24 retailers?

25 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

1 A. No, I did not say that. I said that when
2 you're looking at a corporate customer, you're
3 looking at the overall relationship with that
4 corporation. You never are looking, oh, this store
5 just usually decided to come to you. And we're
6 talking about national corporate chains. I don't
7 know what you're referring to.

8 But a national corporate chain, usually the
9 stores do business with you based on the
10 relationship with corporate. So it's a -- it's a
11 relationship where all stores should be purchasing
12 along with the corporate relationship.

13 Q. So you want to preserve the relationship of
14 Anda corporate to whatever that chain's corporate?

15 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

16 A. No, I'm not following.

17 Q. Well, you just said that when you're looking
18 at a corporate customer, you're looking at the
19 overall relationship with that corporation.

20 A. Relationship meaning business needs from
21 Anda.

22 Q. So you would look at -- let's say, for
23 example, there were a Walgreens relationship, right?

24 A. Uh-huh.

25 Q. And there are 100 Walgreens stores. Okay?

1 A. Uh-huh.

2 Q. You would --

3 MS. KOSKI: Answer verbally.

4 Q. You have to say "yes" or "no."

5 A. Yes. I'm sorry.

6 Q. You would want to make decisions based on
7 individual orders for those Walgreens stores keeping
8 that overall relationship in mind, right?

9 A. You should consider the big picture.

10 Q. Why is that?

11 A. Because the stores are usually purchasing
12 with the oversight and direction that corporate has
13 engaged in business with Anda to do.

14 Q. So there's a broader base of information
15 that's available from corporate, is what you're
16 saying?

17 A. Usually with a corporate customer -- and
18 we're speaking national corporate chains -- if there
19 is -- if Anda engages in business, there's an
20 understanding of what corporate is allowing or
21 instructing stores to purchase from Anda.

22 Q. You would agree it's important to have
23 information for every order that comes in that might
24 be suspicious, though, right?

25 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

1 A. In our world, there -- we order -- we do
2 suspicious order monitoring all the way from the
3 front end into the back end. And so a lot of orders
4 that hold in the suspicious order monitoring on the
5 back end have already been prescreened on the front
6 end.

7 Q. Okay. I want to break that down a little
8 bit, so I understand a little bit what you're
9 saying. When you say "all the way from the front
10 end to the back end," what -- what do you mean by
11 front end?

12 A. In our world, suspicious order monitoring is
13 not just electronic monitoring of orders on the back
14 end. We take a very conservative approach where a
15 customer is looked at on the front end before you
16 even determine to make that customer eligible. And
17 if and when you do determine to make them eligible,
18 then there is another hindrance where they're
19 limited by customer limits.

20 And then after those two phases, there is
21 the third phase of the back end monitoring, where
22 you are now monitoring what they are ordering after
23 you already made them eligible to order, gave them a
24 limit of where they are allowed to order.

25 Q. Thank you for that explanation, but I still

1 want to break it down some more. So let's just try
2 to answer my brief questions.

3 What you say "our world," what do you --
4 what world is that?

5 A. From Anda, we monitor orders from the
6 upfront process of allowing eligibility to the
7 back-end process of the orders that are placed.

8 Q. So "our" is Anda or is "our" Anda
9 compliance?

10 A. Anda compliance.

11 Q. So remember when I said at the beginning I'm
12 not trying to be rude. I'm just trying to break it
13 down, and we'll get to the rest of the things that
14 you talked about. But I want to ensure that we're
15 breaking -- that I'm getting answers to individual
16 questions.

17 So our world is Anda compliance, right?

18 A. Correct.

19 Q. What does the front end mean?

20 A. We begin monitoring customers from the time
21 that we review sales-initiated requests.

22 Q. Okay.

23 A. So at that point in time, since the time
24 that I've been there, they will come to you and say
25 I would like to do business, this is the

1 information, it's reviewed by compliance, a
2 controlled limit is decided and set.

3 And then as a third portion, the orders are
4 monitored as they are placed, should they be
5 indicated they needed an additional look at them as
6 they're placed.

7 Q. So when you say back end, what do you mean?

8 A. Meaning the third part of our order
9 monitoring process, which is as the orders are
10 placed.

11 Q. You would agree that it would make it
12 difficult to do any work on the back end if you
13 didn't have information from the front end, right?

14 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

15 A. It depends on the situation. I'm not
16 familiar with an instance right now where that
17 happened.

18 Q. But you said those things sort of go hand in
19 hand; it's a process for Anda, correct?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. So you want to make sure that everything is
22 set up correctly as the relationship starts, so that
23 as the relationship continues and potentially
24 suspicious or nonsuspicious orders for controls are
25 vetted, that you have all the proper foundational

1 information, right?

2 A. Correct.

3 Q. Because without that, you may not be able to
4 make accurate determinations, like you testified to
5 before?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. And if that's not done correctly on the
8 front end, it would be difficult to do the work on
9 the back end, right?

10 A. You wouldn't have the due diligence that you
11 could refer to.

12 Q. And you want that due diligence because it
13 helps you understand that customer, right?

14 A. Correct.

15 Q. It helps you know the customer?

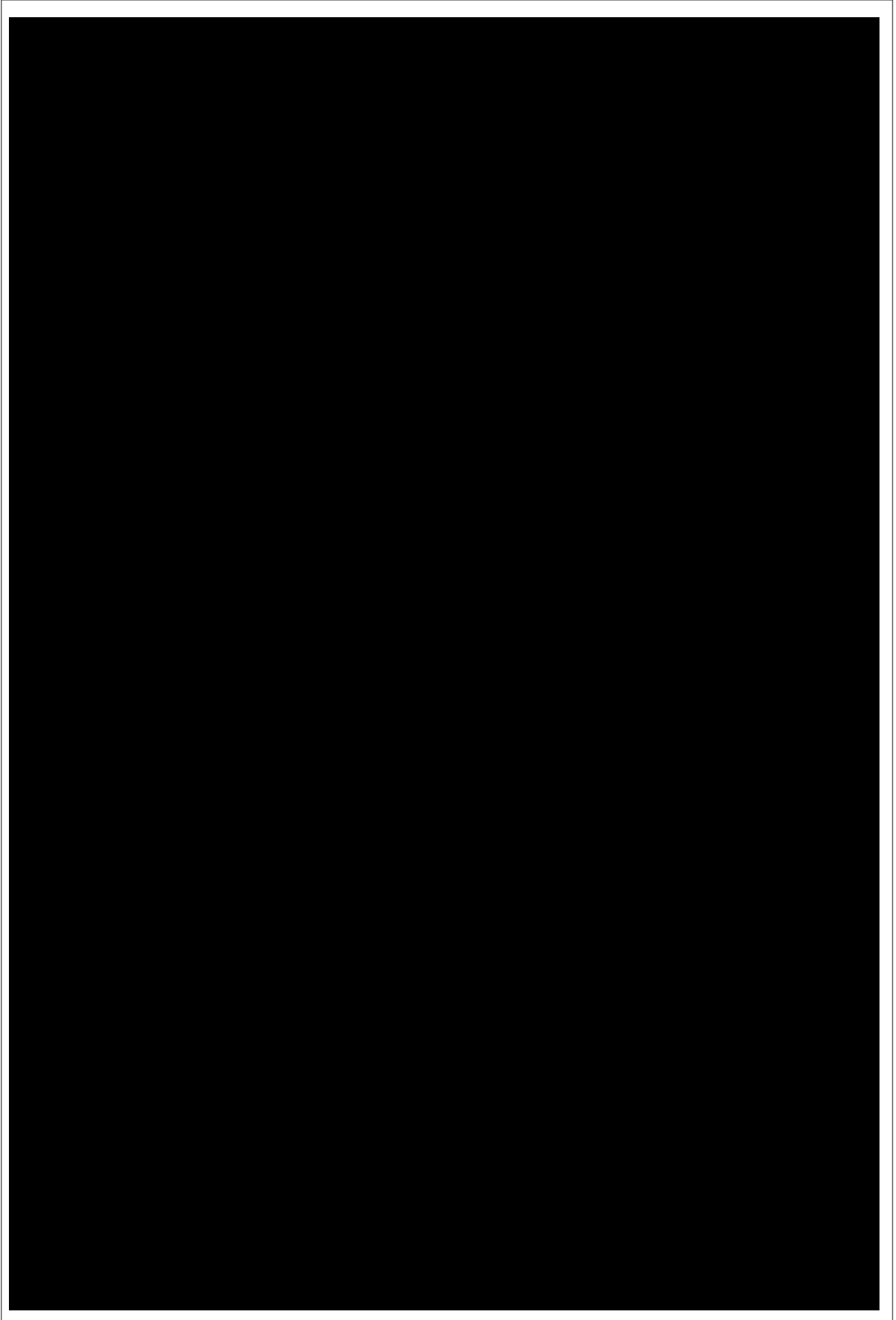
16 A. Correct.

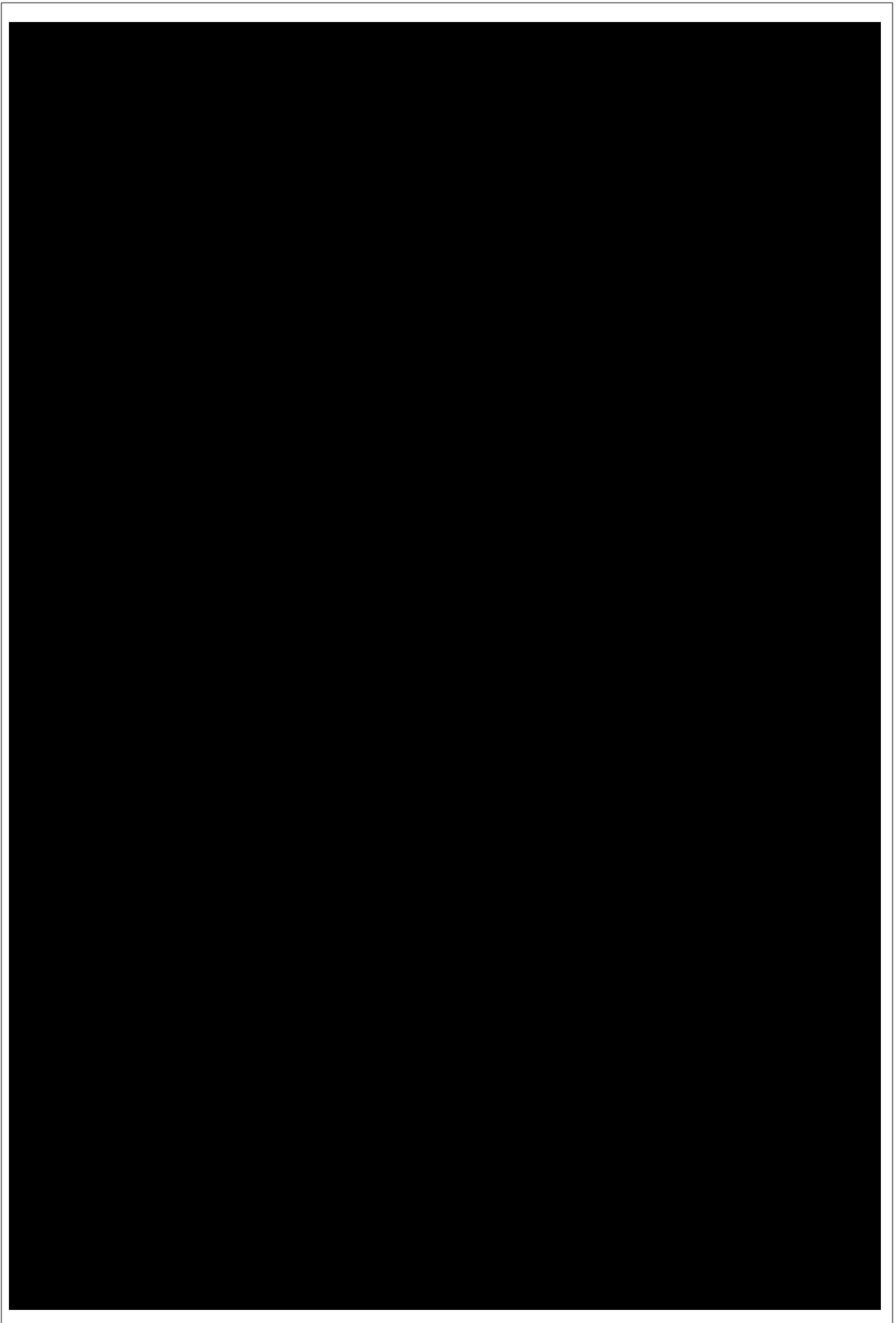
17 Q. And that's really what the goal of your
18 department is, is to know the customer to ensure
19 you're complying with these regulations?

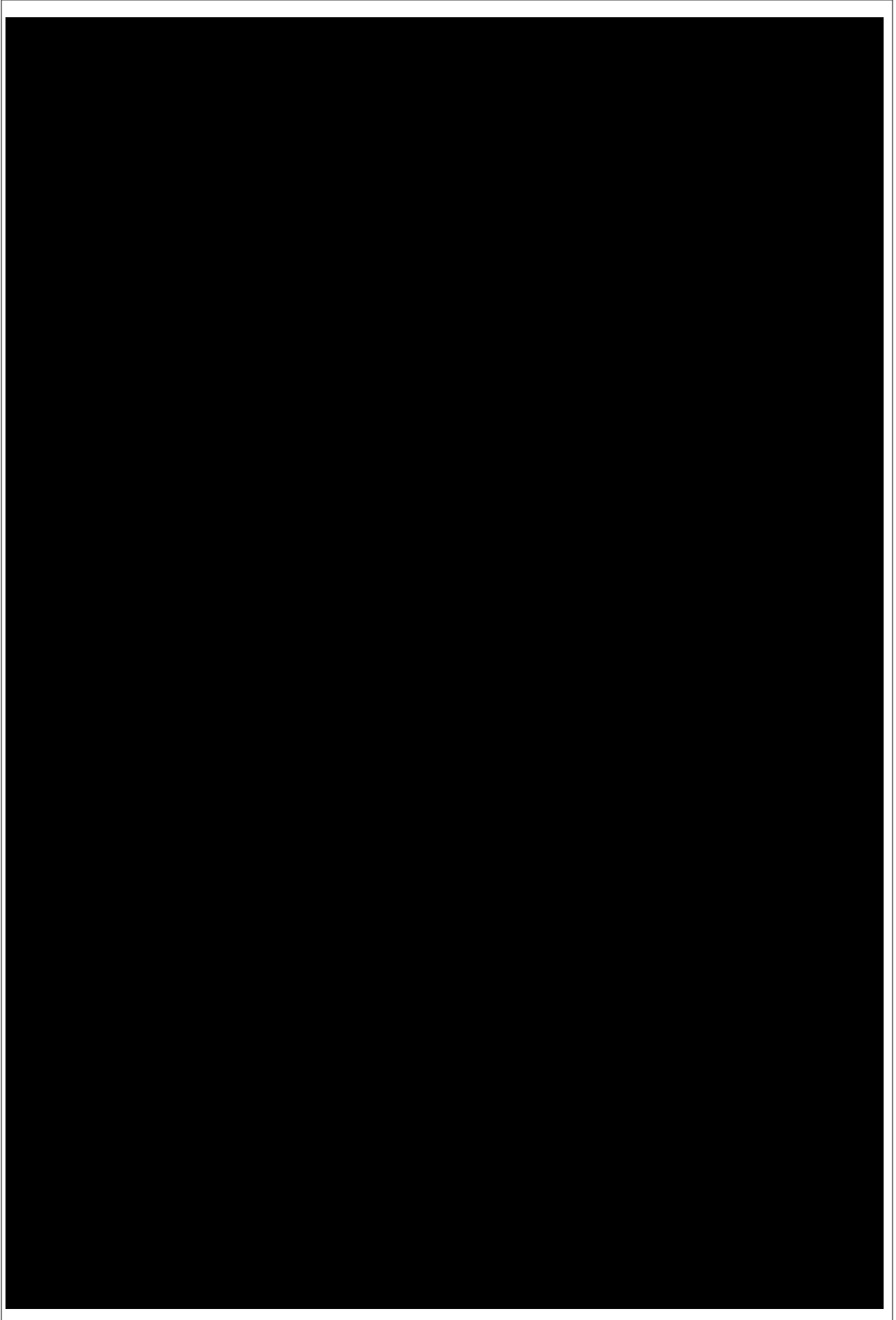
20 A. Correct.

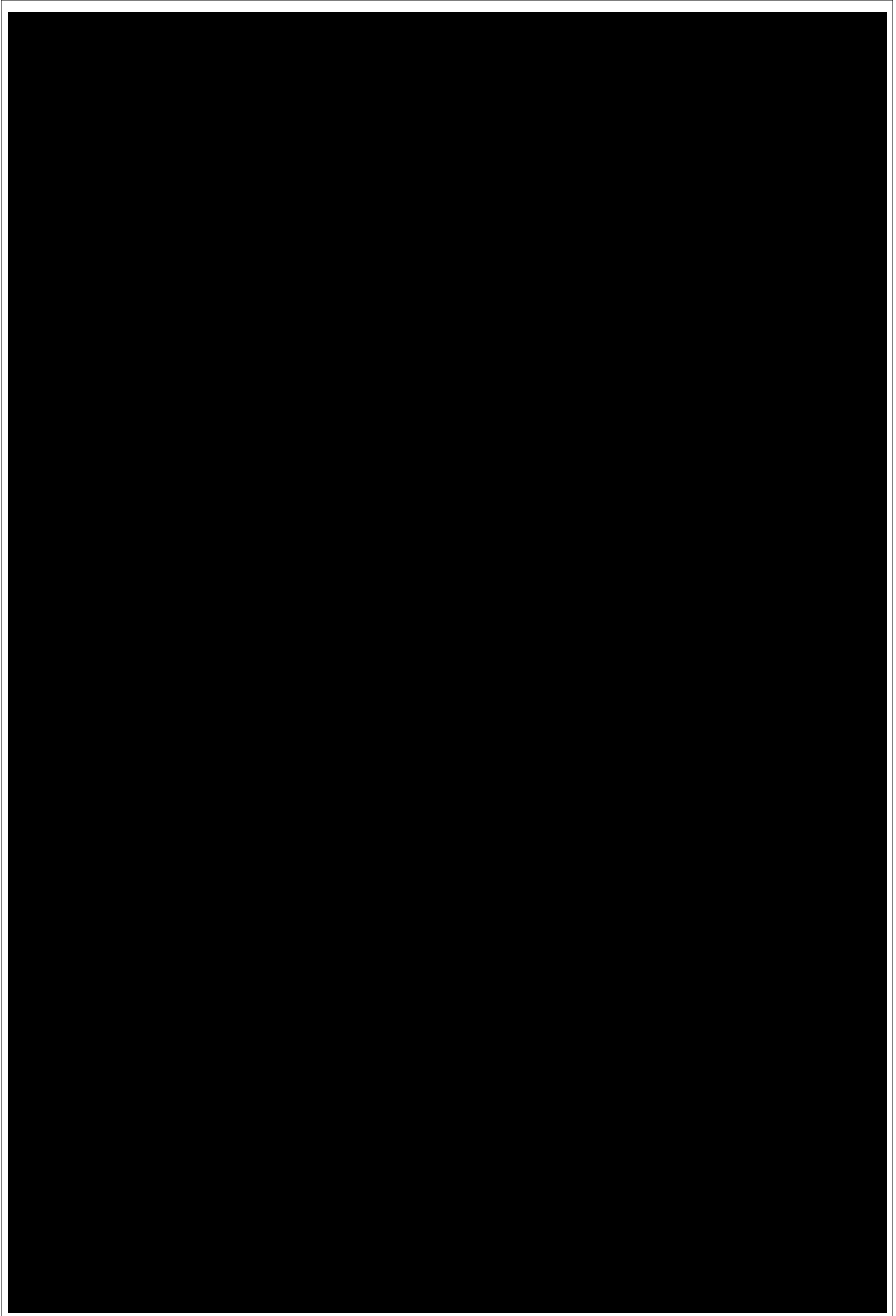
21 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 6 was marked for
22 identification.)

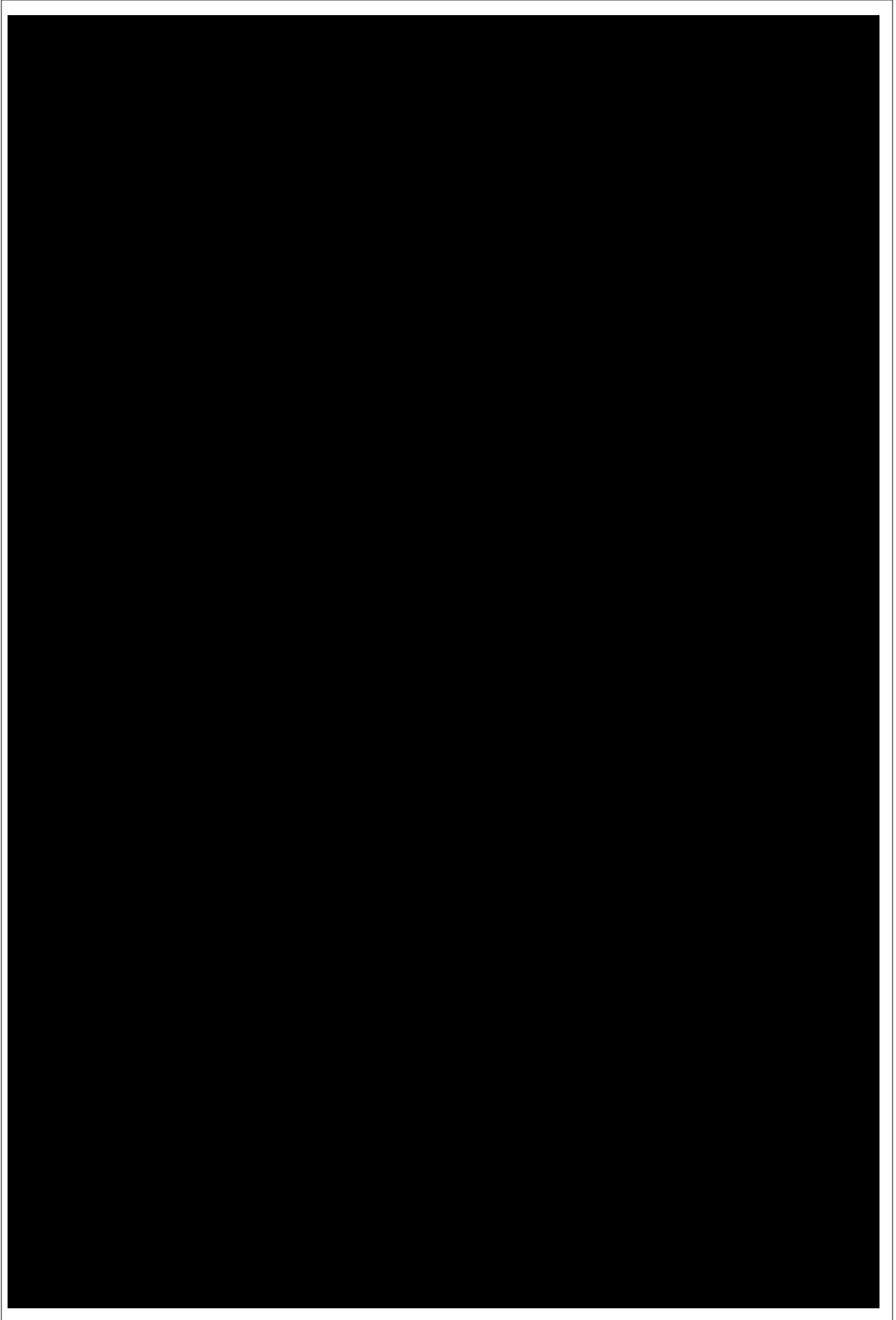
23 BY MS. ELLIS:

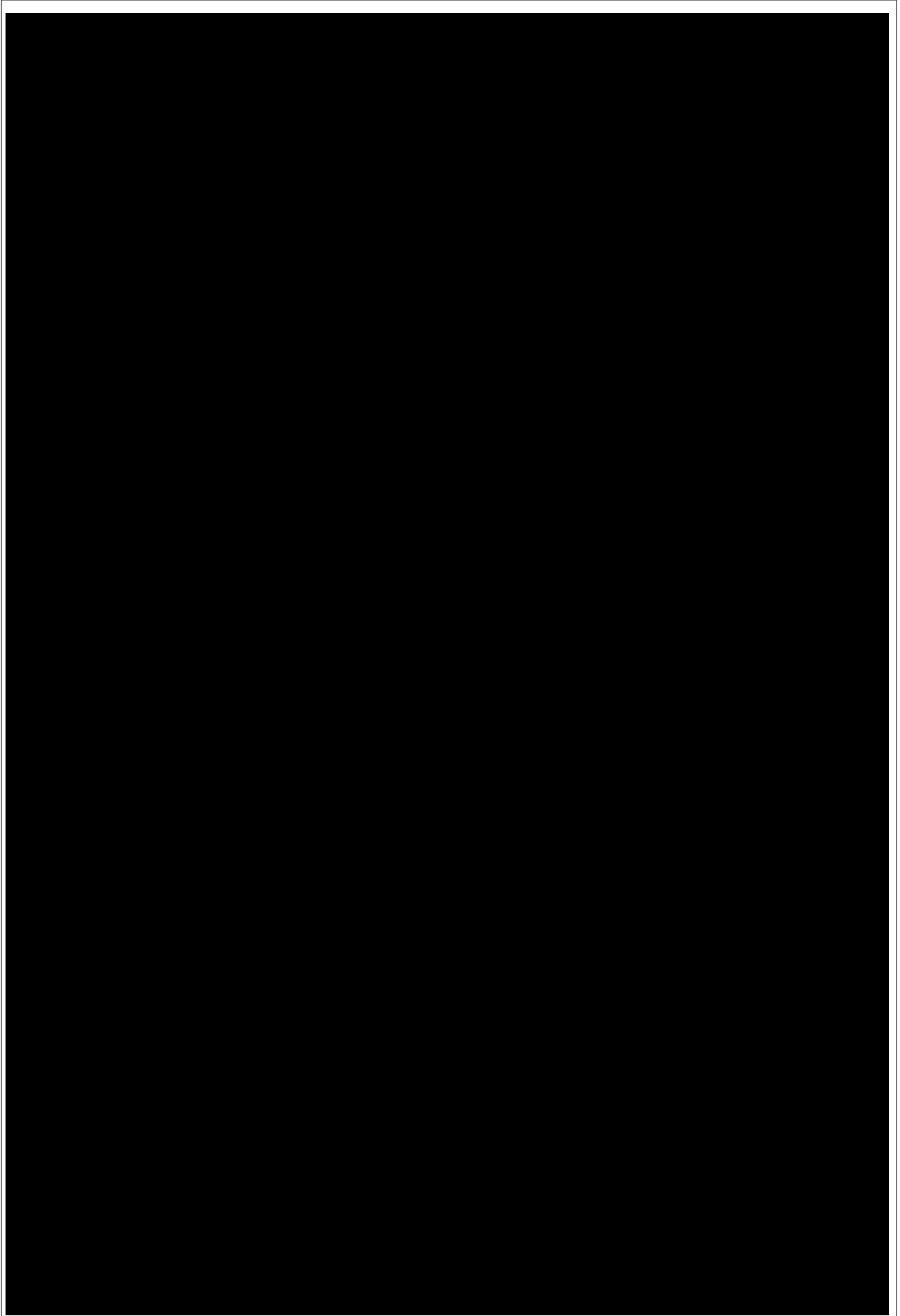


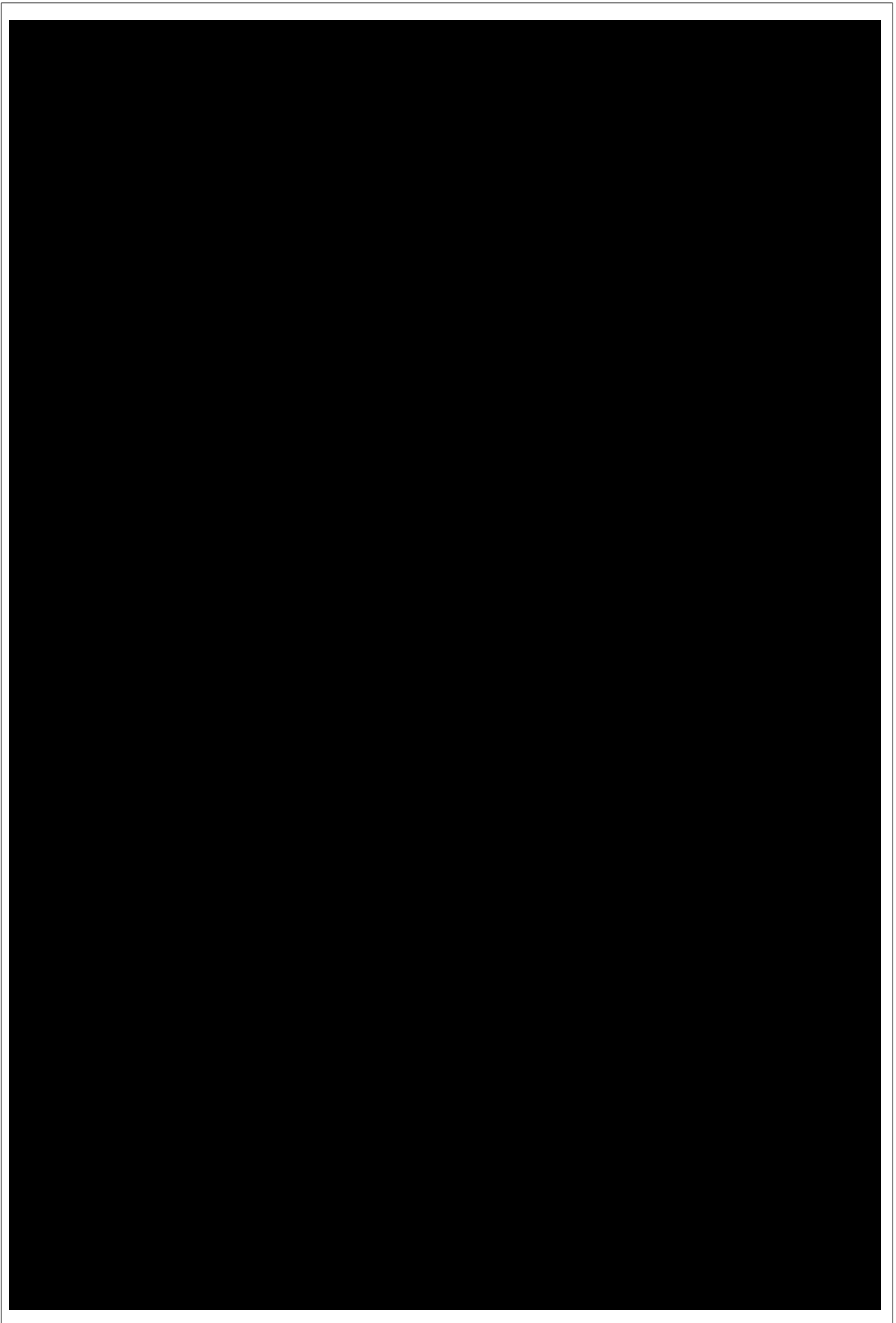












12 Q. So for chain customers at least, you said
13 that you rely on the broader information that the
14 chain gives you, right, to determine whether an
15 individual store or maybe a new location should be
16 able to get controls?

17 MS. KOSKI: Object to form; mischaracterizes
18 testimony.

19 A. I wouldn't use the term "broader
20 information." I would say that you're looking at a
21 group of customers and what that group is wanting
22 from Anda in comparison to the way that you would
23 look at an independent pharmacy, who is just coming
24 to you in and of themselves. Usually the group is
25 coming to you through the corporate ownership

1 wanting similar things.

2 Q. That would be the front end that you were
3 talking about before, right?

4 A. Correct.

5 Q. So as a compliance department, you would
6 have an understanding of a chain from the
7 information that you gathered on the front end, yes?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. And based on that, you may or may not have a
10 certain level of comfort with a chain in order to
11 add a new location or perhaps change the limits on
12 control purchases to a location, right?

13 A. It helps you to know and have an
14 understanding, yes, of that customer.

15 Q. So is it fair to say that you're willing to
16 be more flexible with some individual pharmacies
17 within a chain because of what you understand from
18 the front end?

19 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

20 A. I wouldn't use the term "flexible." I think
21 that it's the job of compliance to know the
22 customer. In this situation, it's also the group
23 and the individual location. So there is a
24 familiarity with the overall group.

25 Q. And so would you be more comfortable, as a

1 compliance analyst, allowing the sale of controlled
2 substances to some groups -- other -- versus other
3 groups?

4 A. No.

5 Q. No, it doesn't depend?

6 A. No.

7 Q. It doesn't make any difference?

8 A. No.

9 Q. Because you want to ensure that you have the
10 most accurate information for all the groups, right?

11 A. That's the goal.

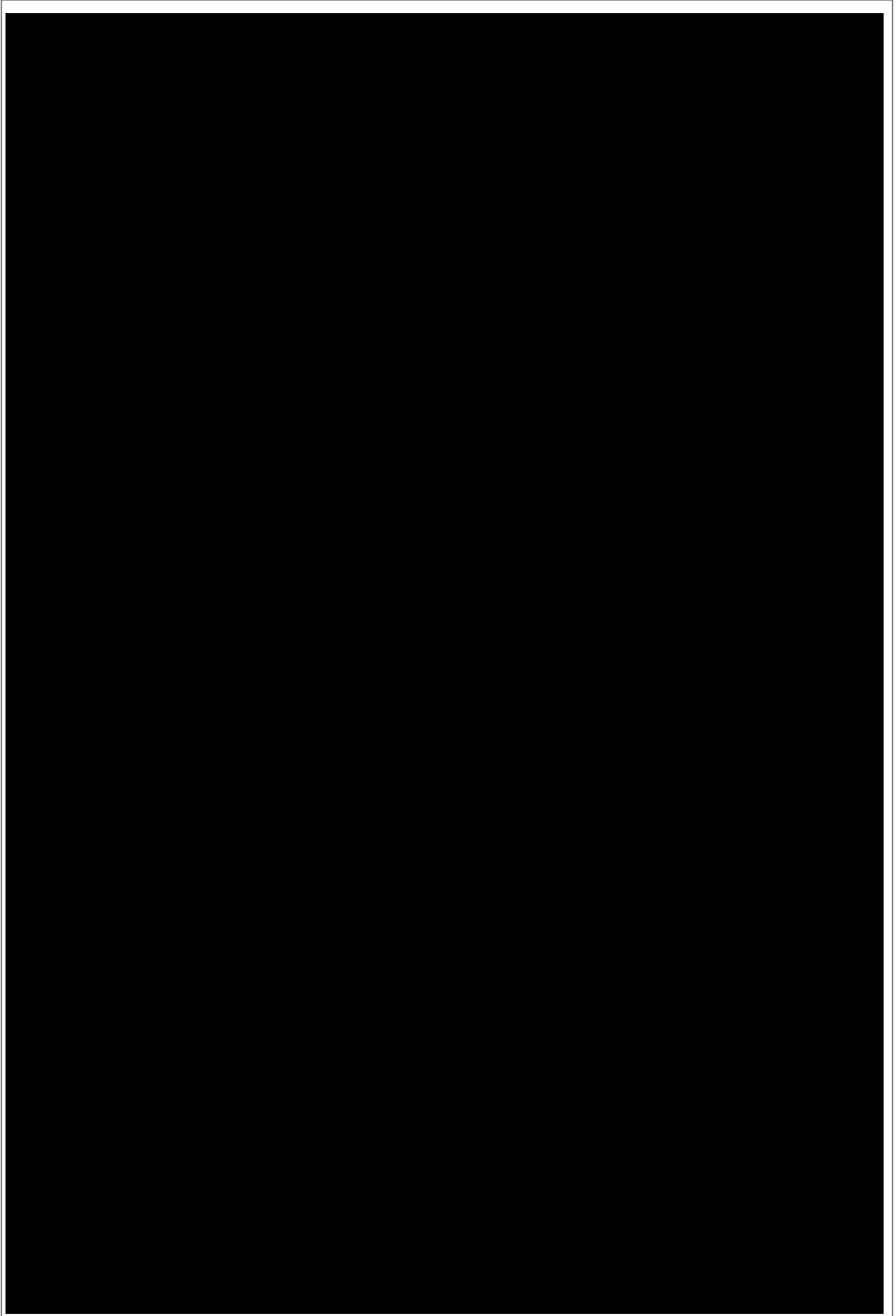
12 Q. Are there times that you are okay selling
13 with controls to some chains, but not to others?

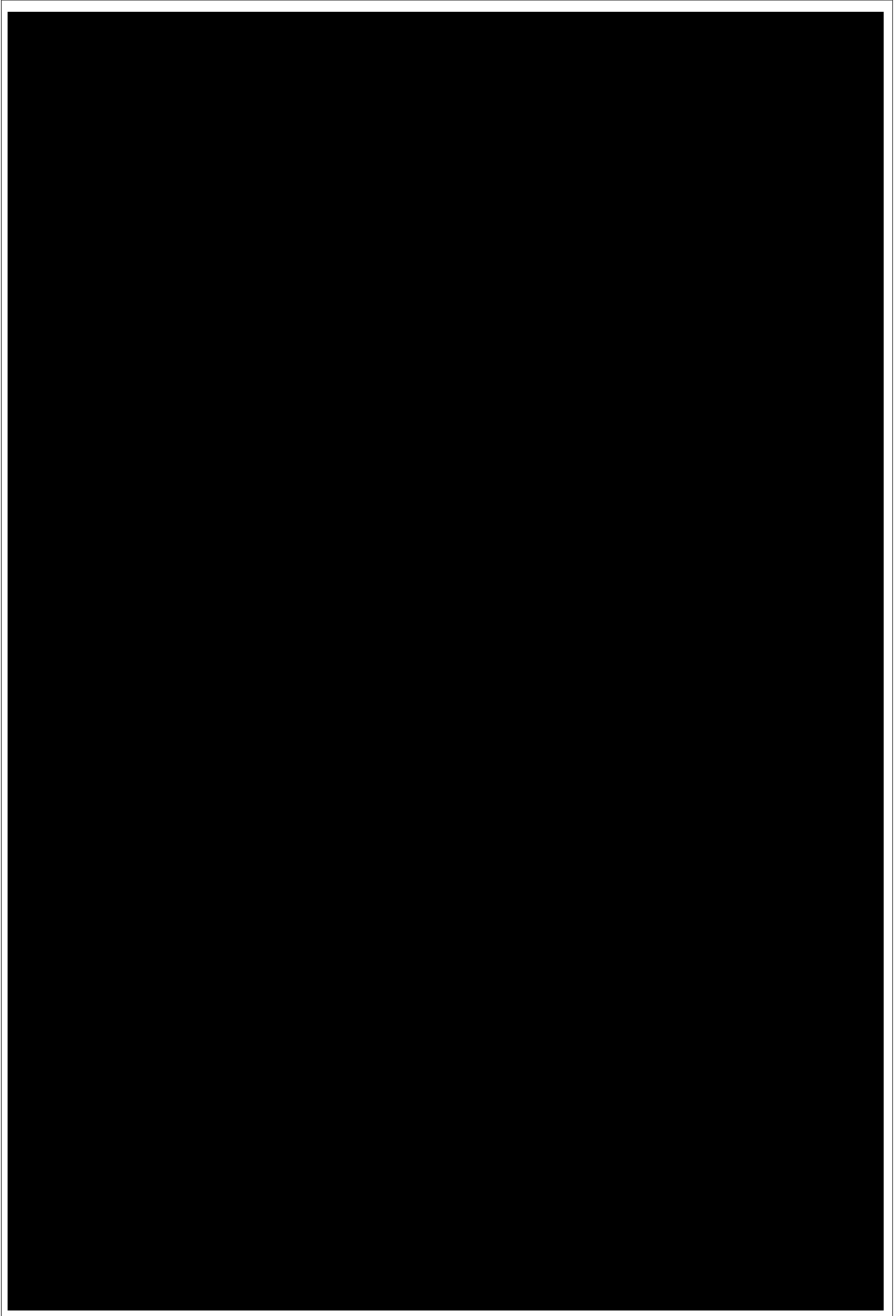
14 A. As with anything, you approve and you deny.


15 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 7 was marked for
16 identification.)

17 BY MS. ELLIS:



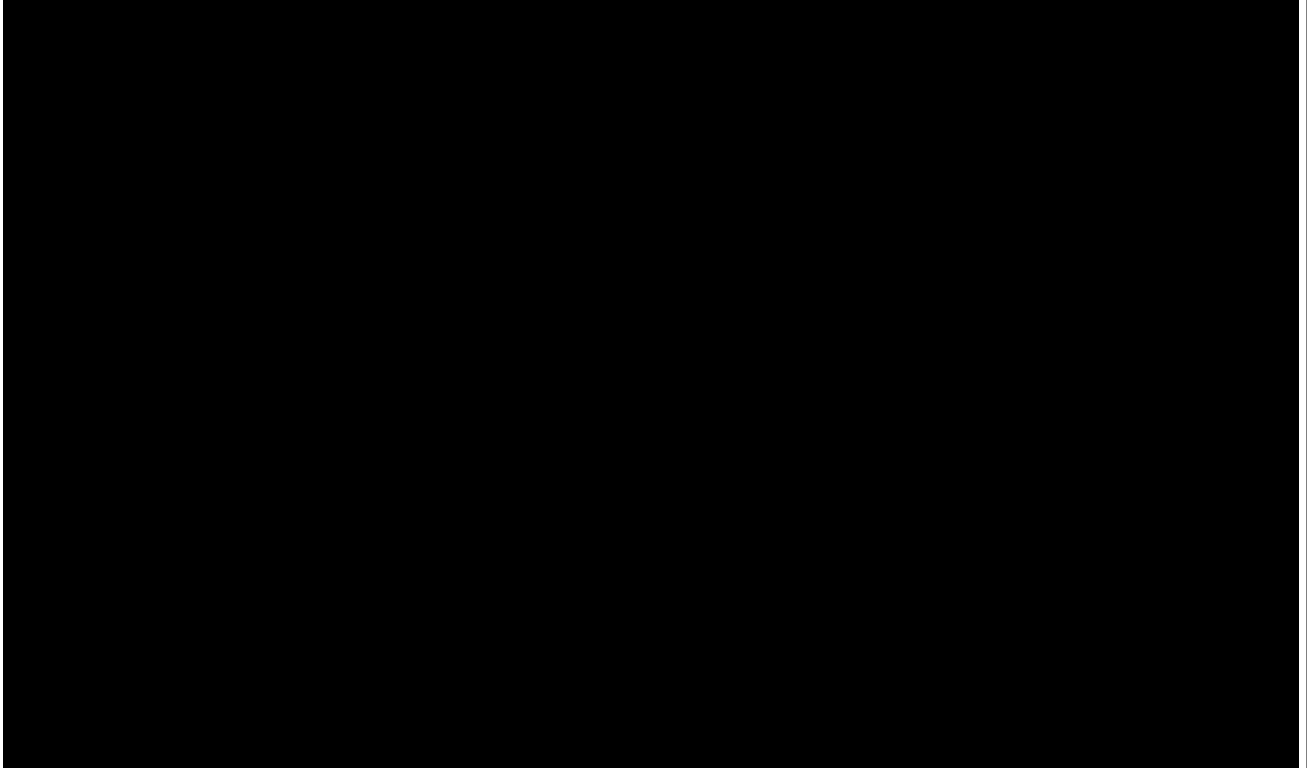


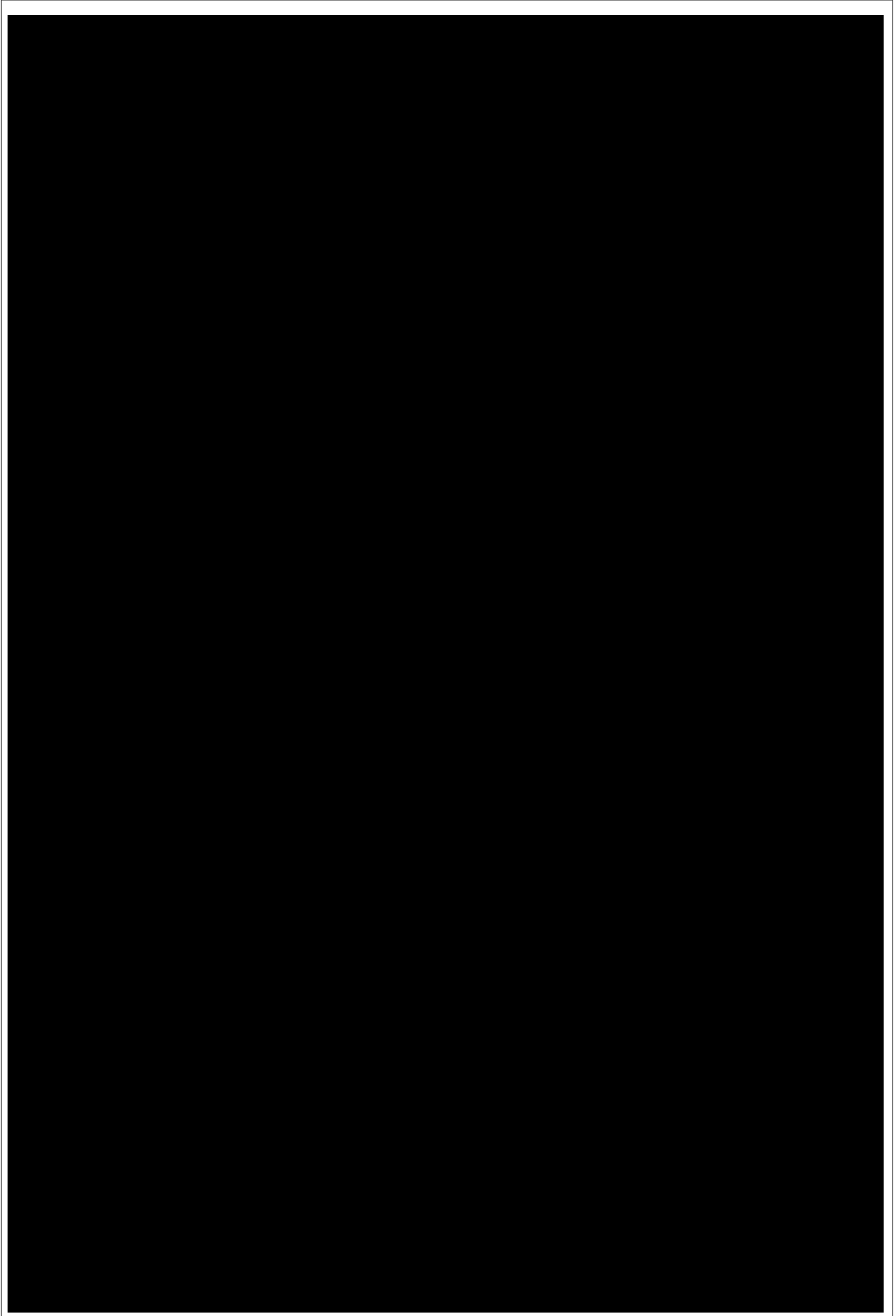


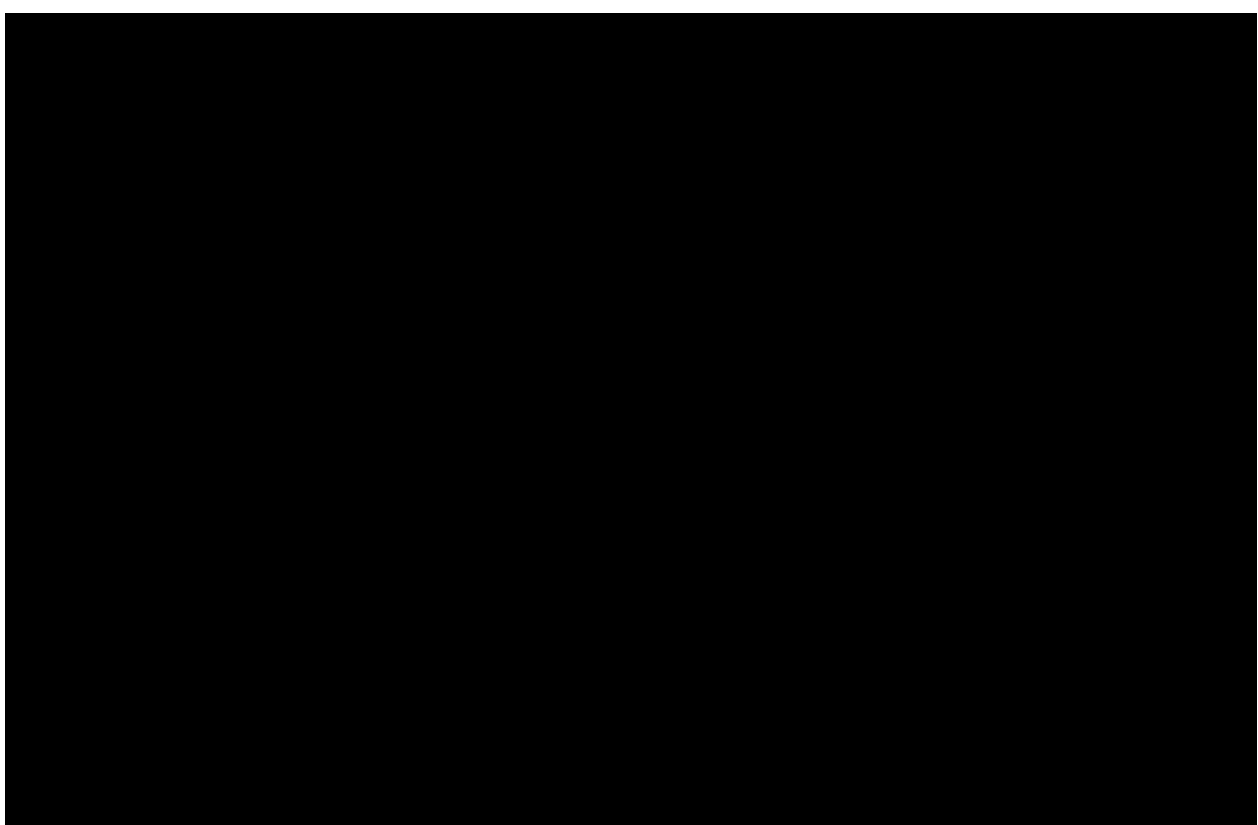


10 Q. So the flag in one of those systems, like
11 TPS or Cognos, could be wrong and not reflective of
12 what you actually have in the system?

13 A. It's possible that you could have had
14 something on the corporate level that was saved that
15 was not indicated on the individual level.







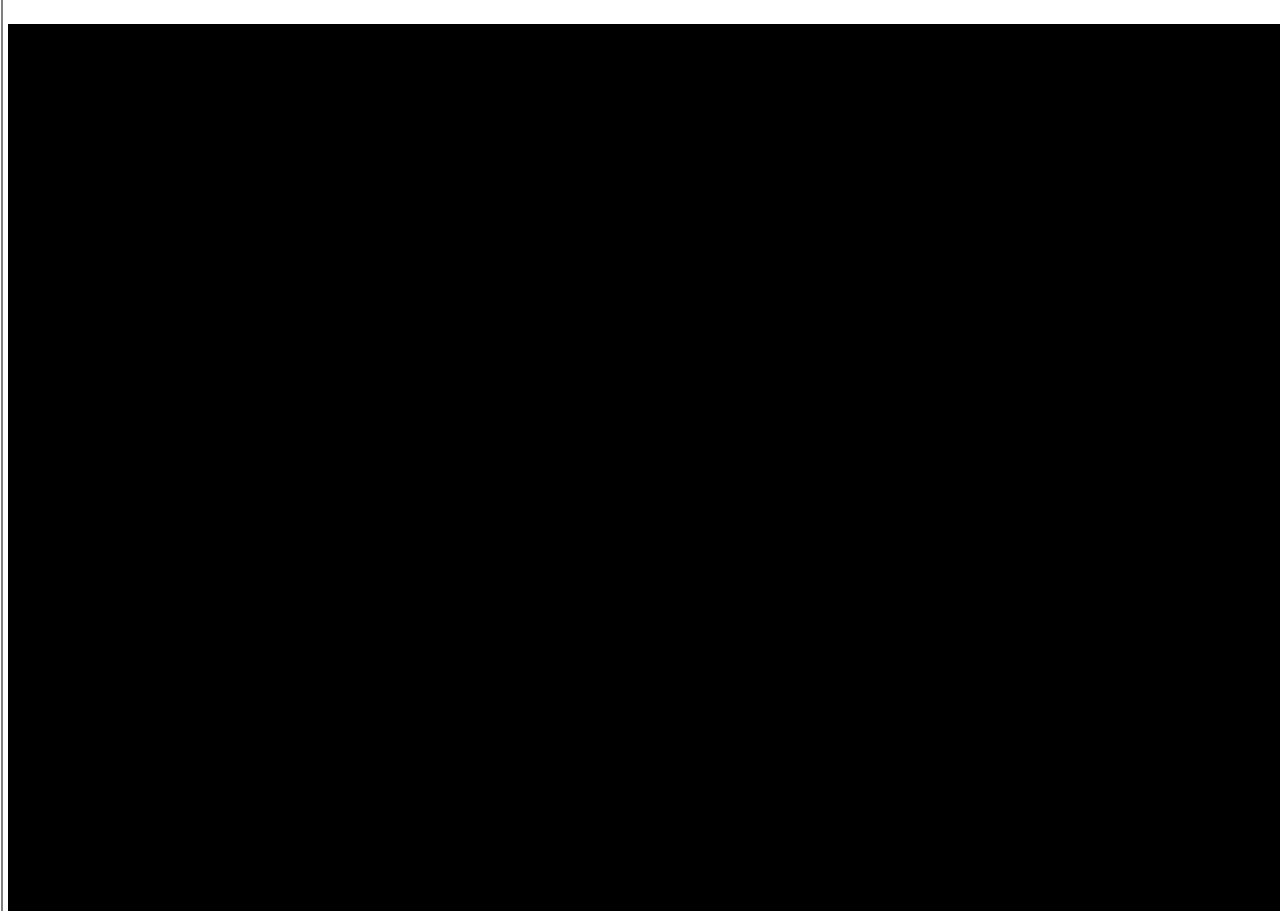
12 Q. Were there other people that had titles not
13 related to compliance that you considered members of
14 your department?

15 A. Jim.

16 Q. Jim was sort of the outlier?

17 A. Yes.





13 Q. So suspicious order monitoring -- let's just
14 back up for a second, then. SOMS --

15 A. Uh-huh.

16 Q. -- stands for suspicious order monitoring
17 system; is that right?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. So when I say suspicious order monitoring
20 system -- let's assume that we're in 2012 -- what
21 does that mean to you? What does that entail?

22 A. He was reviewing the orders.

23 Q. So you said that it's a review of the
24 orders?

25 A. Uh-huh.

1 Q. Yes?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. And those would come through Remedy?

4 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

5 A. No.

6 Q. No?

7 A. No.

8 Q. Where would they come from?

9 A. The electronic ordering system.

10 Q. Oh, the CSOS that we talked about?

11 A. No.

12 Q. No?

13 A. No. Electronic ordering meaning what was in
14 place to detect orders of interest.

15 Q. What program would have done that?

16 A. We had a legacy suspicious order monitoring
17 system at this point in time, in 2012, through TPS.

18 Q. So that was part of TPS at this point?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. So the SOMS system -- or the SOM system in
21 2012 that he was watching was TPS, right?

22 A. Correct.



8 Q. So if an order comes in, presumably it's
9 being looked at by somebody in the compliance
10 department, right?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. And that was from at least 2012 on?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Was that always the case since you've been
15 in the compliance department?

16 A. I'm not aware. I wasn't directly involved
17 immediately in that area.

18 Q. When did you become aware of the suspicious
19 order monitoring system process?

20 A. I don't recall exactly. It wasn't
21 immediately.

22 Q. So when it was you and Michael and Emily in
23 charge of the controlled substance compliance, you
24 were not aware of the suspicious order monitoring
25 system at first?

1 A. Not immediately.

2 Q. How long would you say before you became
3 aware of it?

4 A. I don't recall.

5 Q. Do you remember who made you aware of it?

6 A. I don't recall.

7 Q. Do you remember getting any training about
8 it?

9 A. At the time I became aware, of course, there
10 would be training on how to review the orders, yes.

11 Q. Do you know who did that for you?

12 A. Most likely it was Emily Schultz.

13 Q. Do you remember what she told you or what
14 that training consisted of?

15 A. I don't remember what she told me. I know
16 what it consists of today.

17 Q. Let's stay focused back in 2012 for a
18 second, because I think with Buzzeo, it's a very
19 different --

20 A. Uh-huh.

21 Q. -- time today than it was then. Is that
22 fair?

23 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

24 A. They were just two different systems.

25 Q. Different, right?

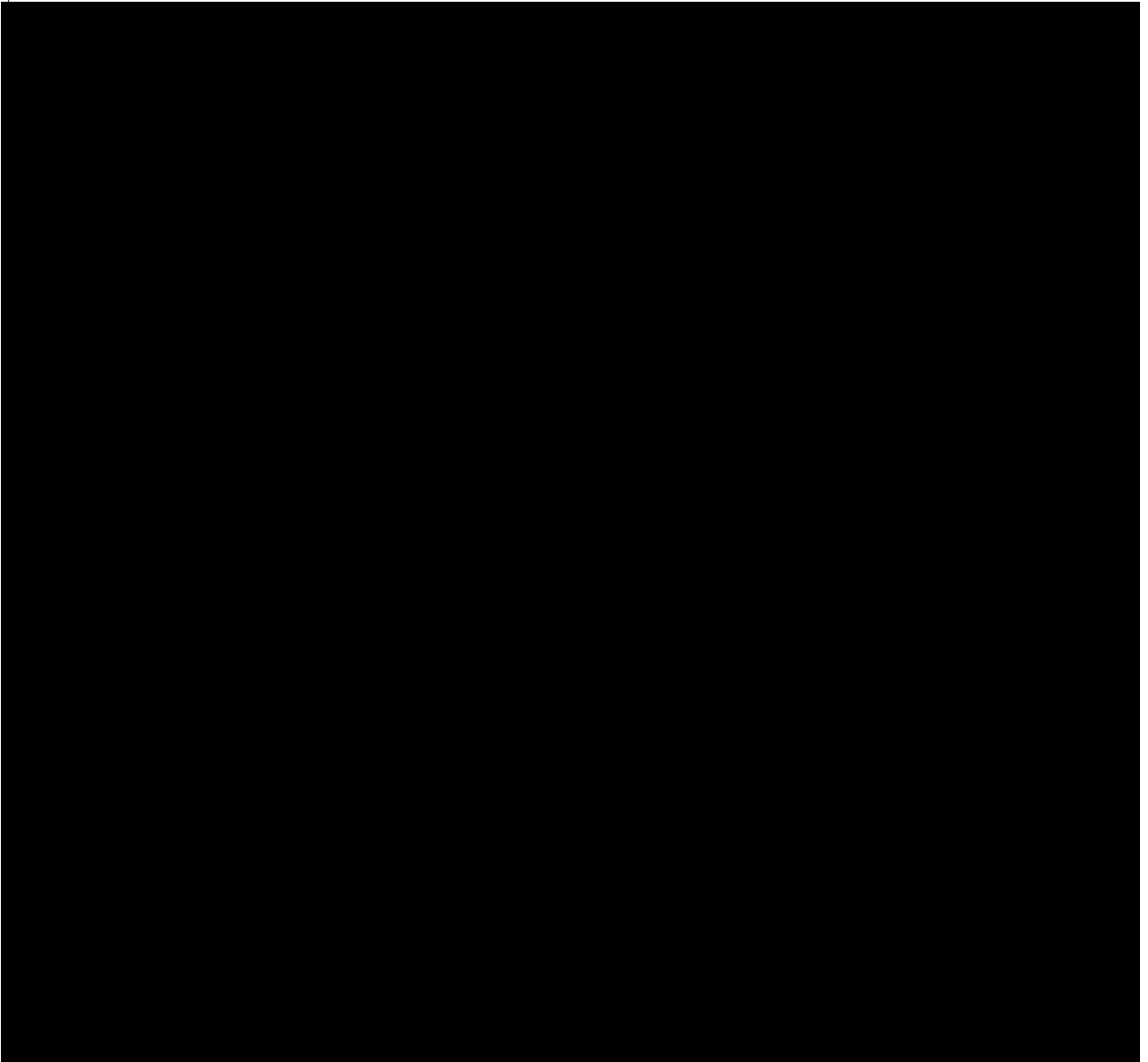
1 A. They were -- one was legacy in-house TPS and
2 the other is a different system, cloud-based system,
3 yes.

4 Q. When you say legacy, what do you mean?

5 A. Meaning that that was built internally
6 through the TPS system, legacy meaning that that is
7 no longer what is used today.

8 Q. Old?

9 A. Previous to what we're using today.





6 Q. So what was the difference between a senior
7 analyst and regular analyst?

8 A. Reporting.

9 Q. What do you mean?

10 A. I was reporting, I was auditing, I was doing
11 different things.

12 Q. You had more responsibility?

13 A. I was working on a different set of
14 responsibilities.

15 Q. Did you continue to do the things you did as
16 an analyst, as a senior analyst?

17 A. I was reviewing customers, yes, but I wasn't
18 reviewing them as a sales-initiated request in
19 Remedy primary -- as my primary job.

20 Q. You were looking at them with a different
21 lens, per se?

22 A. No. I was reviewing Anda's customer base in
23 the aggregate.

24 Q. We'll come back to that in a second.
25 When --

1 MS. KOSKI: Do you need a break?

2 I'm just -- sorry. I'm just asking if she
3 needs a break, because she's looking at me.

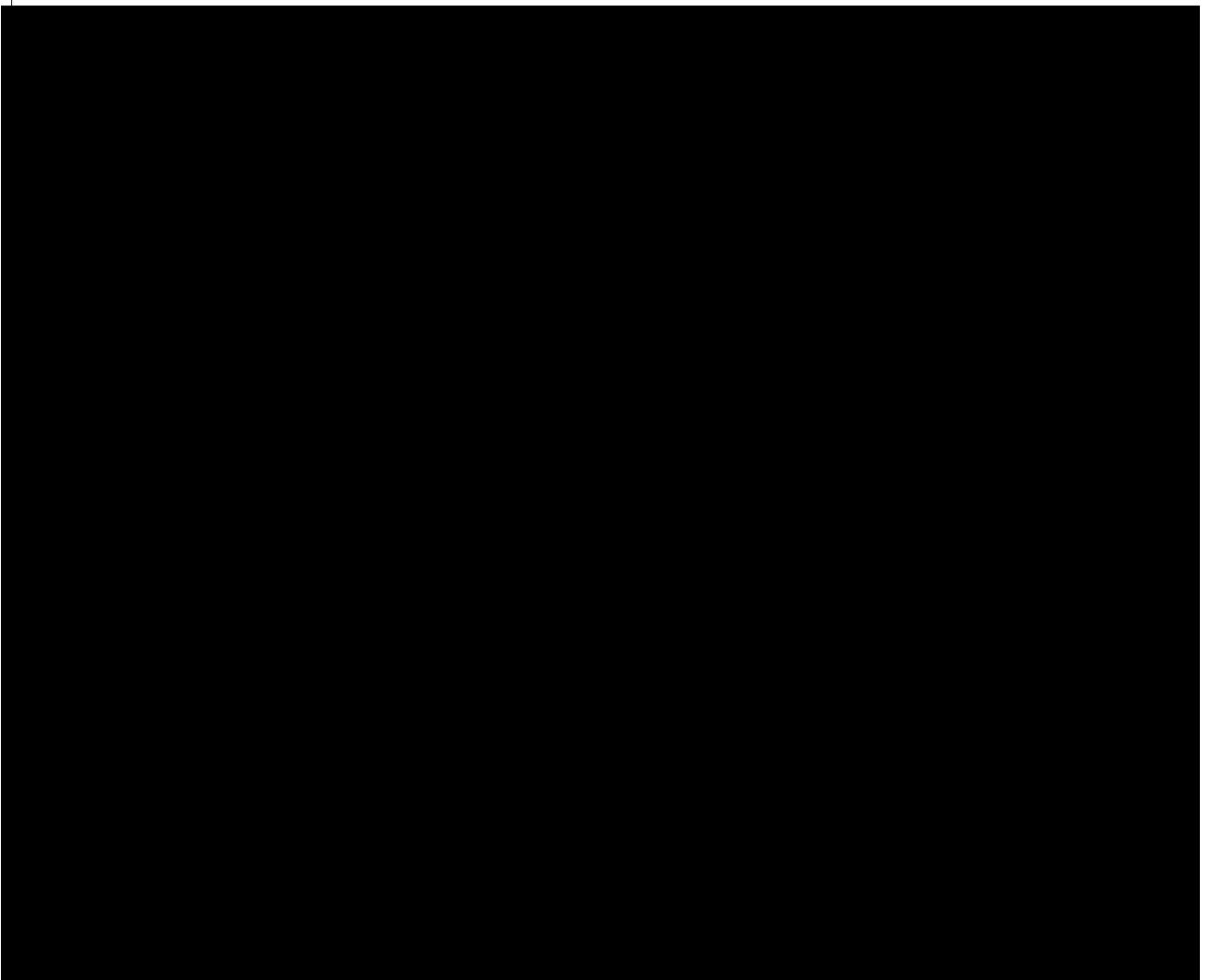
4 But --

5 THE WITNESS: No.

6 MS. KOSKI: -- maybe she's just looking at
7 the screen. Sorry. Maybe at 3:00 we can do a
8 break. Is that a good stopping point?

9 MS. ELLIS: Assuming that we're not in the
10 middle of a question.

11 BY MS. ELLIS:



8 Q. Let's just step away from this document for
9 a second, because I understand his ask. But what
10 I'm trying to understand is what that process looked
11 like.

12 So TPS, the legacy system that you talked
13 about --

14 A. Uh-huh.

15 Q. -- before, would flag an order, right?

16 A. Uh-huh.

17 Q. Yes?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Okay. And that order would be flagged as
20 potentially suspicious, correct?

21 A. An order of interest, yes.

22 Q. An order of interest. What's the difference
23 between order of interest and suspicious?

24 A. Suspicious means that you've determined that
25 the order is suspicious after review. An order of

1 interest is something that you need to look into to
2 make that determination.

3 Q. Where do those terms come from?

4 A. That's the way we refer to it.

5 Q. Anda?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Were you told -- were you trained in that
8 manner, to differentiate between an order of
9 interest and a suspicious order?

10 A. No.

11 Q. Where did you get that language from?

12 A. Because every order that is held is
13 obviously not suspicious.

14 Q. Okay. Is that written down somewhere or --

15 A. No. It's just a fact that every order that
16 is held is not suspicious.

17 Q. But it potentially is, and it needs to be
18 reviewed, right?

19 A. Right. That's why it's of interest.

20 Q. So an order of interest is determined by
21 some automated method in TPS, right?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Do you know what that method was that
24 determined an order to be an order of interest, as
25 you call it?

1 A. I was not a part of the implementation or
2 the programming of that system.

3 Q. Fair enough. But do you -- do you know what
4 it was within the system that would cause an order
5 to be held and called of interest?

6 A. I'm not aware of the exact criteria that was
7 programmed, but I believe it was looking at
8 patterns, and it was looking at frequency and
9 different factors.

10 Q. Were you trained on that as a compliance
11 analyst?

12 A. As -- the suspicious order monitoring? At
13 the point that I did become involved, yes.

14 Q. But sitting here today, you can't tell me
15 what would have triggered the system to put some --
16 a particular order into an order of interest
17 category?

18 A. The system was programmed to detect anything
19 that was unusual, size, pattern, or frequency.

20 Q. TPS was programmed in that way?

21 A. Correct.

22 Q. Do you know what the specifics of those
23 equations were?

24 A. I do not because I was not a part of the
25 programming.

1 Q. Do you know if those were written down
2 anywhere?

3 A. I am unaware.

4 Q. Do you know who was part of the programming?

5 A. I believe it was Michael Cochrane.

6 Q. Do you know when that programming was done?

7 A. I do not know the exact time.

8 Q. Was it done prior to you joining the
9 compliance department?

10 A. I do not know.

11 Q. Was it done when you joined the compliance
12 department, or was that happening as you were
13 joining?

14 A. I wasn't a part of the suspicious order
15 monitoring immediately, so I don't know that. I
16 knew it existed when I became involved with it.

17 Q. And again, you don't remember when you
18 became involved?

19 A. I don't remember.

20 Q. Is there anything that would refresh your --
21 refresh your recollection as to when you became
22 involved in that?

23 A. No.

24 Q. When somebody was watching the suspicious
25 order monitoring system within TPS, would they have

1 to -- well, strike that. I'll get to that question
2 in a moment.

3 What were the steps that a person watching
4 the suspicious order monitoring step -- system would
5 do at this point within TPS in order to potentially
6 release the order?

7 A. What we do look at is the customer's sales
8 history with Anda to determine what type of a
9 customer it is with Anda. Is this a customer that
10 is buying controls, noncontrols? Do they come to
11 Anda specifically for certain items that were
12 indicated on the front end? We look at due
13 diligence.

14 Q. And you would look at those for each order
15 to determine if that order was just of interest or
16 if it was potentially suspicious?

17 A. It's usual that you should look at what
18 information you have pertaining to that customer.

19 Q. Usual meaning that's what's expected?

20 A. That's what should be done when you're
21 researching something, is to research what you have.

15 Q. Okay. Let me ask it a different way. When
16 you would look at the suspicious orders -- or orders
17 of interest, rather, held in TPS, whenever it was
18 that you became involved, would you go back and look
19 at the customer questionnaire and the sales history
20 and the dispense data and any other due diligence
21 materials that were on file before determining
22 whether to release that order or not?

23 A. There's a number of different ways that
24 things are looked at. Yes, that would be one
25 approach.

1 Q. What are the other ways?

2 A. The other approach is, under the assumption
3 that a customer was already reviewed on the front
4 end and that they already went through a thorough
5 review process, they were already given very
6 conservative limits to buy, period, and then
7 understanding our secondary position, so that on the
8 third step, if an order was on hold as an order of
9 interest, you would then be looking at what they
10 ordered.

11 Q. Okay. So if I understand you correctly, the
12 research could be done very thoroughly on the front
13 end, right?

14 A. Right.

15 Q. And you said that's often the case with
16 chains because of the business relationship and
17 because there is numerous stores, right?

18 A. It's been the case since I've been in the
19 department on the front end with any new customers
20 to controls, yes.

21 Q. That on the front end, the initial review is
22 so thorough that you don't necessarily need to do as
23 thorough of a review on the back end for the
24 individual orders?

25 A. I'm not indicating that. I'm saying that

1 you've already approved that this customer can buy.
2 You've limited what they're allowed to buy, and then
3 you're then reviewing what they are buying.

4 Q. And so you might be more lenient when it
5 comes to determining whether an order is suspicious
6 or not based on your previous approval?

7 A. I wouldn't --

8 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

9 Sorry. Go ahead.

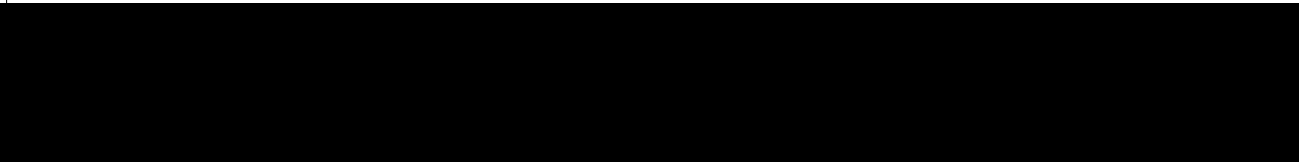
10 A. I wouldn't use the term "lenient."

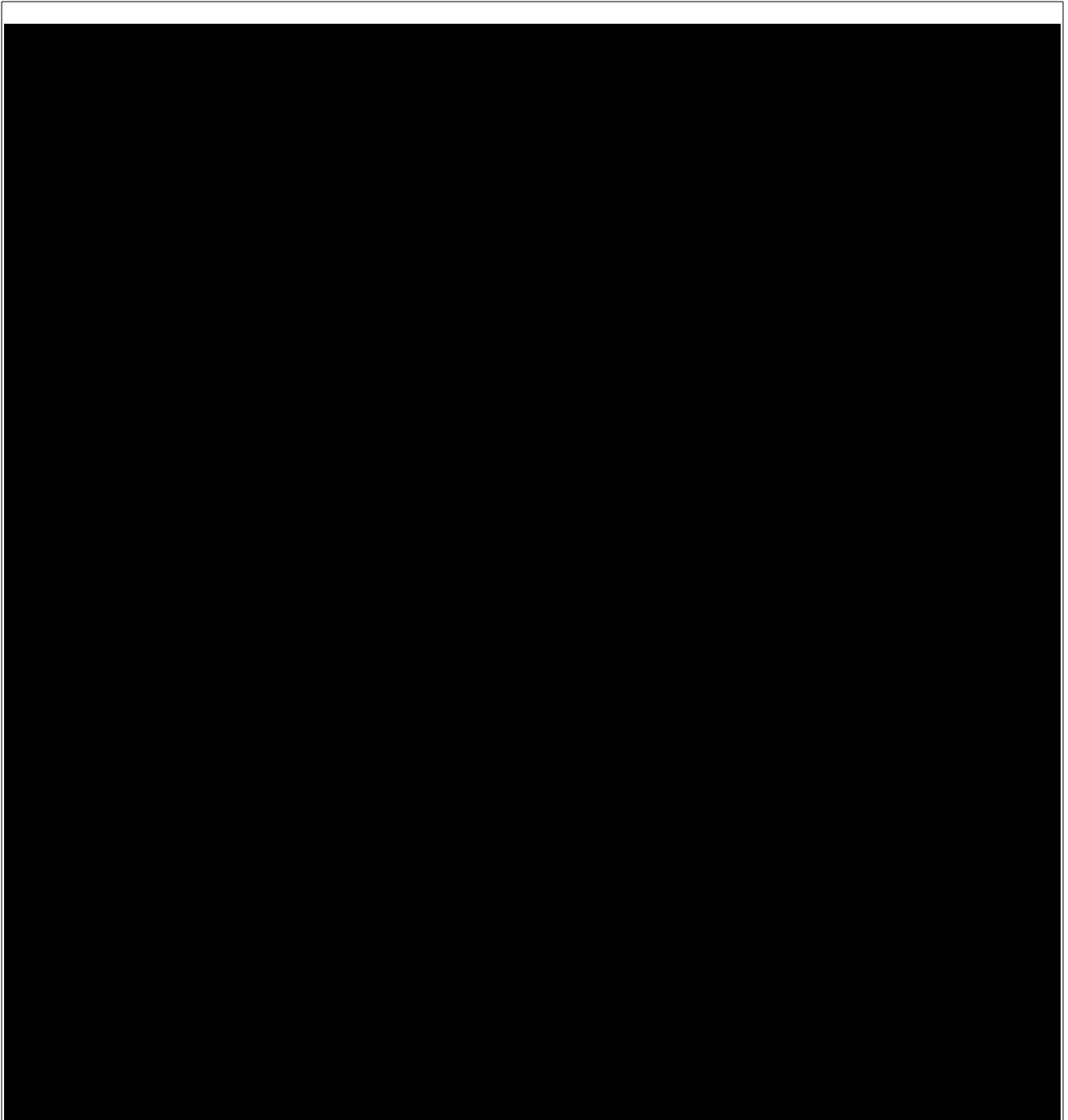
11 Q. What term would you use?

12 A. I would say that there may be a familiarity
13 with the customer based on the review that you --
14 that's already taken place.

15 Q. So you may be more comfortable with the
16 orders that are coming in and tagged by the system
17 as potentially of interest because of the
18 information that you've gathered up front?

19 A. If there was a comfort -- assuming that
20 there was a comfort with the customer, you would --
21 unless there was something to indicate that the
22 order was suspicious and make you uncomfortable,
23 that's why we're researching it, yes.





19 Q. So let's just back up for a second. My
20 understanding, based on your testimony today, is
21 that within TPS, Cognos, and I think Remedy, you
22 said, a customer might be screened or flagged "yes"
23 or "no" for controls; is that right?

24 A. The -- Remedy is not where a customer is
25 flagged. Remedy is a task management system for

1 sales reps to make a request to us. But a customer
2 would be flagged in TPS.

3 Q. So a customer would be flagged "yes" or "no"
4 for controls in TPS, right?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And that flag and ability to purchase
7 controls would be based on this initial upfront
8 information that you've just been talking about,
9 right?

10 A. From the time I've been there, yes.

11 Q. And you said you've been very comfortable
12 with the information that you've gathered up front
13 from the time that you've been there, right?

14 A. I can't speak to a specific example going
15 back this far, but I know that we've been reviewing
16 new customers to controls with that information.

17 Q. And based on that information, you wouldn't
18 be as concerned that a particular order was
19 suspicious because you had already done the review
20 at the front end, right?

21 A. I wouldn't use the term "as concerned." I
22 would say that you already had a comfort level with
23 a customer and what you had allowed, and then you
24 would need to take another look at what is pending
25 based on what you have already made available to

1 them.

2 Q. So the other look was triggered by TPS --

3 A. Right.

4 Q. -- using some sort of equation that you
5 don't know what it was, you said before, right?

6 A. Right.

7 Q. You said it might be frequency or --

8 A. Size.

9 Q. -- size or something like that?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. All right. And then depending on your
12 comfort level with that customer, your research into
13 whether or not that order of interest should be
14 suspicious or not might look different?

15 A. No. So you're -- you have an awareness of
16 who you are comfortable with as a customer, and then
17 you're looking at what they are ordering for sure.
18 But it depends on what it is that they're ordering
19 that stands out as being something you need to look
20 into more, because there's already a few different
21 limitations and checks in place.

22 Q. So would those be some of the things that
23 might cause TPS to flag an order of interest?

24 A. Whatever was behind the scenes flagging it
25 as something that needed looked into.

1 Q. And then if it were flagged, you would,
2 coming back to where we started this line of
3 questioning, do certain research into that customer
4 to determine if it was, in fact, potentially
5 suspicious, right?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And that would include looking at the due
8 diligence information such as customer
9 questionnaire, right?

10 A. It -- you could do that, yes.

11 Q. You -- and the dispense data?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And the sales data?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And whatever customer notes might be in TPS?

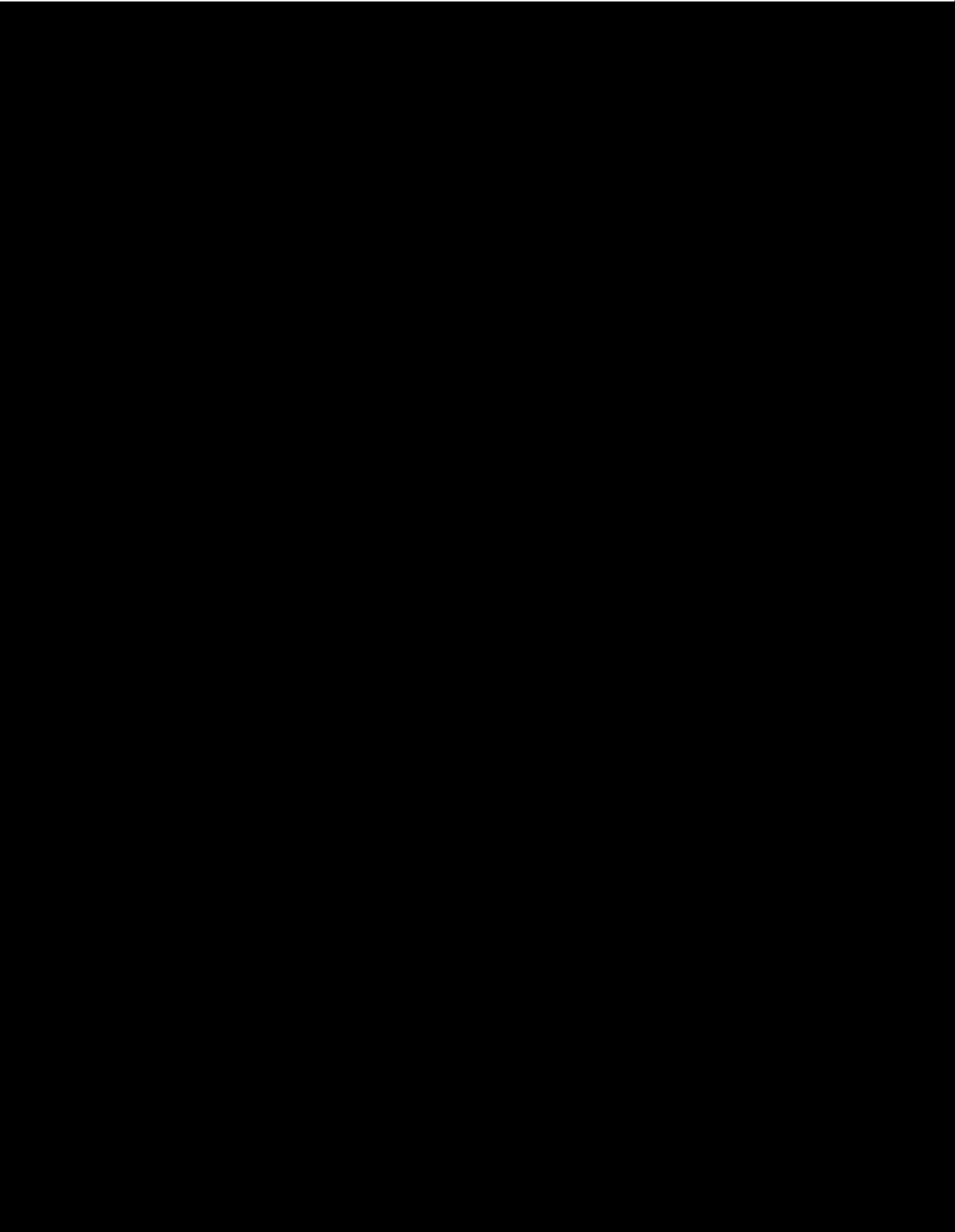
16 A. Correct.

17 Q. And some of the other things that we've
18 talked about, you said it might look different in
19 each situation?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. And this would up -- be up to an analyst to
22 decide what process that they wanted to follow for
23 each of those orders?

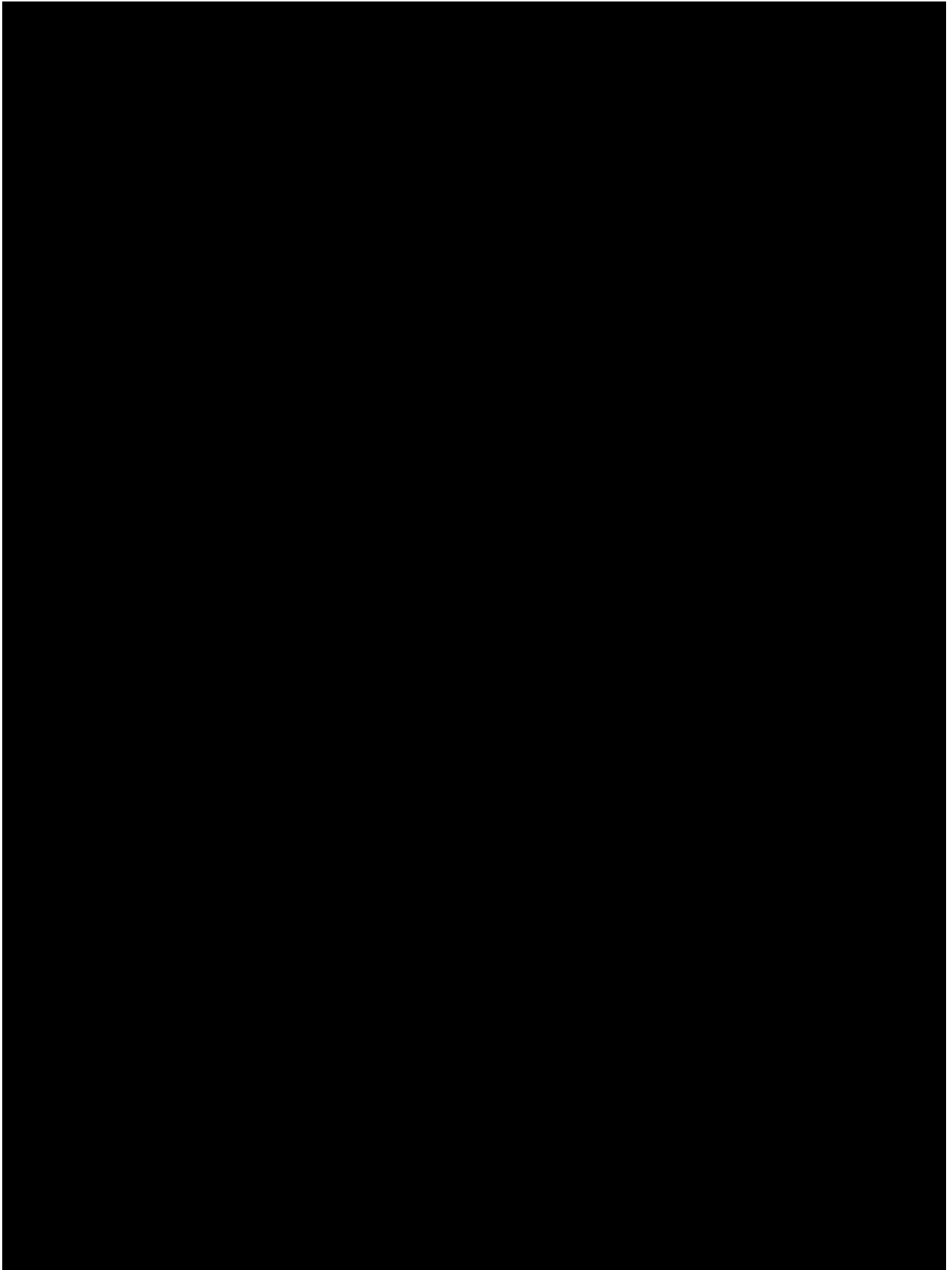
24 A. Not up to the analyst to decide what process
25 they want to follow, but for the analyst to

- 1 determine where the information is to do their
 - 2 research for each of those customers and what
 - 3 information is available.
- 

3 Q. We'll take a break in just a second here,
4 but I want to just finish this line of questioning.

5 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 8 was marked for
6 identification.)

7 BY MS. ELLIS:



24 MS. ELLIS: Okay. We can take a break.

25 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off the video record at

1 2:59.

2 (Recess from 2:59 p.m. until 3:25 p.m.)

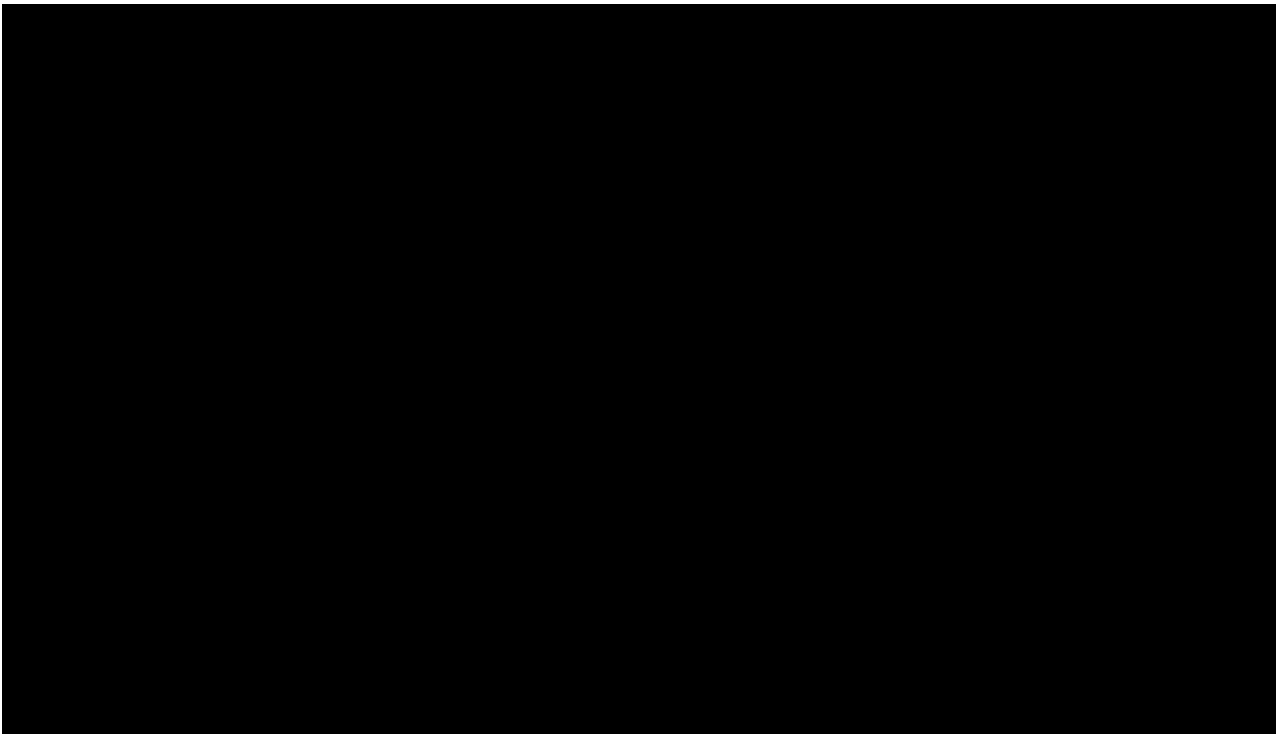
3 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 3:25 p.m.

4 We're now back on the video record.

5 BY MS. ELLIS:

6 Q. A moment ago we were talking about the
7 suspicious order monitoring system. Do you recall?

8 A. Yes.



19 Q. And so what -- if somebody were to say,
20 these orders are in the bucket, we need to deal with
21 them, what does that mean to you?

22 A. I don't know what "deal with them" means. I
23 would assume it's saying they need reviewed.

24 Q. Okay. So if an order is in the bucket, it
25 needs -- it would mean that it needs to be reviewed?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And the review could take on, as we talked
3 about at length, a couple of different forms,
4 looking at the research that Anda has on file,
5 right?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Including dispense data, yes?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. The customer questionnaire?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Potentially asking the customer more
12 questions through the sales rep, right?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And that was something that you said was
15 ideal to do in all circumstances where you look at
16 an order of interest, right?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. So orders of interest are in the bucket,
19 right?

20 A. Right.

21 Q. So an order of interest, according to
22 compliance standards at Anda, needed to be reviewed
23 before -- so that it could be determined if it was
24 suspicious or not, right?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. And without that review, Anda policy was not
2 to fill that order; is that right?

3 A. Please help me understand the point of what
4 you're saying.

5 Q. Well, just walk me through what happens when
6 something goes into the bucket. So an order goes
7 into the bucket.

8 A. Right.

9 Q. What happens to that order next?

10 A. You look at what is being ordered, what is
11 the SKU, what is the item, what is the quantity, who
12 is the customer.

13 Q. So customer would look at the order -- or,
14 I'm sorry, compliance would look at the order,
15 right?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And then from there they would make a
18 determination to either release it, correct?

19 A. Correct.

20 Q. And that means that the order would be
21 filled and would be shipped, right?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Or determine that perhaps more research was
24 needed, right?

25 A. Right.

1 Q. In which case it would continue to be held,
2 yes?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Or potentially determine that it was
5 suspicious, right?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And that was all according to Anda
8 compliance policy, right?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. In furtherance of the goals of upholding the
11 regulatory environment that Anda was operating in,
12 right?

13 A. Those are guidelines for reviewing a
14 customer, yes.

15 Q. Guidelines, because that's the goals of what
16 the compliance department does, as you testified to
17 before, right?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Now, how long -- it sounds like there is a
20 couple of steps that are involved in reviewing an
21 order of interest in the bucket, right?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. It could take some time?

24 A. It can.

25 Q. What's the longest you've ever spent

1 reviewing an order?

2 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

3 A. I don't know what the longest time is that
4 I've reviewed something.

5 Q. Have you ever spent more than three hours
6 reviewing an order?

7 A. An order can be reviewed for three days.

8 Q. Have you ever spent more than three days
9 reviewing an order?

10 A. I don't recall off the top of my head. It's
11 possible.

12 Q. Have you ever spent more than two weeks
13 reviewing an order?

14 A. Not that I'm aware of.

15 Q. Have you ever spent more than a week
16 reviewing an order?

17 A. I'm not aware of --

18 Q. Have you ever spent more than -- do you ever
19 recall spending more than five days reviewing an
20 order?

21 A. Not that I remember.

22 Q. Do you remember spending more than three
23 days reviewing an order?

24 A. If information is requested from a customer,
25 our department has to wait for the customer to

1 respond. So typically, as is today, if we give a
2 customer three days to respond, usually, before we
3 make a determination.

4 In the past, I don't know how long it
5 could -- would have been.

6 Q. So today it would be three days; is that
7 fair?

8 A. They have up to three days, yes.

9 Q. In the past it could have been longer, but
10 you don't know for sure?

11 A. I don't know.

12 Q. What's the least amount of time that it
13 might take you to review an order?

14 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

15 A. I don't know that.

16 Q. Could you do it in an instant? Can -- have
17 you ever looked at an order and just known this
18 is -- this is okay, it's not suspicious?

19 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

20 A. There -- being a secondary supplier, and
21 there's so much review already up front, you can
22 look at what you've already approved and allowed,
23 and you can look at the items and the quantities,
24 and you can make a determination of what you feel
25 needs to be looked into more and could potentially

1 be suspicious.

2 Q. So no matter the order, you've said a few
3 things that you look at every time. One, you figure
4 out who the customer is, right?

5 A. Right.

6 Q. And you either have familiarity with that
7 customer as an analyst or you don't, right?

8 A. Right.

9 Q. Sorry, let's try not to talk over each
10 other.

11 A. Sorry.

12 Q. I know it's a long day, but we'll try to
13 stay with the rules we agreed on.

14 So you can -- you have to determine whether
15 you're familiar with that customer or not, right?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. You would almost always look at what was on
18 file for that customer?

19 A. You're also looking at the item being
20 purchased, the reason it's being held, and the
21 quantity of what they're purchasing.

22 Q. Within TPS, when an order is viewed in the,
23 quote-unquote, bucket, does it give a reason that
24 the order is being held?

25 A. There used to be a code, and I don't know

1 off the top of my head what that code represented,
2 but there was a hold code.

3 Q. Were there different hold codes depending on
4 the reason that an order was held as of interest?

5 A. It had to do with the programming that it
6 would be flagged to hold, yes.

7 Q. So I guess by way of example, you had said a
8 couple of things earlier that an order might have
9 held of interest, although you weren't sure the
10 exact equation, that it might be a higher quantity,
11 right?

12 A. Right.

13 Q. Or it could be a different frequency, right?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Would that be two separate codes in TPS, or
16 would there be something you could look at in TPS
17 and the bucket to tell you which one of those two
18 things it was?

19 A. There was -- the way it was programmed is if
20 a line item was held, there was a reason code.

21 Q. And that -- there were multiple reasons,
22 right?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Do you know how many reasons there were?

25 A. I don't know.

1 Q. Do you know if a report could have been run
2 off of those reason codes for items that were held?

3 A. There -- if it was in TPS, and there was a
4 reason code, I assume that that could be pulled out.

5 Q. That could be made into a report?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Did you ever make that into a report?

8 A. I don't recall.

9 Q. Do you know if anybody else ever made that
10 into a report, why items were being held?

11 A. Anything can be made into a report if it's
12 requested.

13 Q. So if the data is in TPS, and there's a
14 separate field for it, it can be made into a report?

15 A. Any -- any field can be reported on, yes.

16 Q. And that can be done with a combination of
17 reports, right?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. I'm sorry. A combination of fields, not
20 reports.

21 A. Combination of fields, yes.

22 Q. And you do that in cooperation with IT,
23 correct?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. All right. So you weren't able to say, you

1 know, that you could just release an order in an
2 instant. Would you say that the least amount of
3 time it might take to review an order of interest is
4 five minutes?

5 A. I think that we don't look at it as a time
6 frame, like speeding through something. We have a
7 familiarity with what passes through the department,
8 and we're focusing on -- we have a very high volume
9 of customers, and we're looking at what is the item
10 that's flagging, what is the reason, and who is the
11 customer.

12 So, for example, in today's world, a
13 customer's first order for the first 30 days is in
14 there. So you can tell that that is a first-time
15 order on someone that you just reviewed and you just
16 approved.

17 So I wouldn't say that anything is speedily
18 done. It's looking at all of those factors and
19 deciding how much it needs looked into.

20 Q. Is there a -- so you do that for every order
21 that you look at, right?

22 A. You're -- you're looking at all of those
23 factors.

24 Q. Is there a time frame in which you -- and I
25 guess I'll differentiate time frame here, because it

1 seems like you're differentiating between today's
2 world, which I guess would be post-Buzzeo. Is that
3 fair to say?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. And pre-Buzzeo?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Okay. So in the pre-Buzzeo world, was there
8 a time frame in which you, as in the compliance
9 department, told customers you would review and
10 potentially release orders in or guaranteed to do
11 that in?

12 A. I don't recall.

13 Q. Is there anything that would help refresh
14 your recollection?

15 A. Possibly.

16 Q. What would that be?

17 A. Going back into that place and time. I
18 don't recall if we -- if we responded in a certain
19 way. I know today it's three days.

20 Q. But you don't -- do you remember any other
21 limit besides three days and that you gave customers
22 to tell them when they could expect to hear about an
23 order that might be flagged of interest?

24 A. I don't recall going back that far.

25 Q. Okay. So anywhere between five minutes and

1 three days, it's fair to say, it might take an order
2 to be reviewed; is that fair?

3 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

4 A. I really can't calculate that. It depends
5 on -- every situation is different.

6 Q. Okay. I understand that.

7 A. Yeah.

8 Q. I'm trying to account for all of the
9 situations, then, and understand that there is a
10 variance and -- you said it's not done in an instant
11 because you have to do those steps that we just went
12 through, realizing who the customer is, right?

13 A. Right.

14 Q. Thinking about what you have in your own
15 head, as an analyst, about what is on file for that
16 customer, right?

17 A. I wouldn't say it's in my own head, but I
18 would say if you have an awareness and you recently
19 reviewed them, then you know what you just reviewed,
20 yes.

21 Q. So at the very least, those two things you
22 have to be able to recognize when you see an order
23 of interest, right?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. So that takes, would you say, fair to say, a

1 minute?

2 A. To do -- to do which part?

3 Q. Just that.

4 A. Just to look at the order and say --

5 Q. Yeah.

6 A. -- is this an order that I consider? I
7 think that you can make a quick deduction looking at
8 the quantity, the customer, the item, and the reason
9 code.

10 Q. What's quick?

11 A. You can say, I need to look into this
12 further, or this doesn't need looked into further.

13 Q. So could you do that in 30 seconds?

14 A. I don't know.

15 Q. Could you do that in 10 seconds?

16 A. I don't know.

17 Q. So somewhere between zero seconds and three
18 days is what it would take you to review a potential
19 order of interest; is that fair?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Would you say it was more the exception or
22 the norm that you would look at orders that were
23 placed by customers who had just become customers of
24 Anda?

25 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

1 A. Customers that have just become customers of
2 Anda, in today's world, always appear because
3 they're first-time orders.

4 Q. What about pre-Buzzeo?

5 A. Pre-Buzzeo, I don't recall because I wasn't
6 a part of that background programming.

7 Q. But you were reviewing orders of interest in
8 TPS at that point.

9 A. It -- I think it's important to note I was
10 in that department in '11, and I left in, like, '14.
11 And I worked in another area of compliance. And so
12 at that point in time when I was in the department,
13 I wasn't in the suspicious order monitoring very
14 often.

15 Q. But you were doing suspicious order
16 monitoring releases at that point?

17 A. Few and far between, yes.

18 Q. Do you think you would have spent more time
19 reviewing particular orders, given the fact that you
20 didn't do it that frequently?

21 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

22 A. Say that again.

23 Q. You said it was few and far between. So do
24 you think that meant you would review orders faster
25 or slower than other analysts?

1 A. I don't know. I don't know where I would
2 compare to another analyst. I'm not sure.

3 Q. In the period of time between 2011 and 2014,
4 were there any conversations within the compliance
5 department about levels of orders that fell into the
6 bucket and the amount of time that it took to clear
7 them?

8 A. Levels and the time that it took to clear?
9 I don't -- I don't recall. I don't know.

10 Q. So you don't remember whether anybody ever
11 had any concern about whether there were too many
12 orders in a bucket on a given day?

13 A. Going back in time, there were issues with
14 items that were held in the bucket, and it was
15 different concerns with programming. So
16 something -- for example, preallocated was holding,
17 and that -- this was a determination by whoever put
18 together the program. And I don't know why that was
19 done.

20 And so I think why it was done was it would
21 be looked at preallocated and then when it was
22 finally confirmed.

23 What was happening, if I recall back in
24 those days, was that there was a lot that was
25 holding, and it was actually a bad NDC that was not

1 even active at Anda, or there was actually no
2 inventory for the orders to ever go out.

3 So there were times where you would have
4 tons and tons and tons of orders because they
5 weren't actual orders, yet they were still holding,
6 and they still needed to be cleared, so you could
7 review the orders that were legitimate.

8 Q. So was that something that was -- happened
9 regularly, would you say?

10 A. It did occur because it continued -- so
11 there is different issues that I'm recalling. One
12 of them was the preallocating point. And I don't
13 believe -- I think that the upper management made a
14 decision they wanted it to stay that way for
15 whatever they -- reason they wanted to logistically.

16 And then other than that, a bad NDC was a
17 flaw with an item that was in our system. And I
18 know that that did occur quite often, yes, and they
19 were not real orders.

20 Q. When you say they weren't real orders, you
21 mean because it wasn't an actual NDC --

22 A. It could never be fulfilled. There was
23 never any quantity or the NDC was not a real good
24 NDC with quantity on hand.

25 Q. How would that get in the system?

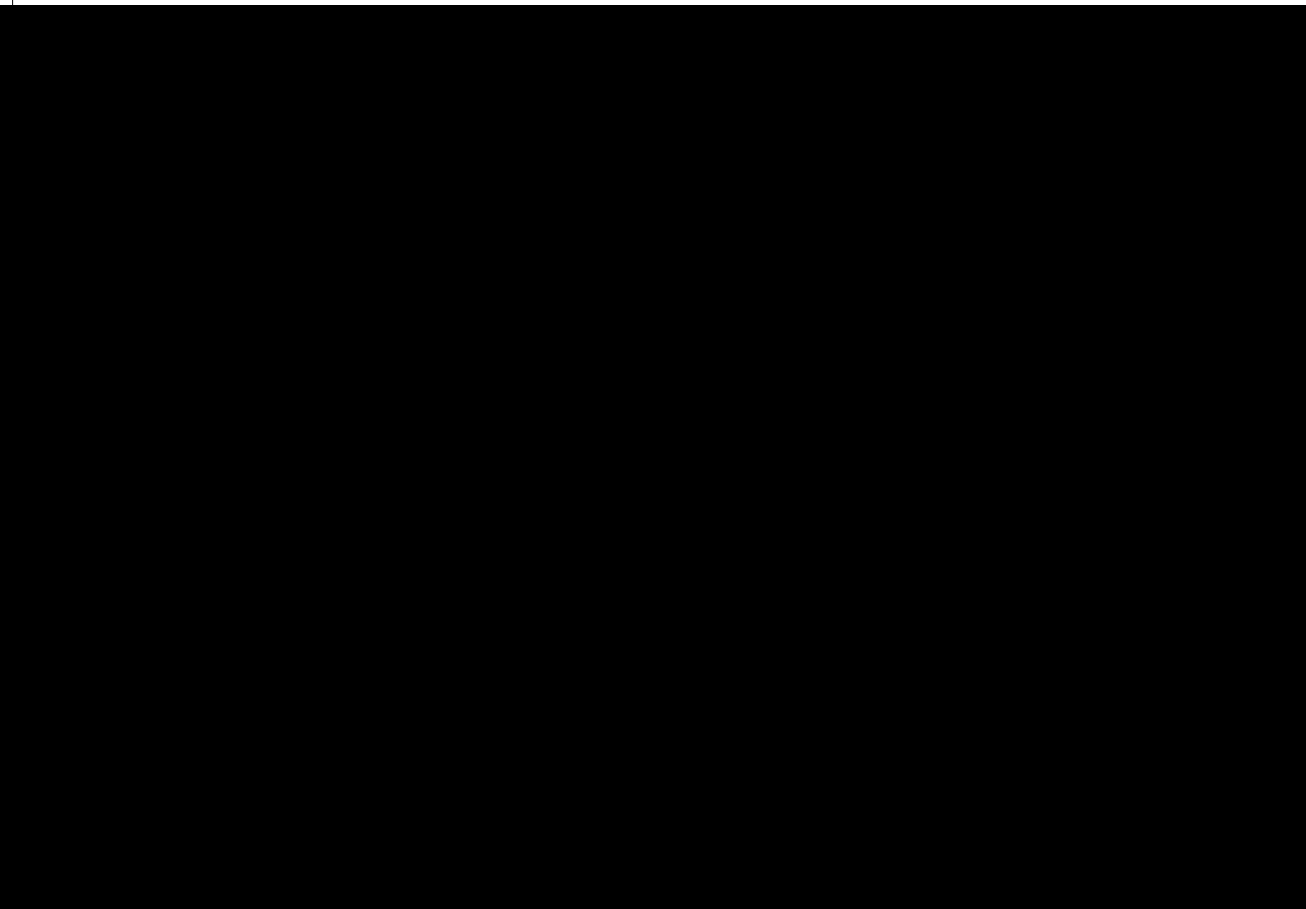
1 A. Because -- it depends on who the customer
2 is, but if a customer was -- they tried to purchase
3 an item, and the system would suggest a substitute
4 or something like that. And they were directed to
5 the substitute item, but the item was not a good
6 item, they continued to be pushed towards that item
7 that wasn't going to be fulfilled.

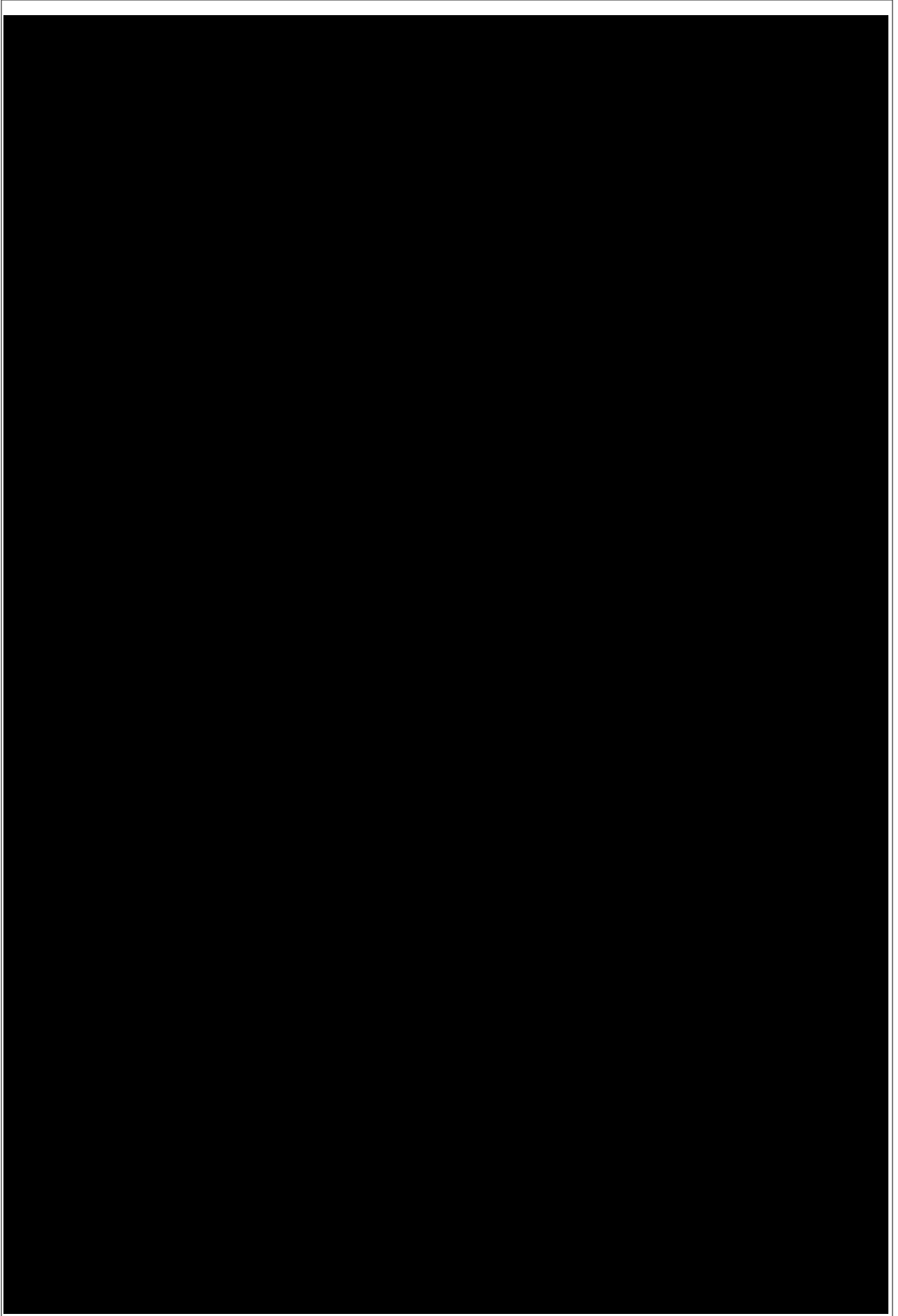
8 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 9 was marked for
9 identification.)

10 BY MS. ELLIS:

11 Q. I'm handing you Exhibit 9, marked with
12 Anda_Opioid_MDL Bates Number 339317.

13 A. Uh-huh.





16 Q. So when you put in an order release, or you
17 approved an order for release, would you have put in
18 reason why you released it?

19 A. There's a code, yes.

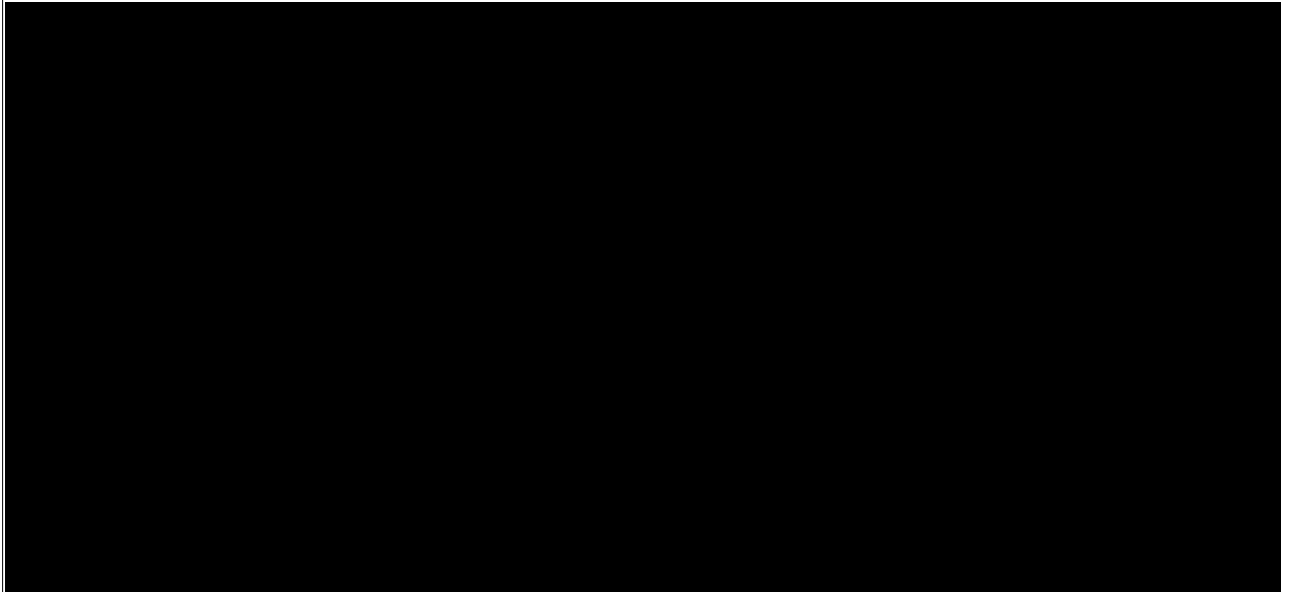
20 Q. And that code would be reported and capable
21 of -- recorded, pardon me, and capable of being
22 reported as well, right?

23 A. Yes. That note is within the SOM system,
24 not like a compliance note, yes.

25 Q. So there's a separate field for an order

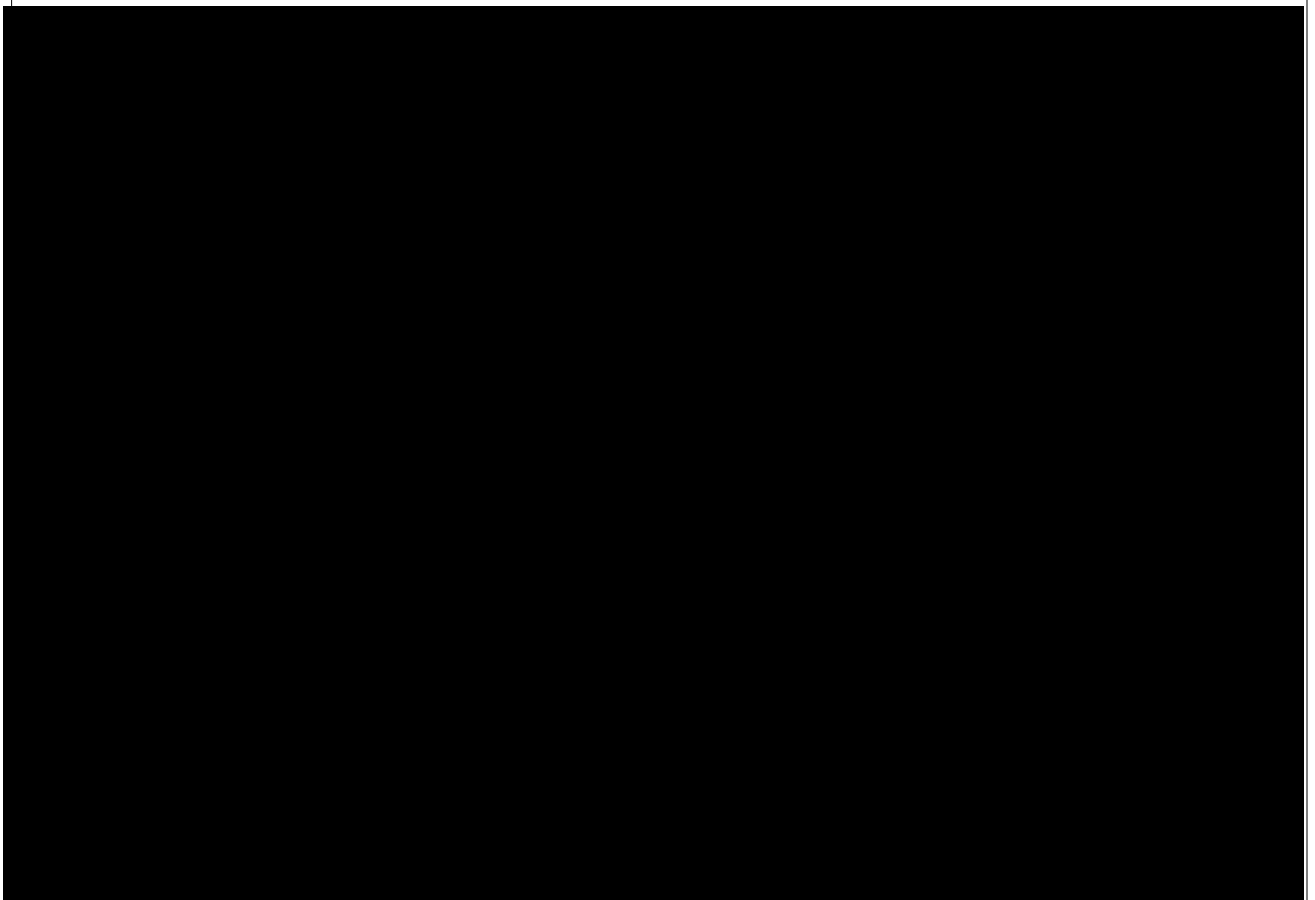
1 being released, right?

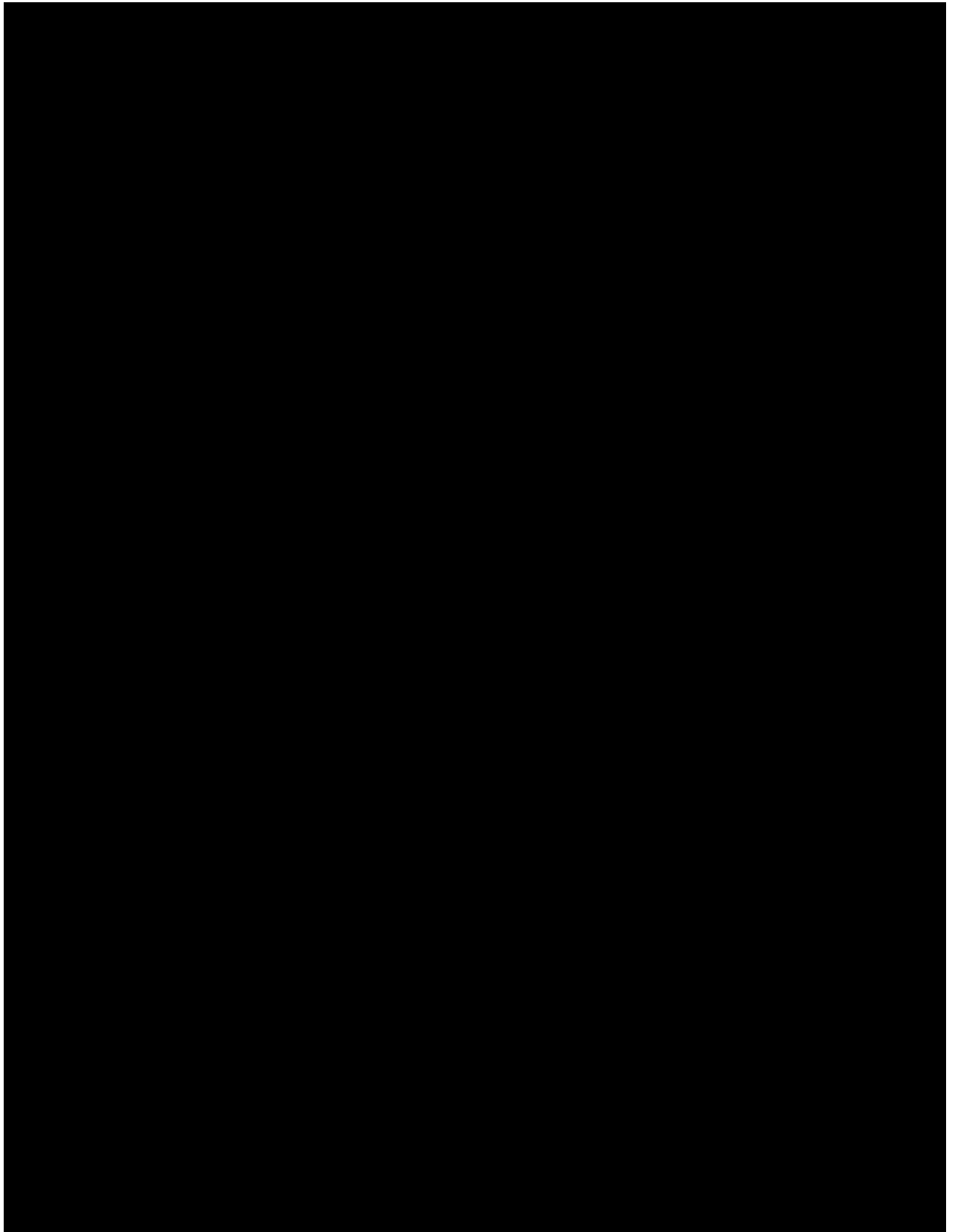
2 A. Correct.



11 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 10 was marked for
12 identification.)

13 BY MS. ELLIS:





23 Q. So what steps would you go through to

24 release an order in the system?

25 A. You would look --

1 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

2 Sorry. Go ahead.


3 A. You would look at the customer, the code,
4 the quantity, and the item.

5 Q. I'm sorry. That was my mistake. I should
6 have been more specific in my question.

7 A. Yeah.

8 Q. So if you had determined that an order could
9 be released, was there just, like, a field that you
10 coded the reason why you're releasing the order
11 into, or did you push a button? What did you
12 actually do within TPS so that the order was
13 released?

14 A. There is -- at that time, going back this
15 far, there was an area where you can select the
16 reason that you're saying it could be cleared.



4 Q. Do you have Google Alerts set up related to
5 your job?

6 A. Sorry?

7 Q. Do you have Google Alerts set up related to
8 your job?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. What are they?

11 A. I don't -- I set this up maybe nine years
12 ago, and it's pertinent to what we do.

13 Q. Did somebody ask you to do that?

14 A. I believe when I was hired, yes.

15 Q. Do you know who asked you?

16 A. Most likely Michael Cochran or Emily
17 Schultz.

18 Q. Do you remember what they said about it?

19 A. To always know what's going on in the news.

20 Q. Why?

21 A. Because it's relevant to what we do.

22 Q. Why is it -- what importance would the news
23 have to do with your job in compliance?

24 A. To be aware of the industry as a whole, to
25 be aware of what's going on with the state, with the

1 DEA, and with customers.

2 Q. So you could do your job better?

3 A. To be aware of what's happening in the news,
4 yes.

5 Q. Do you remember -- you don't remember,
6 sitting here today, what Google Alerts you have set
7 up?

8 A. I would assume that the Google Alerts are
9 set up to identify DEA-related issues, narcotic
10 issues, control issues, doctor issues.

11 Q. Did you ever use Google Alerts to identify
12 issues that you might want to look at from a
13 compliance perspective?

14 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

15 Go ahead. Sorry.

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Sitting here today, if I were to ask you to
18 pull up SOP 040.3 that you had mentioned earlier,
19 how -- where would you go to do that?

20 A. That's -- everything that -- all of our
21 records are saved in the O drive.

22 Q. Is there a folder or something that they're
23 saved in?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Do you know what it's called?

1 A. SOP.

2 Q. And there's a folder presumably for
3 different SOPs?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Do -- does that folder include historical
6 versions of SOPs or previous versions?

7 A. I believe so.

8 Q. Have you gone in and accessed those at any
9 point?

10 A. The historical?

11 Q. Yeah.

12 A. I have not looked at the historical. I was
13 not part of those.

14 Q. Have you authored an SOP yourself?

15 A. If -- in my current role, I have only been
16 in this since December of '17, so I have not
17 authored one to date.

18 Q. Have you been the reviewer on one?

19 A. I have, yes.

20 Q. What does that mean?

21 A. Reviewing to see if there's any pertinent
22 changes that I felt needed added at the time of
23 review.

24 Q. What is your understanding of how an SOP
25 comes to exist within Anda?

1 A. Meaning who authors it?

2 Q. Meaning there's some issue that the company
3 wants to adopt a standard operating procedure for,
4 what do they do?

5 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

6 A. To be honest, I can't even answer that,
7 because I haven't been a part of that end of it to
8 this point in time.

9 Q. You've been a part of the SOP review
10 process, right?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. You've been responsible for abiding by SOPs,
13 right?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. But you have not authored it, yet, one; is
16 that right?

17 A. Not that I recall, no.

18 Q. Okay. Do you -- do you have any
19 understanding of how an SOP is adopted?

20 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

21 A. I understand that an SOP is adopted so that
22 you have a set of guidelines and procedures that
23 you're identifying are what should be followed.

24 Q. Okay. So sitting here today, say you
25 identify some sort of issue within compliance that

1 you want your compliance team members to follow a
2 certain procedure. What would you do in order to
3 have a procedure adopted by the company?

4 A. If it needs to be adopted by the company, it
5 would have to be revised and added.

6 Q. And how would you do that?

7 A. Well, when I do do that, it would be
8 initiating the change.

9 Q. So that's referring to an existing SOP,
10 right?

11 A. Most likely, yes.

12 Q. So let's use that as our first example.

13 Let's say you want to make a change to SOP 40 about
14 suspicious order monitoring, sitting here today.

15 What would the first step be that you would take in
16 order to make that change?

17 A. Hypothetically, it would have to make sense
18 and then be identified as something that you wanted
19 to do going forward.

20 Q. Okay. And so you would make a draft,
21 perhaps, of that?

22 A. Perhaps.

23 Q. And then what would you do with that draft?

24 A. I haven't done anything with a draft to this
25 point in time, but if you create a draft, assuming

1 that you want to make it permanent, you would
2 probably take it to different approvals to make it
3 permanent.

4 Q. Who would need to approve it?

5 A. Most likely it would be the heads of
6 compliance, meaning, like, a Jay Spellman today.

7 Q. How would you know who would need to approve
8 it?

9 A. Well, that sort of a thing, I think, should
10 be approved by multiple people, if it's going to
11 become a company standard.

12 Q. Are you aware of any written process that
13 Anda has for the development and adoption of SOPs?

14 A. I'm not familiar with a written process for
15 that.

16 Q. Are you aware of any -- has anybody told you
17 of any process that Anda has for the development and
18 adoption of SOPs?

19 A. I am not familiar with that.

20 Q. Are you, in your current role, responsible
21 for complying with Anda SOPs?

22 A. In my current role, we're supposed to be
23 cognizant of guidelines, yes.

24 Q. You're supposed to follow those guidelines,
25 right?

1 A. We're supposed to be aware and try to
2 follow, of course.

3 Q. Are there certain guidelines that are more
4 important in your role now, as manager of compliance
5 at Anda, than they were, say, when you were in
6 purchasing?

7 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

8 A. I don't -- I don't think anything is more or
9 less important, but I do think that where you are
10 today versus the past is always going to be
11 different.

12 Q. All right. You said you were a DEA analyst
13 from 2011 until 2013; is that right?

14 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

15 A. I believe it was '14 or '15.

16 Q. Well, you became -- after -- strike that.
17 You were a DEA analyst starting in 2011?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Right?

20 A. Uh-huh.

21 Q. You stayed in that position for a couple
22 years, you said?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. And then what happened?

25 A. Then I transitioned to the other side of the

1 department, which is the regulatory compliance area,
2 which focuses on the licensing of customers, the
3 facility licensing of every place that we operate.

4 Q. And is that the area that Emily Schultz is
5 the head of?

6 A. Currently, yes.

7 Q. And was your title the same at that point?

8 A. The title part is very confusing, because
9 when Teva purchased us -- and I don't remember. I
10 think it went from a regulatory compliance manager.
11 And even though I was working on the regulatory
12 licensing side when Teva purchased us, they tried to
13 find like titles. And so they created the title DEA
14 compliance manager, even though I was in the other
15 role. And they did the same for Emily Schultz.

16 Q. Meaning Emily Schultz has the same title as
17 you or she --

18 A. She had a title of, like, a senior or -- I
19 don't know exactly what it was -- senior DEA
20 compliance manager when Teva purchased us and they
21 did the title review, even though prior to Teva
22 purchasing us, we were considered regulatory
23 compliance managers.

24 Q. So Teva purchased Anda in what year?

25 A. October of -- is it -- 2016, I believe.

1 Q. So prior to that, from 2011 to 2013, you
2 were a DEA compliance analyst dealing with
3 controlled substances, right?

4 A. I believe it was '11 to maybe '15.

5 Q. '11 to '15. And in '15, you transferred to
6 the regulatory compliance side of things, right?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And you were there from '15 until when?

9 A. December of 2017.

10 Q. And then what happened in December of 2017?

11 A. There was a restructuring of the department,
12 and so I transitioned over to the DEA compliance
13 side.

14 Q. So back to the area where you had been
15 working up until 2015?

16 A. Correct.

17 Q. So you now, again, are responsible for
18 dealing with controlled substances and Anda
19 compliance with applicable rules and regulations?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And that's been since 2015, right?

22 A. No.

23 Q. Or '17, I'm sorry.

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. So from -- with the exception of 2015 to

1 2017, your entire time in the compliance department
2 has been dealing with controlled substances?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. From 2015 to 2017, what was different about
5 your job compared to 2011 to 2015, if anything?

6 A. Sorry. So the time that I left the
7 department and went into the regulatory side, I was
8 not dealing with controlled substances any longer.
9 I was dealing with the customers and their licensing
10 and Anda's facility licensing to operate.

11 Q. Are you aware of whether anybody took your
12 position when you left the department?

13 A. Nobody took my position, but, however, you
14 had Robert Brown there, who was the director of the
15 department. Latoya -- actually, no, I stand
16 corrected. Latoya Samuels was made a senior DEA
17 compliance analyst. When I -- when I left the
18 department, I became a manager of regulatory
19 compliance, and so she did take my previous title.

20 Q. Does she hold that title today?

21 A. So with Teva purchasing us, she -- it --
22 she's doing the same thing, but they gave her
23 another name, a DEA compliance auditor.

24 Q. And you said Mr. -- or Howard, Howard was
25 the first boss that you had, and then it was Robert

1 Brown, right?

2 A. The first person that I reported to in that
3 department was Michael Cochrane. Howard was brought
4 into the company. I never reported under him, and
5 then I did at some point report under Robert Brown.

6 Q. How long between when Howard left the
7 company and -- do you recall how long of a time
8 passed between when Howard left the company and
9 Robert Brown started?

10 A. I don't recall exactly, but it was a couple
11 of months.

12 Q. Were you involved in any conversations about
13 the hiring of Robert Brown?

14 A. I was not.

15 Q. Were you aware, prior to the time that
16 Robert Brown was hired, that they were looking for
17 somebody to fulfill that position?

18 A. The job was posted online.

19 Q. Did you apply for it?

20 A. No. It's a director position.

21 Q. Did you not feel you were qualified for
22 that?

23 A. I was an analyst at the time.

24 Q. Do you have any understanding of why Robert
25 Brown left the company?

1 A. There was layoffs with Teva overall when
2 there was financial issues with the corporation. He
3 left at the same time that many other people were
4 laid off.

5 Q. So in 2017, you left the regulatory
6 environment, and you went back to controlled
7 compliance; is that right?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Why did you do that?

10 A. It was a restructuring of the department,
11 and the -- Jay Spellman made the decision.

12 Q. Was it a promotion?

13 A. No, it was not.

14 Q. Are you in the same position now as you were
15 in 2017 when you started?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And who do you report to now?

18 A. Jay Spellman.

19 Q. And does Emily Schultz now still work in
20 regulatory compliance?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. Did she ever do the control side of things?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. When was that? Do you know?

25 A. I don't know the exact years, but I would

1 say that she was involved until Robert Brown came in
2 and took over the department.

3 Q. Have you ever done any training of others
4 related to compliance and controlled substances?

5 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

6 A. What type of training?

7 Q. Well, if I were -- I mean, what do you --
8 what do you think of when I say training?

9 A. Training in the way we review customers and
10 the type of information and, yes, the way the
11 industry works as a whole, we do those sorts of
12 things.

13 Q. Who do you do those sorts of things for?

14 A. There's been very few new employees, but if
15 there is a new employee, you would do something like
16 that --

17 Q. Was that --

18 A. -- or if they were cross-training.

19 Q. I'm sorry. I cut you off.

20 Was that new employees within compliance?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. What about employees within other
23 departments within Anda?

24 A. We do training related to various things we
25 need to communicate. Yes, we do something like

1 that.

2 Q. When is the first time you remember doing a
3 training for somebody outside of compliance once you
4 joined the compliance department?

5 A. There has been a lot of different sales
6 training. I don't recall the first time. The type
7 of training that has occurred is explaining what we
8 need to review a customer, explaining what we're
9 wanting as a guideline to review people, what's
10 expected, what's expected of communications back to
11 the customer. That always took place, and it takes
12 place today.

13 Q. So from 2011 on, that was taking place?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. What form did that take?

16 A. There's new hire seminars where you kind of
17 introduce the new hires to different concerns with
18 the marketplace, the industry. You also indicate
19 what's needed by your department to review a
20 request.

21 Q. So those were, like, day-long seminars that
22 new hires would sit through?

23 A. They're not day-long, but maybe an hour or
24 two.

25 Q. Would compliance present the entire hour or

1 two of those programs?

2 A. If it was focused on compliance, yes.

3 Q. Does every new hire receive compliance
4 training?

5 A. Since I've been in the department in the
6 last year, we've been doing that. We've been asking
7 to be included in those new hire sessions, yes.

8 Q. What about prior to that?

9 A. I know -- I can't speak to exactly what
10 happened, but I know Robert Brown did do sales
11 trainings.

12 Q. Do you -- did you ever assist with those?

13 A. Not with the ones that he attended when I
14 was out of the department.

15 Q. What about prior to being out of the
16 department, prior to 2015, did you assist with
17 trainings for salespeople?

18 A. I don't recall being directly involved with
19 the salespeople, but we did speak with, like,
20 national account managers and such.

21 Q. Do you recall ever putting together
22 materials for the sales department or people within
23 the sales department of Anda?

24 A. It could have been asked of me to put
25 together materials. I don't off the top of my head

1 remember.

2 Q. Prior to taking your position now, were
3 you -- are you aware if there were any set materials
4 that the compliance department had developed and/or
5 distributed to departments other than compliance?

6 A. I'm sure that materials were distributed. I
7 don't know anything off the top of my head.

8 Q. Do you know where those would have been
9 found?

10 A. No.

11 Q. If I were to ask you to run a report of
12 customer limits for controlled substances
13 companywide, could you do that?

14 A. Current, today?

15 Q. Yes.

16 A. You're able to see it currently where a
17 limit is at, yes.

18 Q. Could you run a report of that?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. And what -- how would you do that?

21 A. How would you run the report?

22 Q. Yes.

23 A. You would have to question to see the
24 control limit for a particular customer for a
25 particular control family.

1 Q. Would you use a certain program?

2 A. You could use any of the ones we discussed
3 this morning. You could use Cognos; you could use
4 TPS.

5 Q. Prior to 2015, could you have done that?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Could you run a report of customer limits of
8 any customer, including any customer that was
9 eligible to buy controls?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Could you run a report of how those customer
12 limits have changed over time?

13 A. No. There is no historical -- well, I
14 wasn't aware. I don't believe there is a way to do
15 historical. We always ran reports to see where they
16 were at at the current time.

17 Q. Would those reports be saved anywhere?

18 A. They were not saved in any one particular
19 place.

20 Q. If I, prior to 2015, were to ask you to run
21 a report of reasons why a customer limit had changed
22 when -- well, just that first, reasons why a
23 customer limit had changed, could you have done
24 that?

25 A. Prior to 2015?

1 Q. Yes.

2 A. Assuming that the request went through
3 Remedy, you would be able to identify the request
4 and when it changed.

5 Q. Could you also have identified why it
6 changed?

7 A. You could identify if the customer provided
8 that in the request, giving a reason, such as a
9 market condition, a shortage, a backorder issue, or
10 simply because they didn't have that item before, if
11 that was entered into the Remedy opportunity, we
12 could retrieve that.

13 Q. When you say opportunity, what do you mean?

14 A. That's what we call a sales request for a
15 compliance review, is an opportunity.

16 Q. Is it your understanding that when a
17 customer purchase limit changed for a particular
18 reason, that that change went on in perpetuity?

19 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

20 A. Sorry?

21 Q. So by way of an example, if a customer
22 requested an increase in their ability to purchase
23 controls and their control limit, based on one
24 particular one-time reason -- are you familiar with
25 any situations like that?

1 A. A one-time situation?

2 Q. Yes.

3 A. I'm not familiar with a one-time situation.

4 Usually, if a customer is reviewed for an increase,

5 it's supposed to be ongoing. There may be an

6 example of a one-time opportunity where the customer

7 has a certain limit, and there's only 100 of the

8 limit left. And we only have a certain bottle count

9 available, and that's their only option to purchase.

10 That's a one-time opportunity that I'm thinking of.

11 Q. So in that circumstance, would you change

12 the limit and allow the customer to purchase more?

13 A. If we did our research and our research

14 indicated that there was not a concern, and it could

15 be justified because that's the only option

16 available, yes.

17 Q. There was at that point -- this is

18 pre-2015 -- nothing in the system that the limit was

19 changed and that would automatically change it back,

20 was there?

21 A. No.

22 Q. That limit would be increased into the

23 future as well, right?

24 A. If it was supposed to be a permanent

25 increase.

1 Q. Do you ever remember moving limits back down
2 on a customer?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Do you -- did you do that on a regular
5 basis?

6 A. No.

7 Q. How many times do you remember doing that?

8 A. So, for example, if a customer needed to
9 return a product, we don't automatically re-increase
10 the limit because a product is returned. So we
11 would maybe say, well, we'll verify that that
12 product is being picked up. And once we verify it's
13 being picked up and returned to Anda, we will
14 increase your limit so you can place an order for
15 the correct item, that sort of a scenario.

16 Q. From 2011 to 2015 were you responsible for
17 running any sort of reports on a regular basis?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. What were they?

20 A. Auditing sorts of reports where I was
21 collecting updated information.

22 Q. Did they have specific names, those reports?

23 A. They had various names. They could be an
24 audit of particular states. It could be audits of
25 particular control families. It could be audits of

1 customers that we needed updated due diligence on,
2 questionnaires and dispensing data.

3 Q. And how would you know at that time whether
4 to run a report or not? Did somebody tell you?

5 A. There was a standard that -- when I was
6 brought into the department, that was expressed to
7 me of what was wanted when I came into the
8 department, and that was one of the tasks.

9 Q. By whom?

10 A. Michael Cochrane and Emily Schultz.

11 Q. And what was the standard that they
12 expressed to you at that time?

13 A. They wanted updated information on the
14 customer base.

15 Q. Did you ever do any analysis into shipments
16 into a particular geographic area?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. When did you do that?

19 A. During that same time period you mentioned,
20 probably '11 to '15.

21 Q. How would do you that?

22 A. I would select different regions for
23 different reasons and go into that region and
24 report -- report on what I was looking at, whether
25 it was sales or the customer's information.

1 Q. Why would you do that?

2 A. As a form of auditing.

3 Q. Was that one of your main responsibilities
4 as a DEA compliance analyst?

5 A. When I became a senior analyst, that became
6 one of my main responsibilities, yes.

7 Q. Was auditing information?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. And when you say "auditing information," I
10 guess what do you mean by that?

11 A. I was looking at our entire customer base,
12 and I was making determinations, well, this person
13 at one point was approved for controls. They're not
14 active -- an actively buying customer from Anda.
15 They will now become ineligible for controls because
16 they're inactive.

17 If they want to purchase from us again,
18 they're going to have to go through the Remedy
19 process. I was looking at them and determining
20 if -- like, what it was they were buying and if
21 updated data was needed.

22 Q. Would you do that on a regular basis?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. How frequently?

25 A. There was no specific time frame. All of

1 them I would consider, like, a project and --

2 Q. What are some of the projects that you
3 remember doing when you had the senior analyst role?

4 A. Well, I created a lot of the reporting that
5 I was using.

6 Q. What are some of the reporting that you
7 created?

8 A. Just what we mentioned, like, customer
9 information and sales transactions.

10 Q. When you created reports to look at
11 shipments into a particular geographic location, are
12 there certain fields that you were looking at or
13 types of information that you were looking at in
14 those reports?

15 A. I was looking, like, for volume of product
16 shipped and whether -- how updated the data was.

17 Q. And why were you doing that?

18 A. As a form of auditing of our customer base.

19 Q. Do you remember on how many occasions you
20 did that?

21 A. I did it a lot.

22 Q. Would you say that looking at shipments into
23 a particular geographic area was something that you
24 did regularly?

25 A. Once I got into that role, yes.

1 Q. When I say regularly, is that monthly?

2 A. Well, again, they were projects, so -- and
3 you're looking at a very large amount of data. So
4 once we had either received what we needed in a
5 project or we were ready to go to another project, I
6 would do that.

7 Q. So you said earlier that Remedy is a
8 task-based system that you used and others in the
9 company used to keep track of tasks, right?

10 A. That's our way of controlling sales
11 requests, because there are a lot of requests that
12 come from the sales department. That way, honestly,
13 they don't have to come to you and request something
14 by phone or by e-mail, and it's archived in there.

15 Q. So when you say "task," you're talking about
16 specifically orders?

17 A. No. Remedy is a task management system of
18 any type of a request that they are asking from
19 compliance, whether it's an increase, a new customer
20 to controls.

21 Q. So was Remedy, like, an efficiency program
22 that you would have used, as an analyst, to keep
23 track of, say, like your to-do list for projects?

24 A. No.

25 Q. Did you have a program like that where you

1 kept track of what projects you were working on,
2 when?

3 A. No.

4 Q. Did you have any system on keeping track of
5 projects, when, and what their duties were?

6 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

7 A. No. I did not have a system, but there were
8 sometimes deadlines of when you would want
9 information back.

10 Q. And what were those deadlines based upon?

11 A. Based upon requests of information and
12 trying to ensure you got it in, or you had some sort
13 of a response.

14 Q. To the customer or to people within Anda?

15 A. No. So a deadline was created because if we
16 sought that information, and the customer did not
17 reply in a certain amount of time, we created the
18 dead line so that we could make a determination to
19 commence with control substance eligibility or to
20 cut it off temporarily until we received the
21 information we needed.

22 Q. At any point in time in your time with
23 compliance, Anda compliance, have you taken part in
24 preparing materials for submission to the DEA?

25 A. Preparing, like, what type of materials?

1 Q. Any type of materials.

2 A. We've had an inspection, yes. I
3 participated in the inspection.

4 Q. What about orders or customers to be
5 reported?

6 A. Every person who's in the department who is
7 reviewing orders makes a suggestion of what needs to
8 be reported, and then there have been people within
9 the department that had the -- like, the
10 responsibility to pass that information over to the
11 DEA.

12 Q. Has that been the case since you started in
13 the compliance department in 2011?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. When you first started in 2011, what was
16 your understanding of your obligation to report
17 things to the DEA?

18 A. It's not an obligation to report suspicious
19 customers; however, it was an arrangement, and they
20 have always been communicated with about all of the
21 customers that we determine suspicious during our
22 reviews of the customers.

23 Q. Okay. My question was a little bit
24 different. It was: Back in 2011, what was your
25 understanding of what you were required to report to

1 the DEA?

2 A. My understanding was any customer that we
3 found to be suspicious.

4 Q. And where did you get that understanding?

5 A. I got that understanding because we reviewed
6 customers, and we had a sort of a system where we
7 were reviewing them on the front end. And if you
8 determined that a customer was someone you did not
9 want to engage in business with, we were notifying
10 the DEA, because we never actually allowed them to
11 purchase from us.

12 Q. And who told you that system?

13 A. It was something that was in place prior to
14 me even getting into the department, that our
15 department was always communicating suspicious
16 customers to the DEA.

17 Q. It was your understanding that your
18 department was always doing that, right?

19 A. Yes, from a certain period of time that that
20 was discussed.

21 Q. So what was that system at that time, say,
22 in 2011 when you came in?

23 A. If a customer was reviewed and for whatever
24 reason the data that you reviewed, you made a
25 determination that this is a customer that I will no

1 longer sell to or I will not sell to, it was
2 communicated to the DEA.

3 Q. Was that based on your review of TPS orders
4 of interest?

5 A. It could have been.

6 Q. What else?

7 A. The overall review of the customer.

8 Q. And what would trigger an overall review of
9 a customer?

10 A. Some of it is initiated by a sales request,
11 and some of it could be auditing or new information
12 received.

13 Q. Have you ever had, yourself, direct
14 correspondence with anybody from the DEA?

15 A. Inspections, yes.

16 Q. What about as it relates to suspicious order
17 monitoring?

18 A. In an inspection, yes.

19 Q. Do you remember when inspections occurred?

20 A. This year -- or this past year in the end of
21 September.

22 Q. What about prior to that?

23 A. I don't know. I was not a part of those.

24 Q. Were you aware of whether specific orders
25 needed to be reported to the DEA as suspicious?

1 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

2 A. Suspicious orders?

3 Q. Yes.

4 A. I'm not aware of a specific order.

5 Q. I didn't ask if you were aware of any one
6 particular suspicious order. I'm asking if, in
7 2011, when you started as a DEA compliance analyst
8 at Anda, were you aware that suspicious orders were
9 to be reported to the DEA?

10 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

11 A. I don't know if I immediately was aware, but
12 I did become aware within the next year or so, yes.

13 Q. That suspicious orders were to be reported
14 to the DEA?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. You said it was your understanding, however,
17 that the Anda system was reporting suspicious
18 customers; is that right?

19 A. I know that Anda had always communicated
20 with the DEA about customers we would not do
21 business with.

22 Q. But you -- at that time, were you also aware
23 that Anda was not reporting suspicious orders
24 specifically to the DEA?

25 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

1 A. I was not aware immediately of the order
2 part of it. As I said earlier, I wasn't immediately
3 engaged in the suspicious order monitoring. When I
4 became engaged with it, I became more aware of that.

5 Q. How did you become aware of the order
6 monitoring process part of it?

7 MS. KOSKI: Object to form; asked and
8 answered.

9 Go ahead.

10 A. Different literature, conferences attended.

11 Q. Do you remember at what point you became --
12 at what date you became involved in the order
13 monitoring process?

14 A. I don't recall that.

15 Q. When you started in the Anda compliance
16 department, were you aware of customer
17 questionnaires that were in existence that customers
18 had to fill out?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Were you a part of developing those customer
21 questionnaires?

22 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

23 Go ahead.

24 A. I -- I don't remember if at that time I had
25 input.

1 Q. You said that you have been a part of
2 communications with the DEA related to specific
3 reviews or audits? Is that the word that you used?

4 A. If the -- if we determine as a result of an
5 audit where information was received or reviewed
6 that we would no longer sell to a customer or we
7 would not sell to that customer, I was aware
8 that that was -- I was a part of submitting that
9 customer to the person who at that time -- because
10 if we're going back in history, it was -- reporting
11 it to the DEA.

12 Q. You -- so you would submit the name of a
13 customer to the person within Anda who would submit
14 it to the person at the DEA?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. When is the first time you remember seeing
17 SOP 40?

18 A. I don't remember when the first time was.

19 Q. Earlier you said SOP 40.3 is the one that
20 you follow to deal with suspicious orders?

21 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

22 A. That explains a lot of the different facets
23 of what's in the department and how areas are
24 reviewed.

25 Q. Were you involved in any process to change

1 SOPs over different points in time since you've been
2 in the compliance department?

3 A. No.

4 Q. Do you remember the first time that you were
5 given a written copy of SOP 40?

6 A. I don't remember that.

7 Q. Do you remember SOP 40 being adopted?

8 A. Because I was not directly involved with the
9 creation, I don't remember when it was adopted.

10 Q. Do you remember what month you started in
11 the compliance department?

12 A. I believe it was in July of '11.

13 Q. In July of '11, you would have started?

14 A. I believe so.

15 Q. Were you aware of any Anda process --
16 written process for suspicious order monitoring at
17 that point?

18 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

19 A. I don't -- I'm not aware of that process,
20 no.

21 Q. Were you at that time?

22 A. No.

23 Q. And you, again, don't remember when you
24 became aware of it?

25 A. Well, because I was not involved in that,

1 like, immediately once getting into the department.

2 Q. Would it surprise you if I told you that
3 Anda didn't have a written SOM, written monitoring
4 process at that time?

5 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

6 A. I can't tell you the emotion that I would
7 feel, but I could say I wasn't aware.

8 Q. Would you have expected Anda to have a
9 written process at that point for suspicious order
10 monitoring?

11 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

12 A. You would expect that you would have a
13 formalized procedure.

14 Q. You would have expected that as an employee
15 of the compliance department, right?

16 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

17 A. You would expect that, if someone said it
18 should have been authored as an SOP in a procedure,
19 that it would be there.

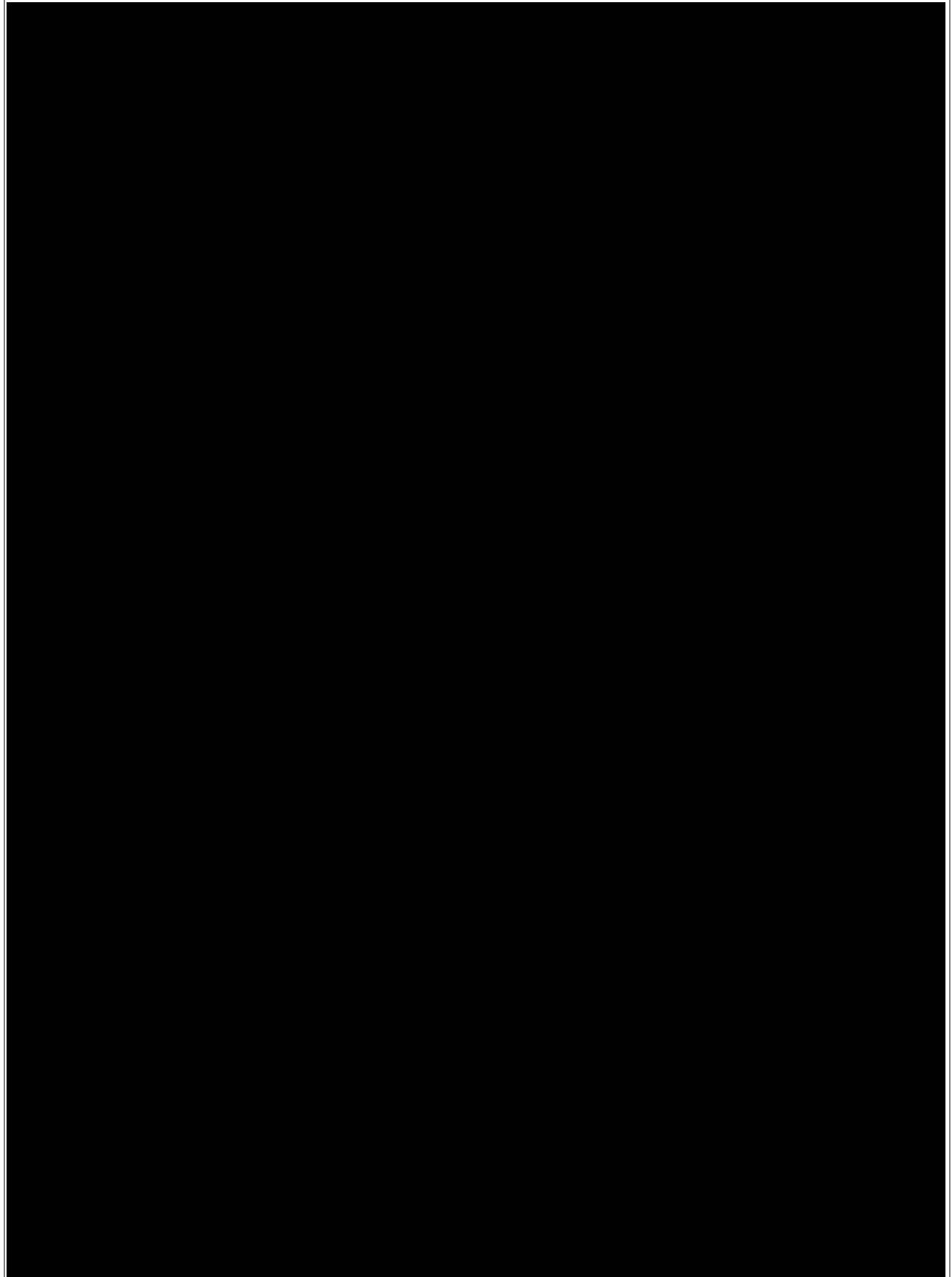
20 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 11 was marked for
21 identification.)

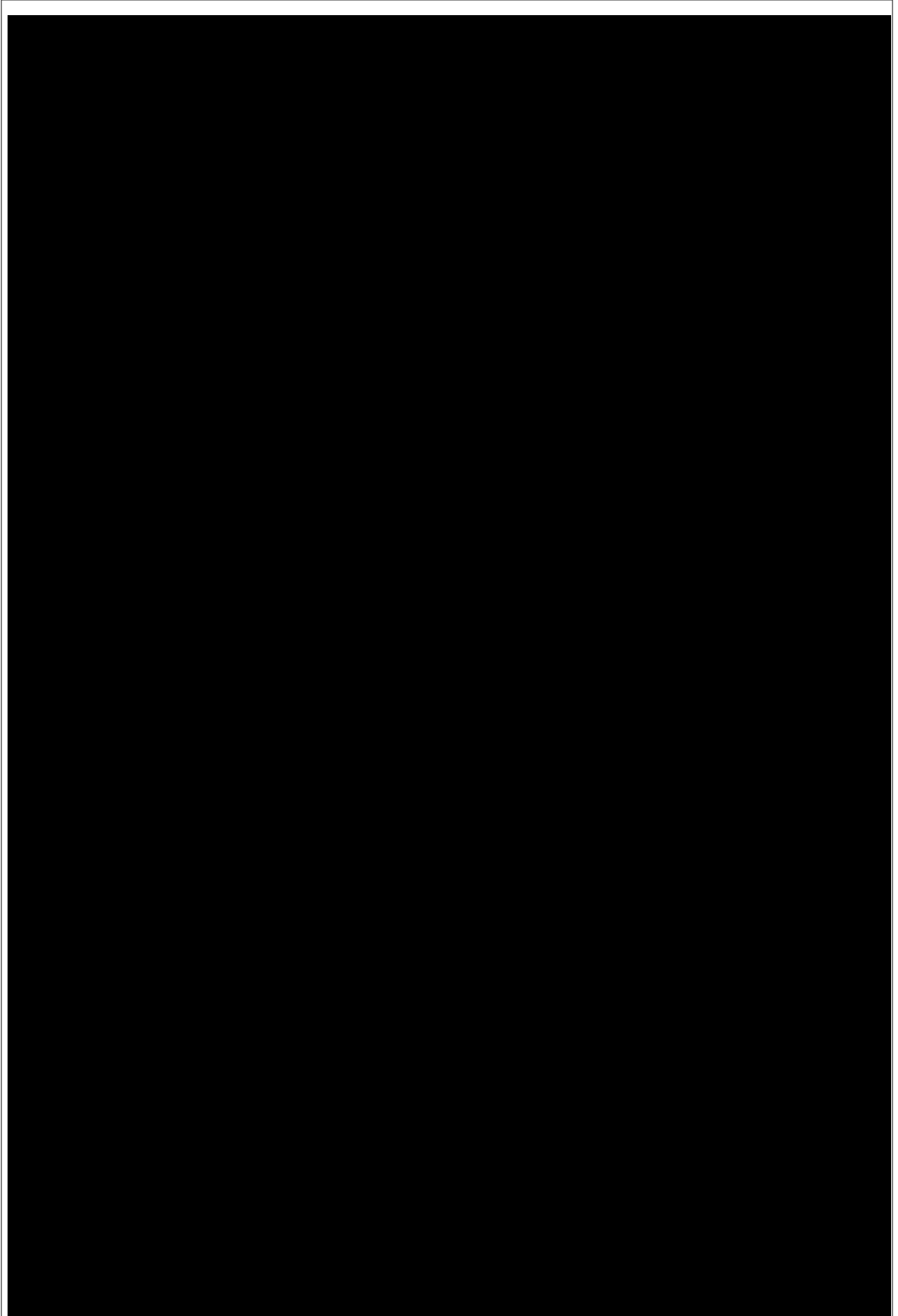
22 BY MS. ELLIS:

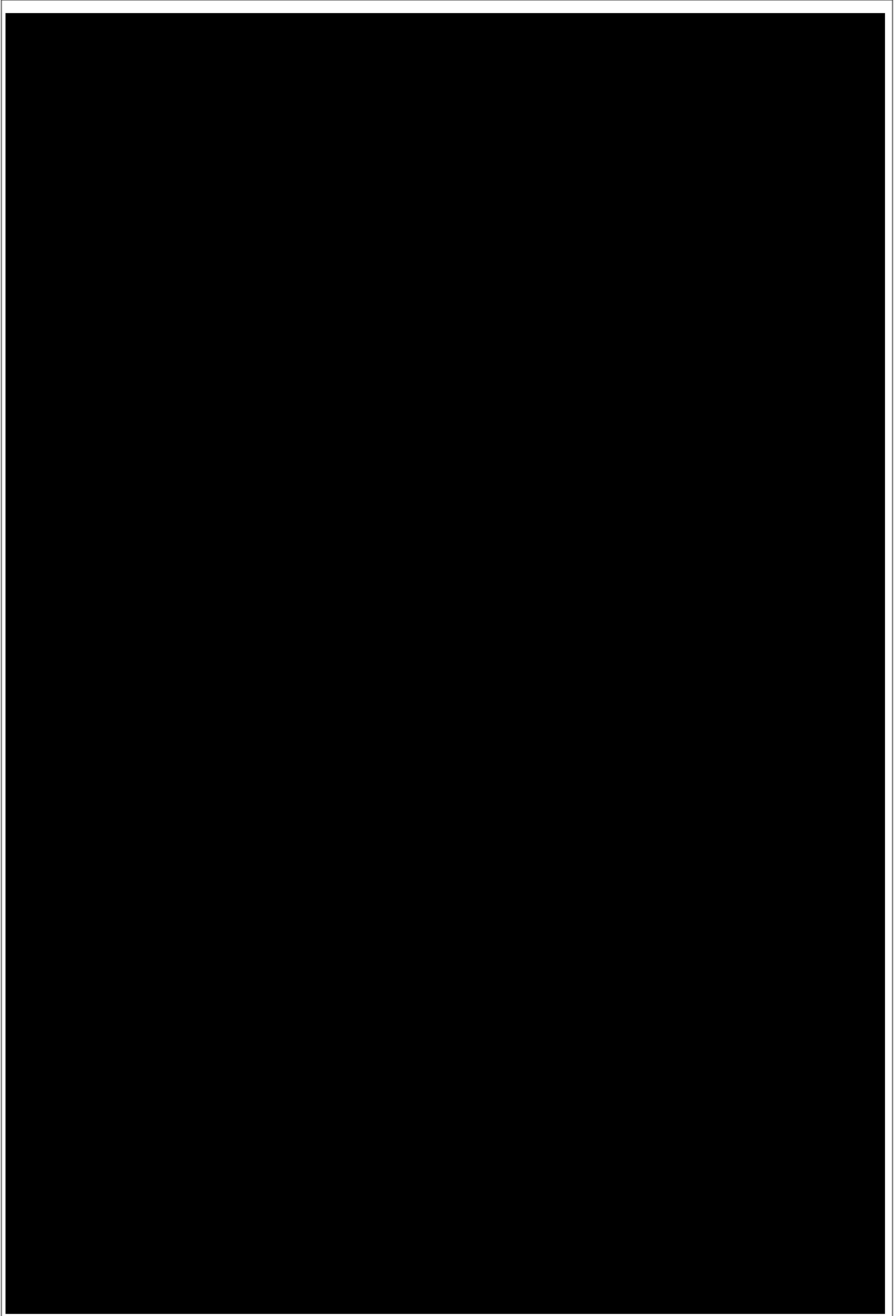
23 Q. I'm handing you what's been marked as
24 Anda -- I'm sorry, Exhibit 11, Anda Opioids Bates
25 Number 527936.

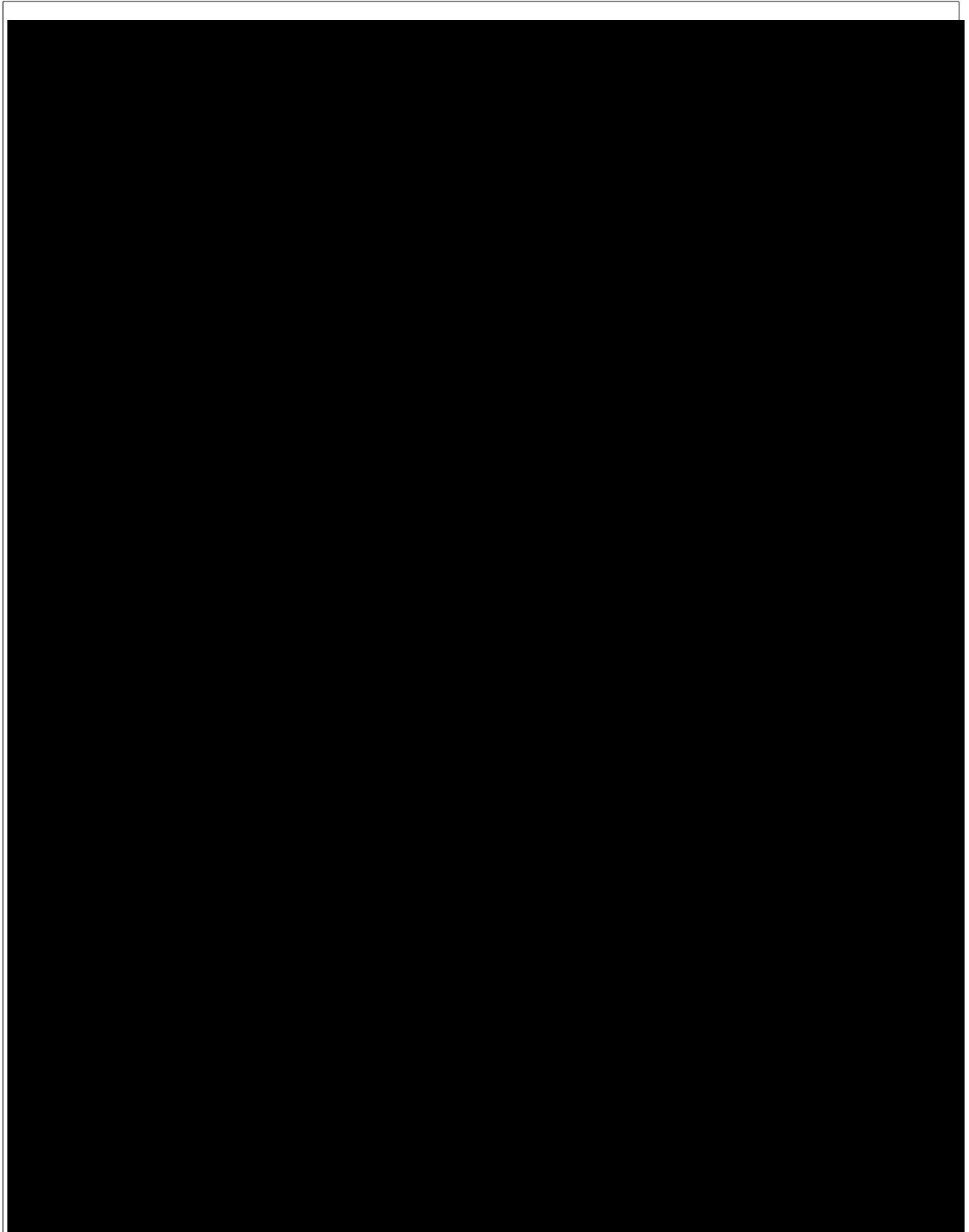
1 Do you recognize this?

2 A. Yes.





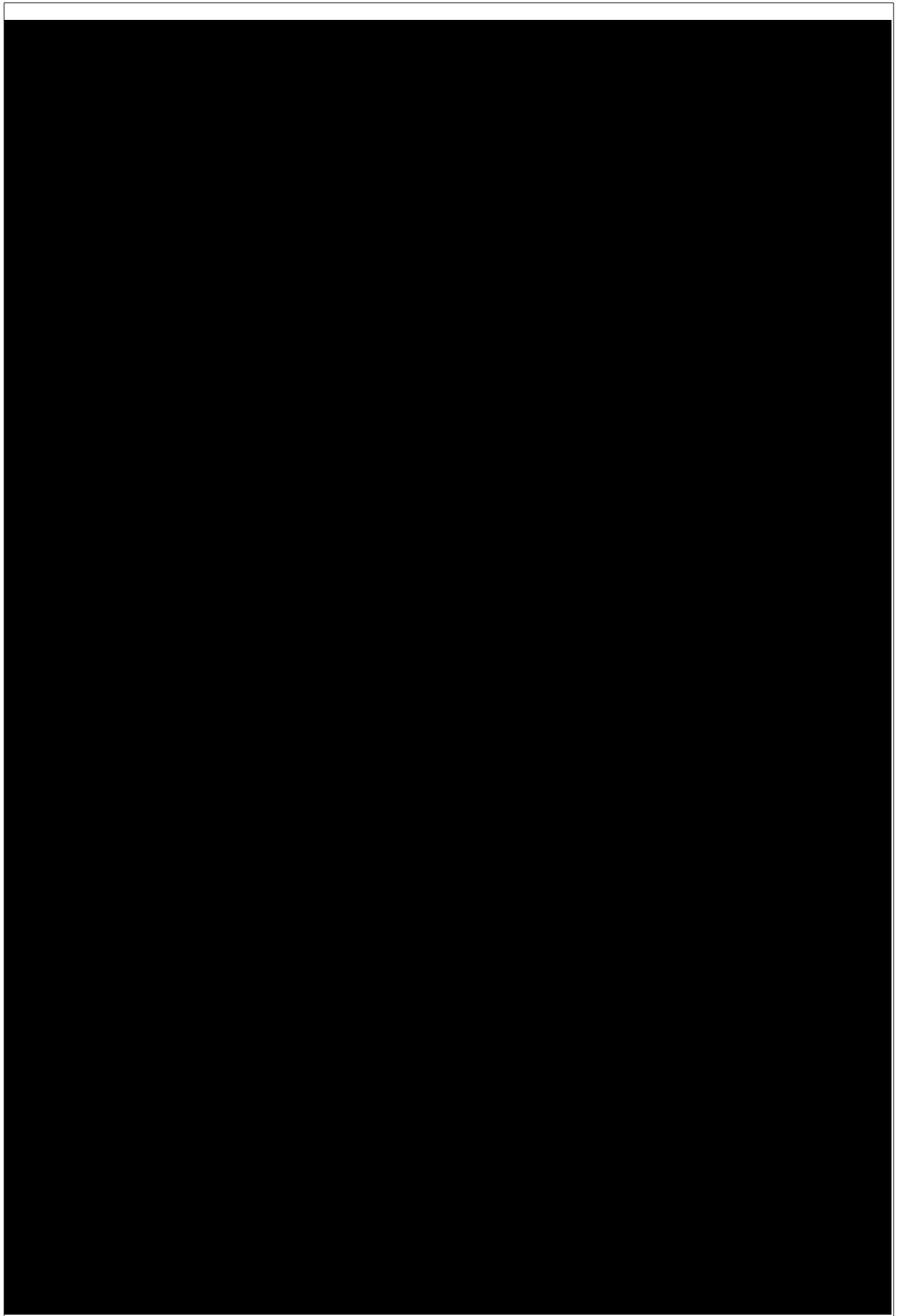


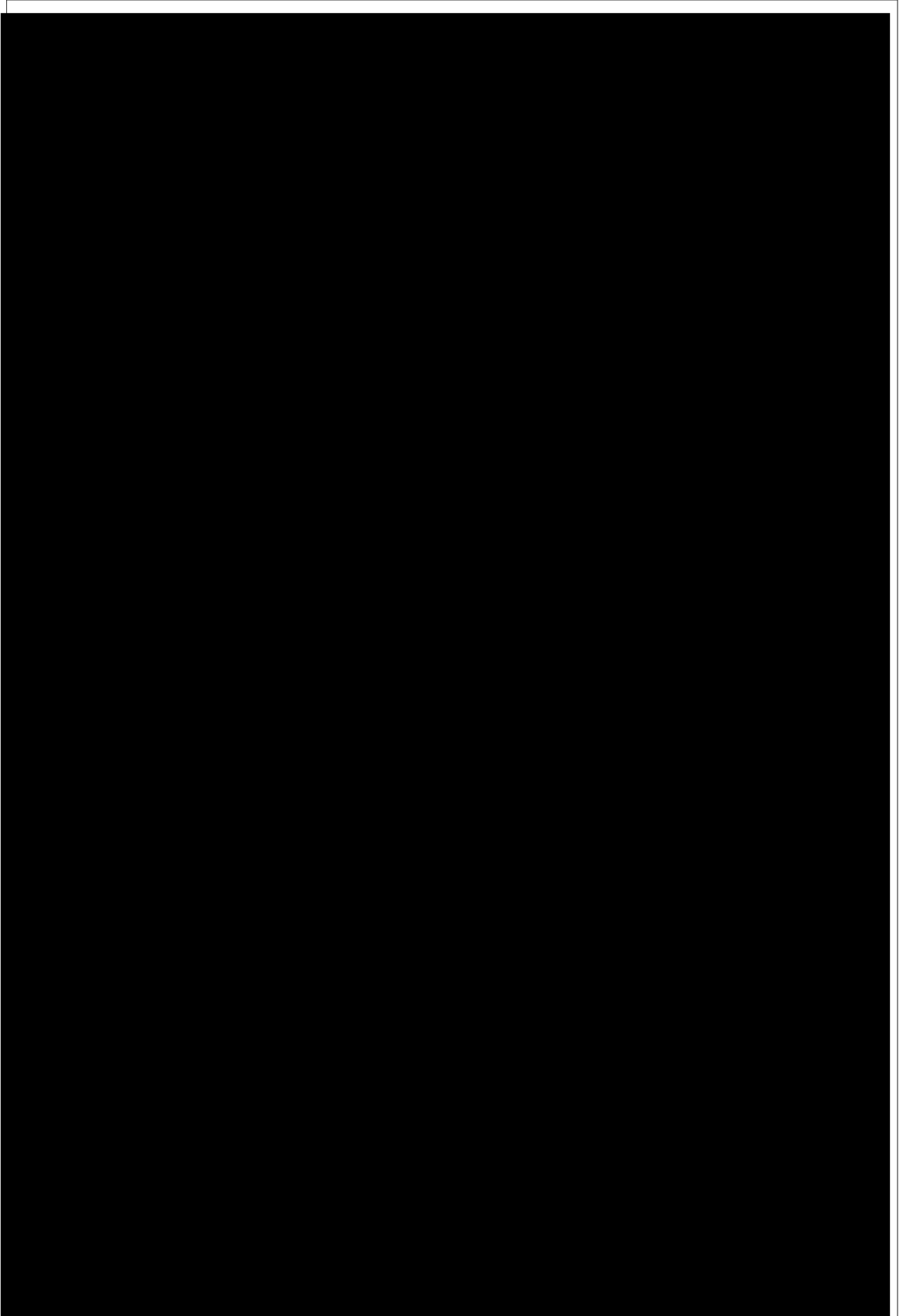


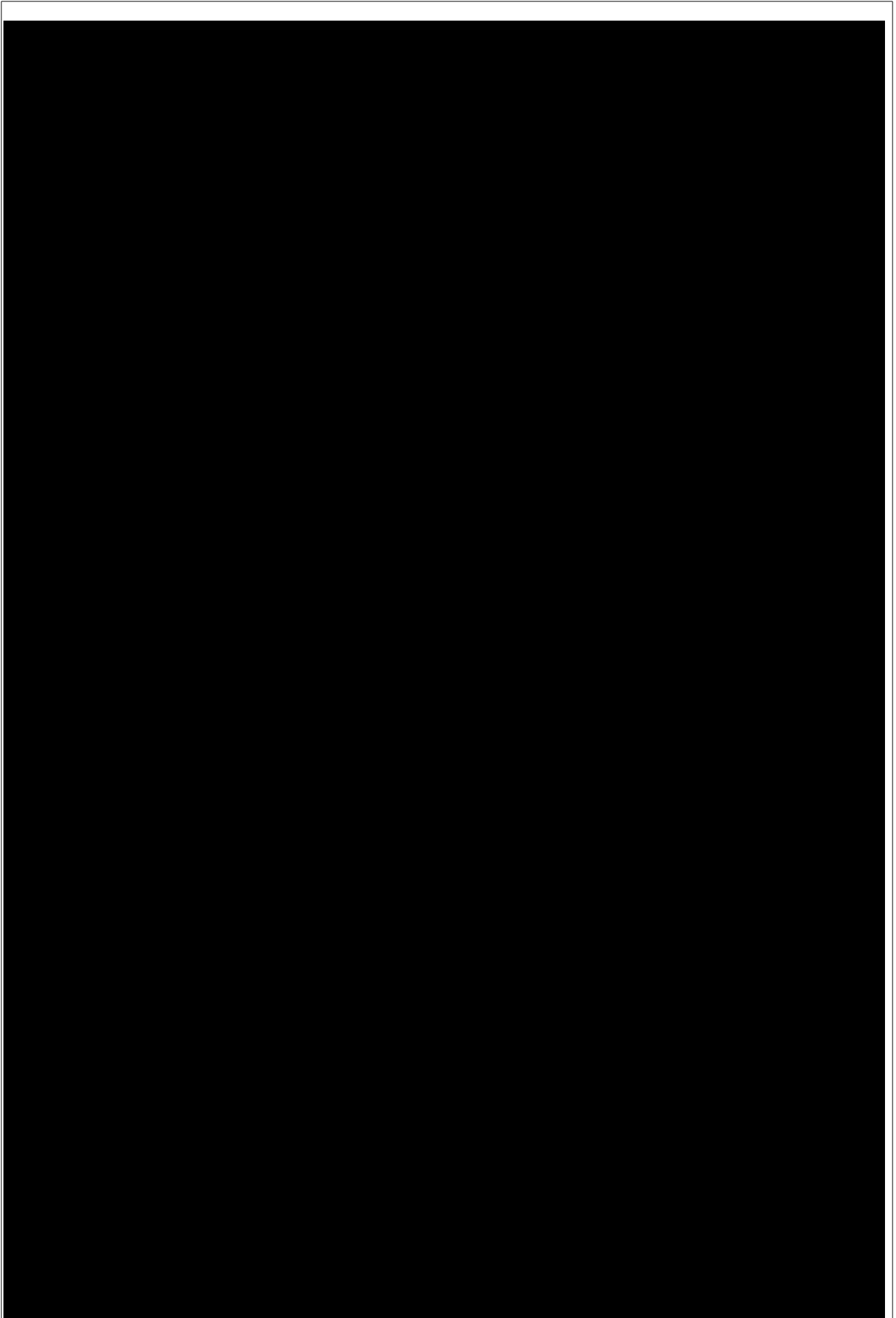
23 Q. You started in compliance in July of 2011,

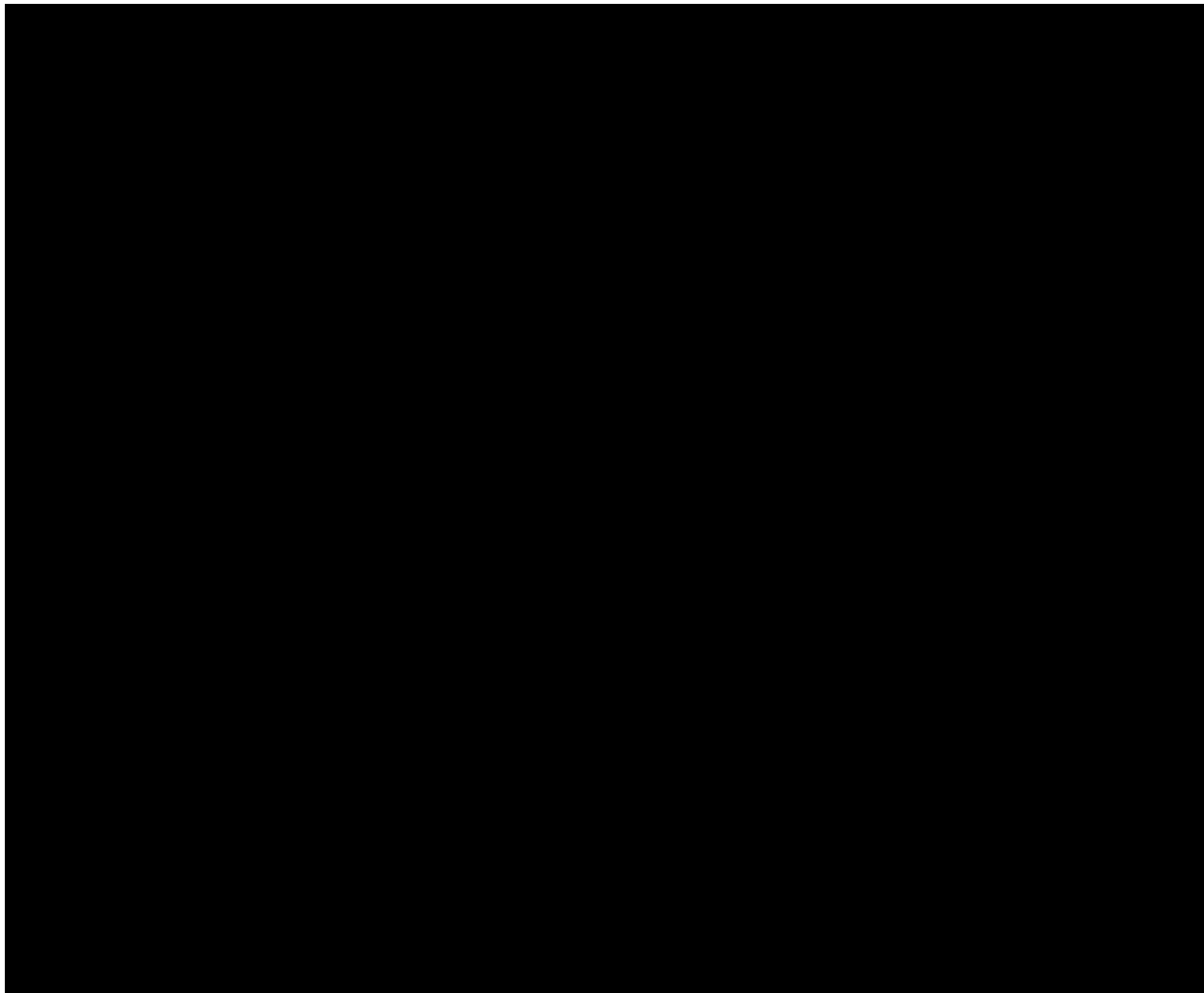
24 right?

25 A. Yes.

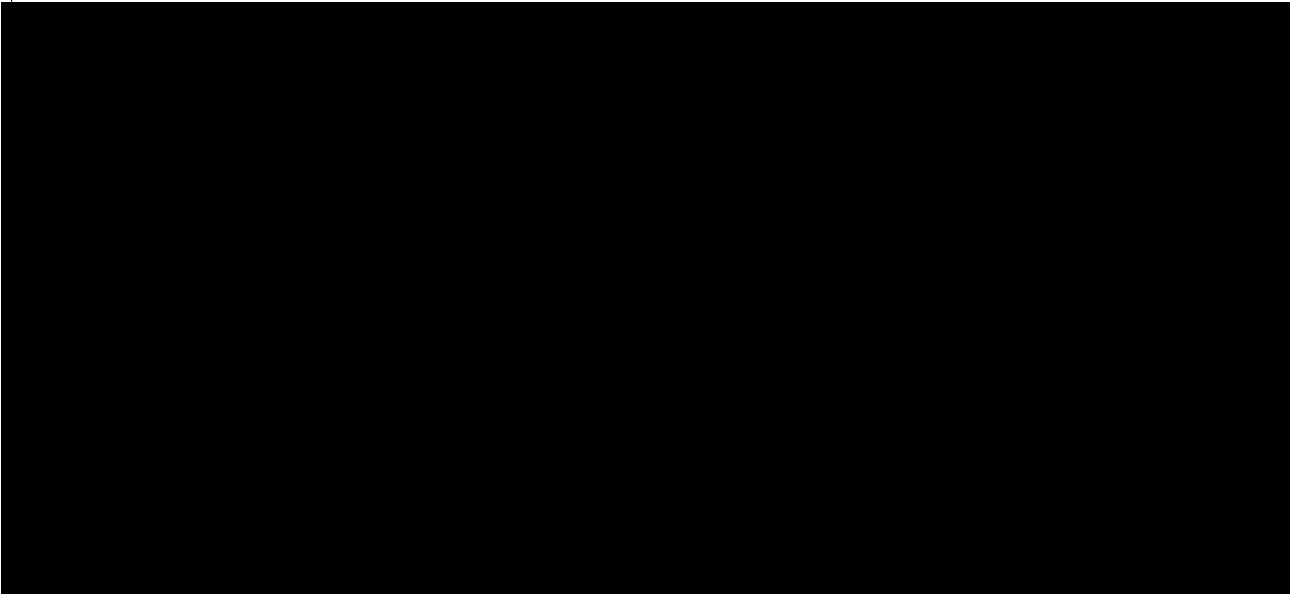


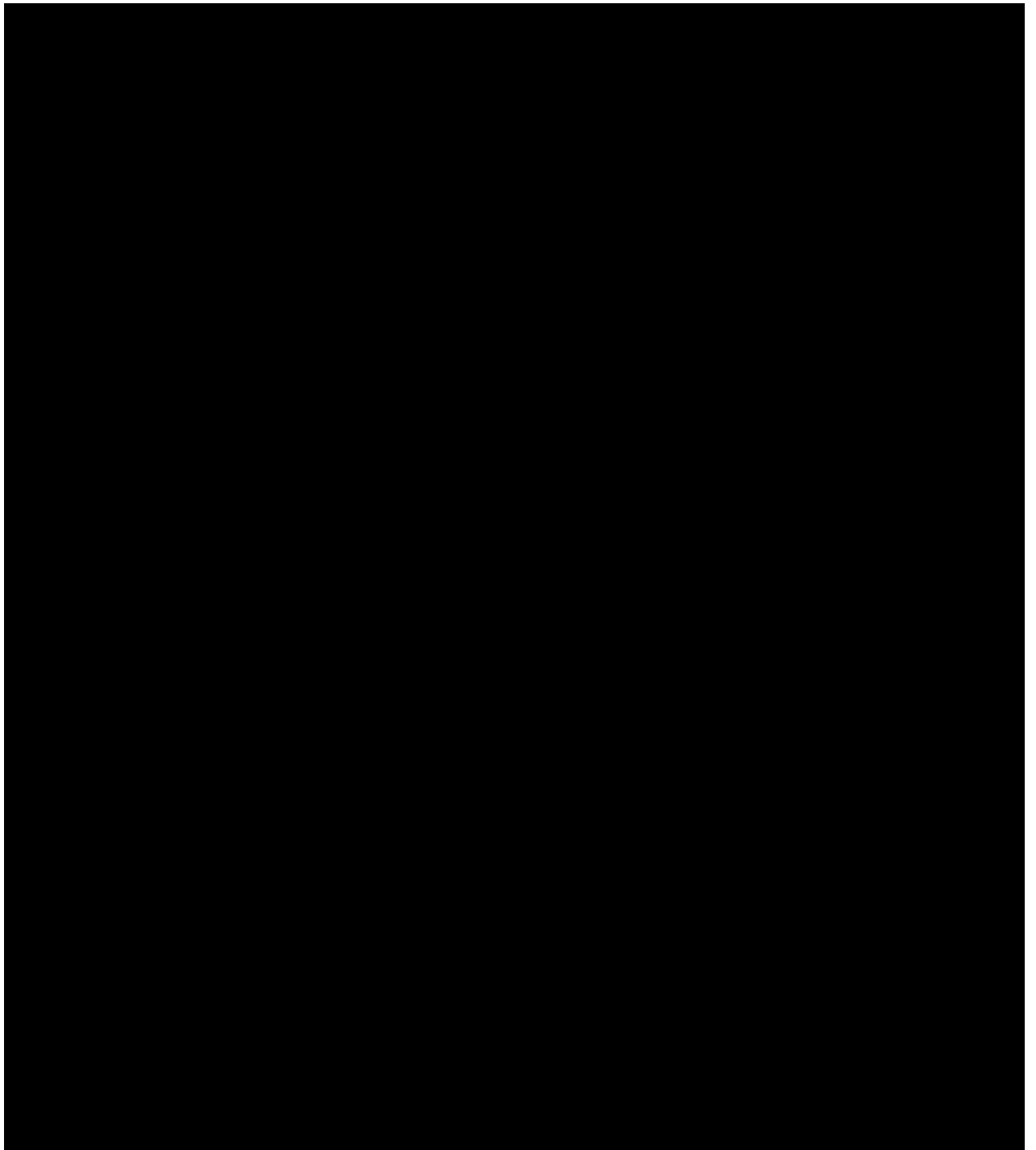






15 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 12 was marked for
16 identification.)
17 BY MS. ELLIS:





20 Q. Was it ever the case that you did not abide
21 by the SOPs?

22 A. I don't know.

23 Q. Were you ever aware of any consequences of
24 not abiding by SOPs?

25 A. I don't know.

1 Q. Have you had performance reviews in any of
2 your roles in the Anda compliance department?

3 A. Yes. You have one every year.

4 Q. Are those written?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Is it your understanding that those become
7 part of your personnel file?

8 A. I believe that has to do with your
9 employment, yes.

13 Q. Would you have become aware of any
14 differences as they were adopted in SOPs?

15 A. Only if the review process was different.

16 Q. What do you mean?

17 A. Meaning that if something was done
18 differently and it was determined that the team
19 should do it differently, then I would have been
20 aware of that.

21 Q. How would you have become aware of that?

22 A. I can't presume how, but I'm sure it would
23 have been communicated to me, we're going to do this
24 differently.

25 Q. By whom?

1 A. Management.

2 Q. Would that be Jay Spellman?

3 A. No, because at this point in time it was
4 Robert Brown.

5 Q. And how would he have communicated that to
6 you?

7 A. If he wanted something done differently, he
8 would tell the team that.

9 Q. Would he put it in writing?

10 A. I'm not sure what he would have done.

11 Q. Well, do you remember him ever telling you
12 to do things differently in writing?

13 A. I mean, him being the director of the
14 department, it could be that he sent out e-mails or
15 he could have had a meeting with us in our team
16 meeting indicating that.

17 Q. But there was no standard process by which
18 Mr. Brown would tell you to do things differently?

19 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

20 A. Not that I can recall.

21 Q. Did that frustrate you?

22 A. What?

23 Q. If you were told to do things differently
24 but you didn't know when to expect those sorts of
25 changes.

1 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

2 A. Say that again, please.

3 Q. I'll strike that. I'll just move on.

4 You said earlier that you occasionally would
5 take place in trainings for salespeople in Anda; is
6 that right?

7 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

8 A. What time frame are we talking about?

9 Q. From 2011 to 2015.

10 A. I would participate in a lot of national
11 account communication, chain communication, and it
12 could be that I was invited to different sales
13 meetings, yes.

14 Q. Why would you be invited to a sales meeting?

15 A. Because if someone is directing the
16 department and they wanted me to be there, I would
17 go.

18 Q. But it was at that person's invitation,
19 right?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. It was never sort of part of the -- any
22 standardized process, that compliance would do
23 training for salespeople?

24 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

25 A. No, that's not what I was saying.

1 Robert Brown, like being the director at
2 this point in time, it's possible that he had
3 engagement with the sales floor.

4 Q. Did you have direct correspondence with
5 salespeople at that time, from 2011 to 2015?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. On what occasions?

8 A. It's possible that a salesperson could
9 e-mail.

10 Q. Why would a salesperson e-mail you?

11 A. For a variety of different reasons, they can
12 e-mail you.

13 Q. Like what?

14 A. You could request information from them,
15 from their customer, and they provide it to you or
16 they could have a question.

17 Q. Would you ever rely on salespeople for your
18 input -- for their input into whether a customer was
19 allowed to buy controls or not?

20 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

21 A. Would they sway my decision?

22 Q. Yes.

23 A. I don't believe that they would sway my
24 decision. Salespeople, though, could provide
25 information that would help us understand the

1 pharmacy better, if it was a specialty pharmacy or
2 if there was something that we needed to know.

3 Q. Were you ever aware of any tension between
4 the salespeople of Anda and compliance?

5 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

6 A. Can you explain tension?

7 Q. Well, what do you understand tension to
8 mean?

9 A. Well, compliance is considered sales
10 prevention, so I think there is like a normal
11 tension.

12 Q. Compliance is considered sales prevention?
13 Is that what you said?

14 A. In a lot of ways, yes.

15 Q. Where does that understanding come from?

16 A. Well, we are always making determinations to
17 not do business with someone or collect information
18 or we say no a lot.

19 Q. Is that a term that you became familiar with
20 at Anda?

21 A. That's a term that we know -- we are always
22 saying no.

23 Q. So there's a natural tension, you think,
24 between sales and compliance?

25 A. I don't know if there is a natural tension,

1 but you're -- you're not on the same team.

2 Q. When you say you're not on the same team, do
3 you mean the goals are different?

4 A. I don't know what their goals are, but our
5 goals are not sales. So our goals are knowing who
6 we're selling to and if we feel comfortable selling
7 to them so that we can continue to operate.

8 Q. Do you share any goals with the sales team?

9 A. No.

10 Q. No goals with the sales team?

11 A. We don't have anything to do with sales.

12 Q. At any time in your time with Anda
13 compliance did you become aware of salespeople that
14 were more aggressive than others in the sale of
15 controlled substance products?

16 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

17 A. I don't know if it's a salesperson being
18 more aggressive with relation to controlled
19 substances. There are salespeople that are
20 successful because of their level of -- whatever you
21 would call it, they're aggressive.

22 Q. Well, what would you call it?

23 A. There are salespeople that you can see how
24 they're successful because they are consistently
25 trying.

1 Q. Trying to do what?

2 A. Sell.

3 Q. Did you come into contact with certain
4 salespeople more than others?

5 A. I don't recall there being a person that I
6 was in contact more or less.

7 Q. Do you recall ever having to admonish
8 anybody in sales about contacting you?

9 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

10 A. We have had instances over the course of
11 time where we felt it was inappropriate for them to
12 contact us, like if we made a decision and they
13 wanted us to revisit a decision or they just wanted
14 to vent. Those types of things, we considered
15 inappropriate contact.

16 Q. Who is "we"?

17 A. The compliance department.

18 Q. Were there any written policies in place
19 that you're aware of related to sales correspondence
20 with compliance?

21 A. Not written policies, no.

22 Q. How would a salesperson know what their
23 responsibilities were for communicating with
24 compliance?

25 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

1 A. There were discussions with the heads of the
2 compliance department, with the heads of the sales
3 floor, and the department managers within the sales
4 floor.

5 Q. Were any of those your primary contact as a
6 DEA analyst?

7 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

8 A. Sorry, I'm not following.

9 Q. Would you talk to salespeople directly or
10 were there certain people within sales as a
11 compliance analyst you corresponded with more
12 frequently?

13 A. We tried to funnel requests that reached
14 compliance through their managers. And that is why
15 the Remedy task management system was created, so
16 that there was less communication verbally or
17 through e-mail with a rep and that it was through
18 that queue.

19 Q. Were there certain managers that you worked
20 with more frequently than others?

21 A. When I became a senior analyst, I worked a
22 lot on corporate accounts. And other than that, if
23 I was involved with pharmacy, we asked to be dealing
24 with management.

25 Q. And why would you ask to be dealing with

1 management?

2 A. So that they can funnel what was coming to
3 us.

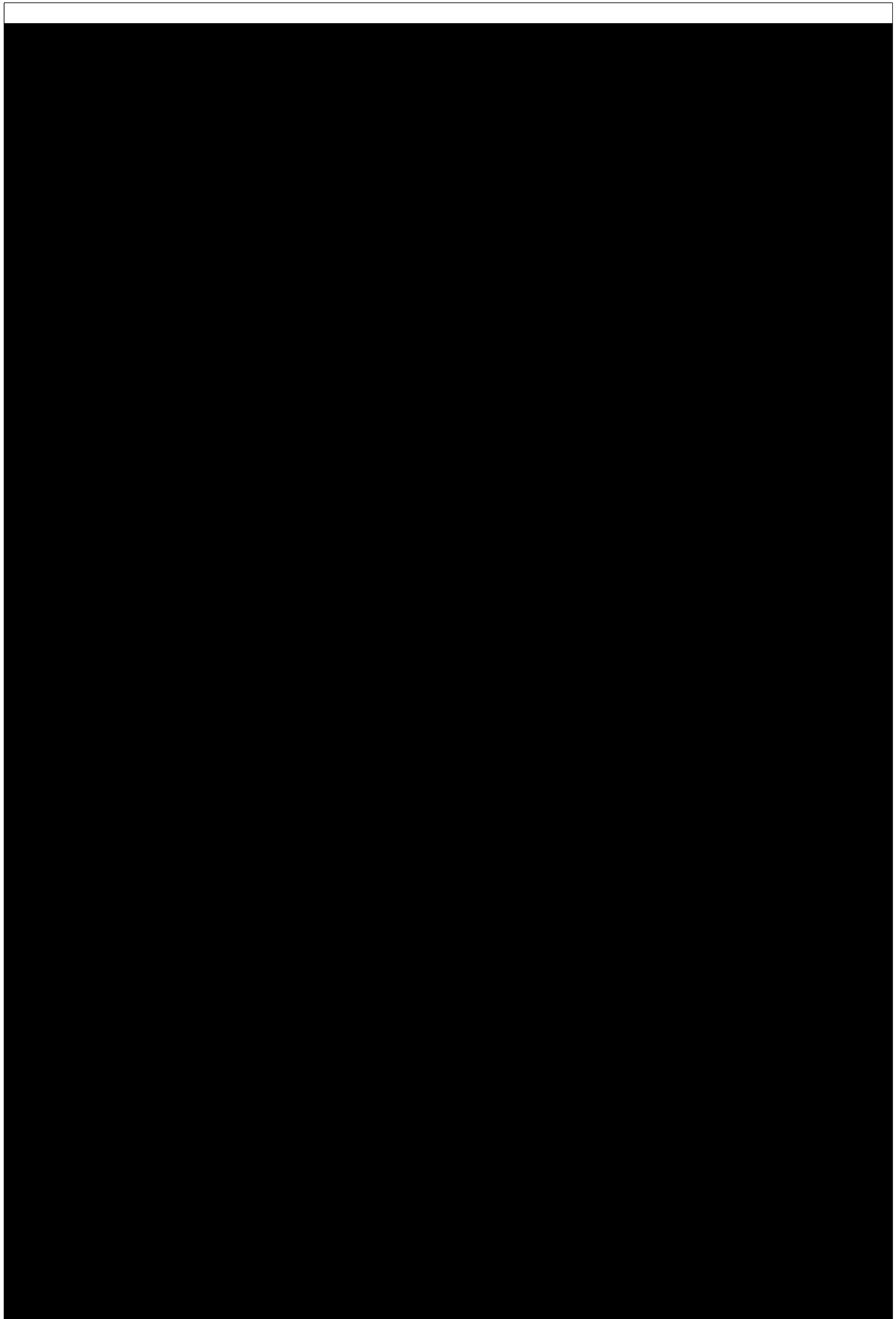
4 Q. What do you mean by funnel?

5 A. Is it something that compliance needs to be
6 looking at.

7 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 13 was marked for
8 identification.)

9 BY MS. ELLIS:





2 Q. Did you tell customers when they were cut
3 off from purchasing controls?

4 A. We had the sales reps tell the customers
5 that they were cut off for controls.

6 Q. Would you tell them why?

7 A. No.

8 Q. Why not?

9 A. I don't think that they should know why we
10 made a decision or not.

11 Q. Why not?

12 A. Because that's compliance.

13 Q. What does that have to do with anything?

14 A. Why should they know why we decide not to do
15 business with them?

16 MS. KOSKI: If you get to a natural break,
17 we've been going about two hours, I think, if we
18 wanted to take a break.

19 MS. ELLIS: We can break.

20 MS. KOSKI: I don't want to interrupt your
21 flow.

22 MS. ELLIS: No, we can break. That's fine.

23 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 4:50 p.m.

24 We're going off the record.

25 (Recess from 4:50 p.m. until 5:05 p.m.)

1 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 5:05 p.m.

2 We're now back on the record.

3 BY MS. ELLIS:

4 Q. A moment ago you used the word preallocation
5 in talking about chain stores.

6 What does that mean?

7 A. It's not relating to chain stores. Are you
8 referring to the SOM system and the programming?

9 Q. I don't know. I guess that's what I'm
10 asking for clarification on is what does
11 preallocation mean to you?

12 A. It has to do with the, like, logistics in
13 the warehouse. So if an order is flagged in SOMs as
14 an order of interest, it's possible that something
15 is ordered preallocation which means it hasn't
16 allocated to be actually picked and shipped. And at
17 that point in time, preallocated, it was being
18 reviewed by compliance.

19 Should it have been -- had gone through --
20 past the preallocation portion, we could have seen
21 that there was no inventory on the item that was
22 appearing in the ordering bucket.

23 Q. So it's a way of saving inventory for orders
24 that you know are going to come in?

25 A. No. No. This is something that is more of

1 a warehouse -- it was -- it was something that was
2 related to the warehouse, and I don't know why the
3 legacy SOMs was programmed in that way.

4 So where items that were preallocated or
5 orders that were preallocated were actually
6 appearing to be reviewed by suspicious order
7 monitoring. Had they gone the next step past
8 preallocation in the warehouse, it would be
9 determined that there was no inventory or it was a
10 bad item, yet it was still appearing as if it was a
11 legitimate order in the suspicious order monitoring
12 queue.

13 Q. So are orders set -- this is apart from the
14 topic of preallocation for a minute.

15 Are orders -- or, pardon me -- limits for
16 particular stores or customers set automatically on
17 any occasions?

18 A. Like automatically, meaning?

19 Q. I mean, are there certain occasions where
20 you just know that a customer's limit is going to be
21 a certain amount?

22 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

23 A. It's not that you know that it's going to be
24 a certain amount, but if you're familiar -- for
25 example, with a chain customer who is coming to you

1 specifically for certain items, specifically for a
2 certain reason, and you understand that those stores
3 are coming to you for those items and that reasons,
4 after you've reviewed the group, then you know
5 what -- where you would set your limit for those
6 items should they be approved.

7 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 14 was marked for
8 identification.)

9 BY MS. ELLIS:

10 Q. I'm handing you what's been marked as
11 Exhibit 14.

12 MS. ELLIS: I'll represent to counsel that
13 the Bates number for some reason didn't print on
14 the bottom, but it is Anda_Opioids_MDL 711769 and
15 we will supplement the record with the court
16 reporter to ensure that they get the correct
17 version that has the Bates number on it.

18 MS. KOSKI: 711769?

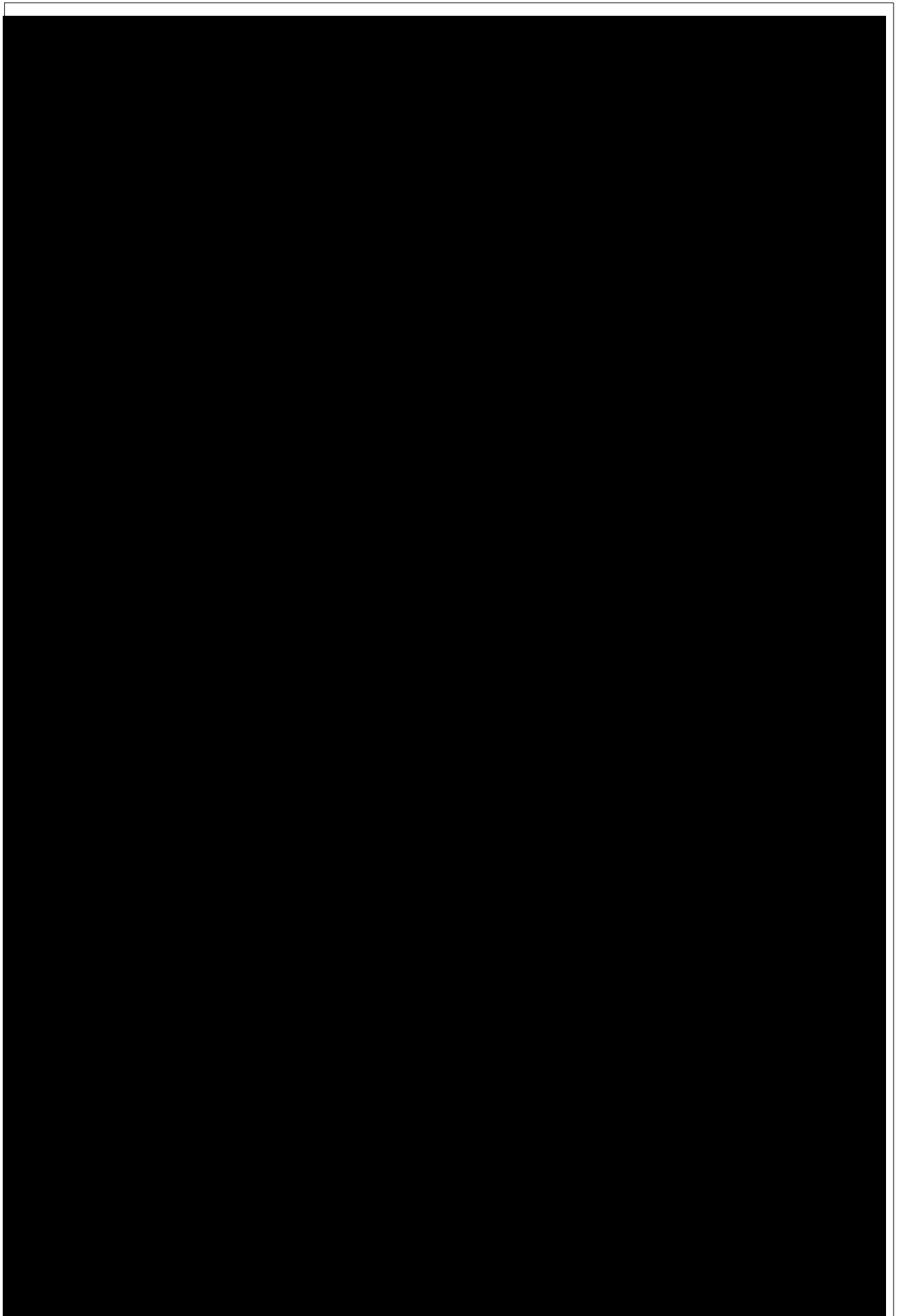
19 MS. ELLIS: Yes.

20 MS. KOSKI: Okay. And it's an Anda
21 obviously?

22 MS. ELLIS: It is an Anda document, correct.

23 BY MS. ELLIS:





10 Q. What does it mean?

11 A. I can interpret what that -- those words
12 mean, good faith dispensing.

13 Q. What do you understand it to mean, please?

14 A. I would assume that someone has good faith
15 that what is being dispensed is for legitimate
16 purposes.

17 Q. Are there -- is that a term that you've
18 heard in your position at Anda?

19 A. I've heard that, yes.

20 Q. And has anybody explained it to you in that
21 way, the way that you just explained it?

22 A. No.

23 Q. At some point in your time in Anda
24 compliance, were you in charge of a program called
25 CQDD project?

1 A. Yes. That's what we were speaking about
2 earlier, which was auditing.

3 Q. And was that an ongoing project?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. What was the goal of that project?

6 A. To collect updated data on our customer
7 base.

8 Q. Was there a number of customers that you did
9 not have updated data for?

10 A. There was a number of customers that were
11 targeted as we needed updated data, yes.

12 Q. But they were still eligible to purchase
13 controls; is that right?

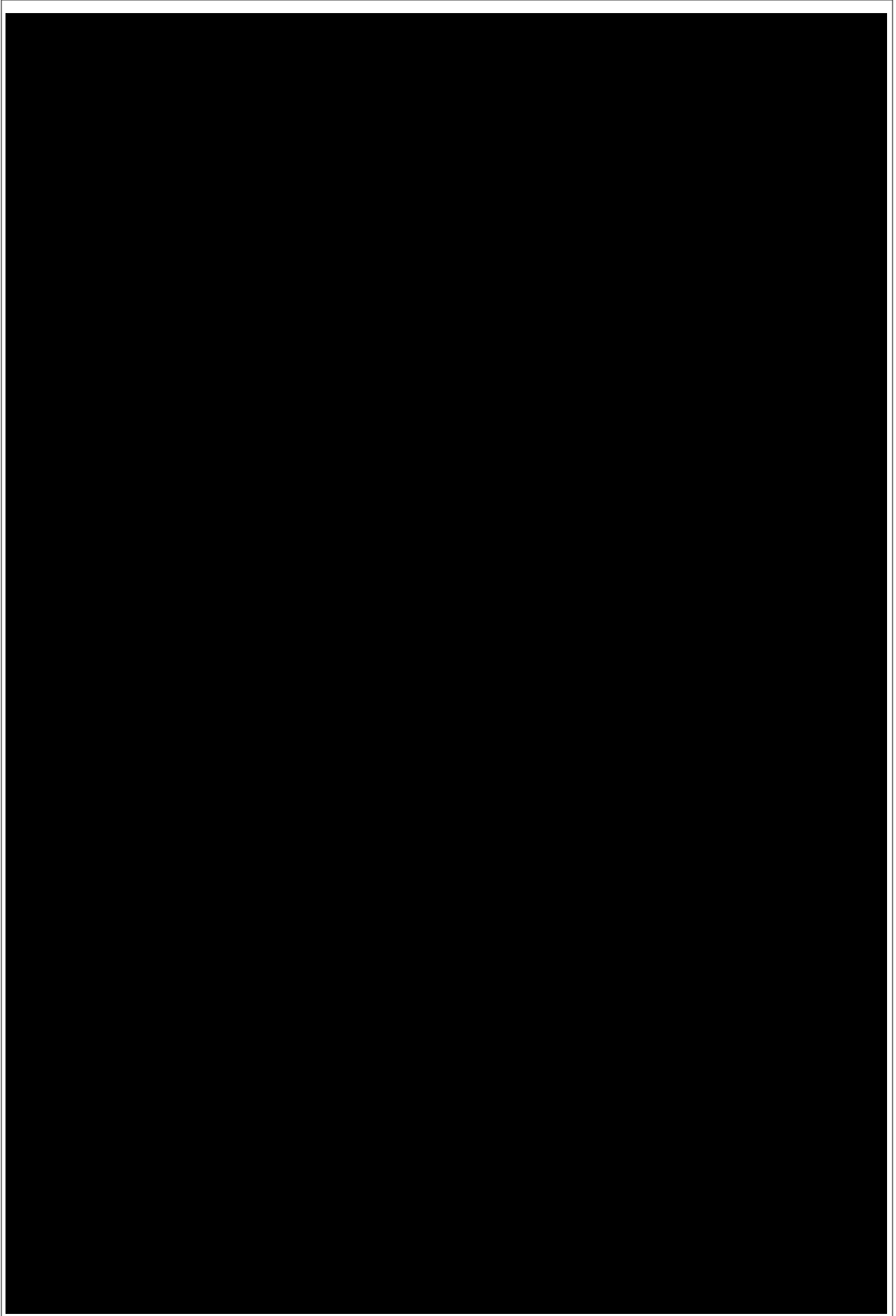
14 A. Yes.

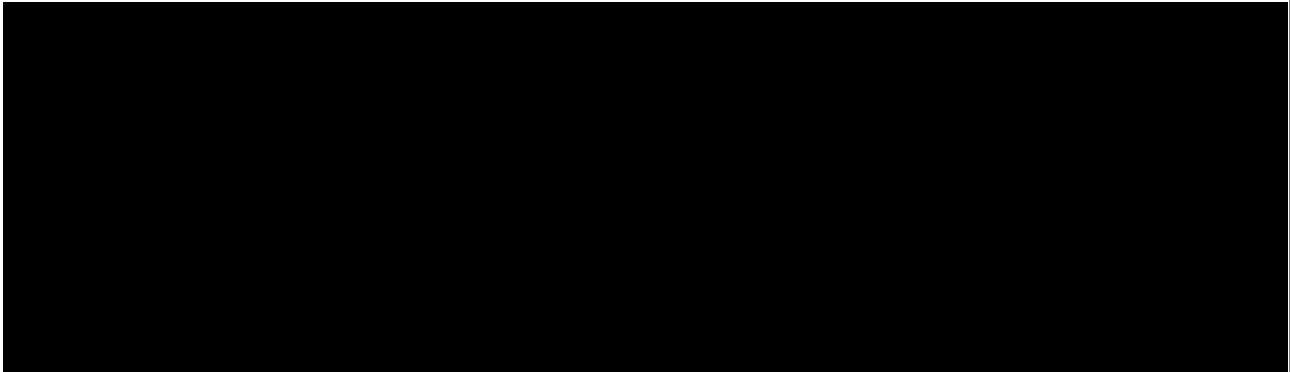
15 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 15 was marked for
16 identification.)

17 BY MS. ELLIS:

18 Q. I'm handing you what's been marked as
19 Exhibit 15.

20 MS. KOSKI: You can just make a pile. Thank
21 you.



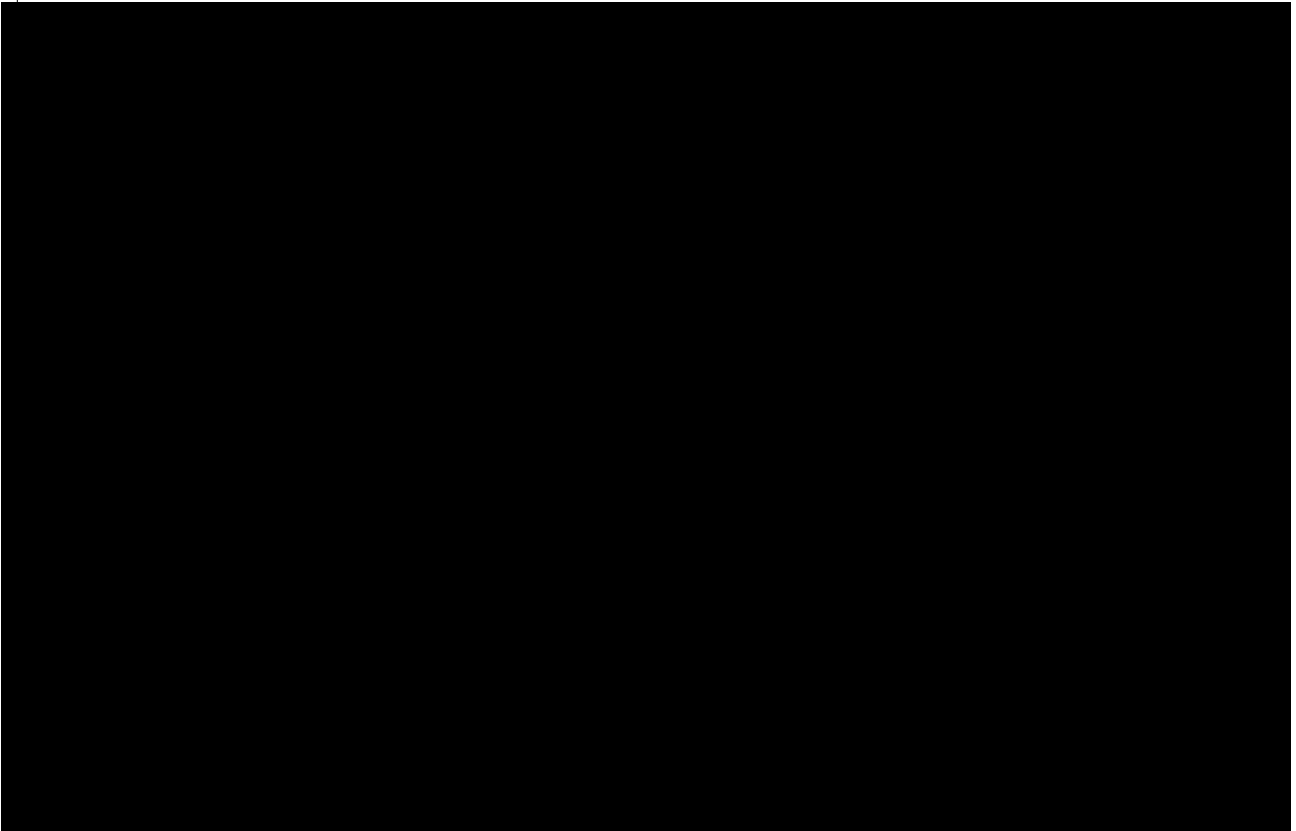


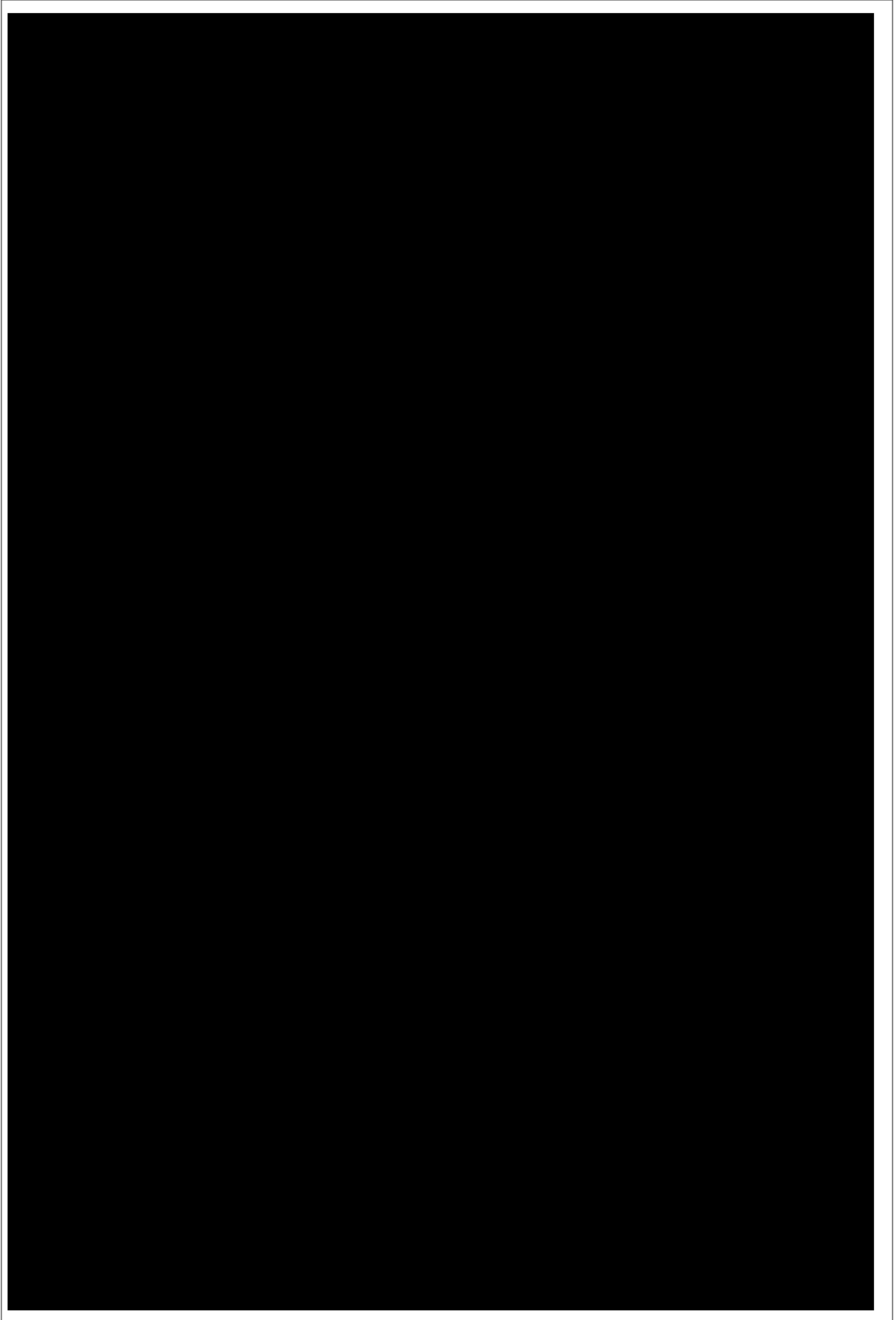
6 Q. And what would happen if a customer -- you
7 did not have updated data for a customer?

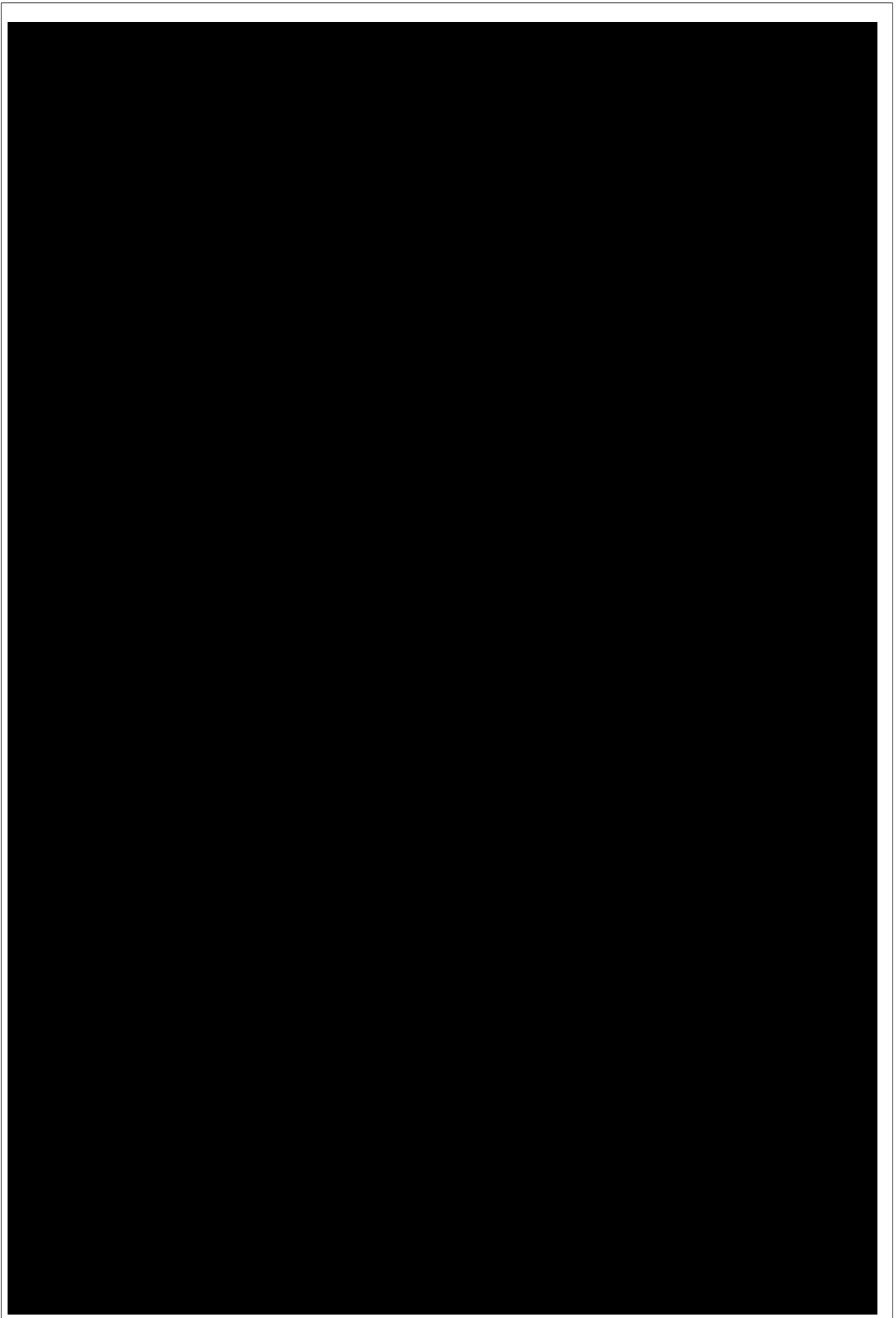
8 A. So because our order monitoring is many
9 facets, we would then monitor their orders. And if
10 something stuck out to us in their ordering pattern,
11 it would also require that we collect updated data.

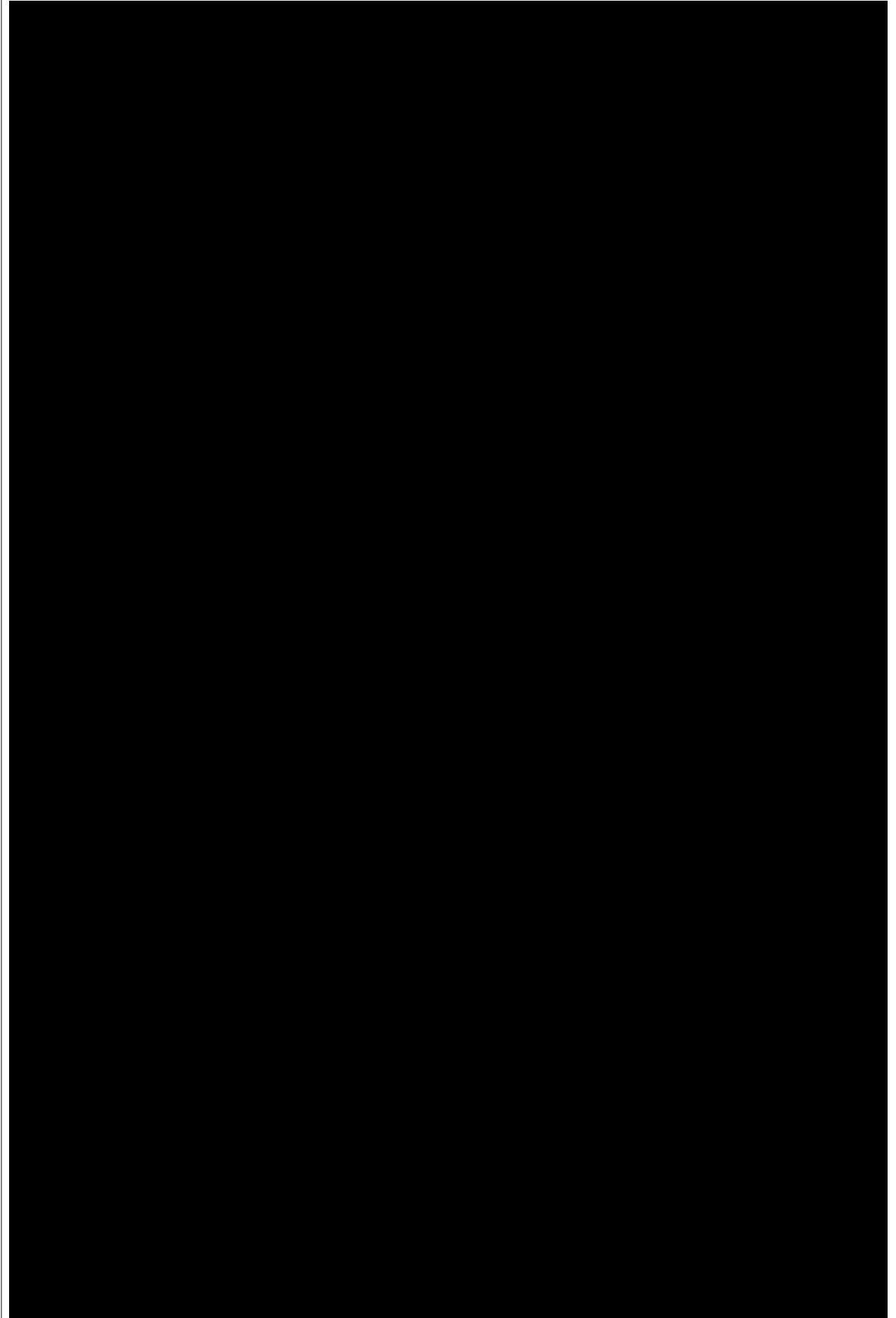
12 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 16 was marked for
13 identification.)

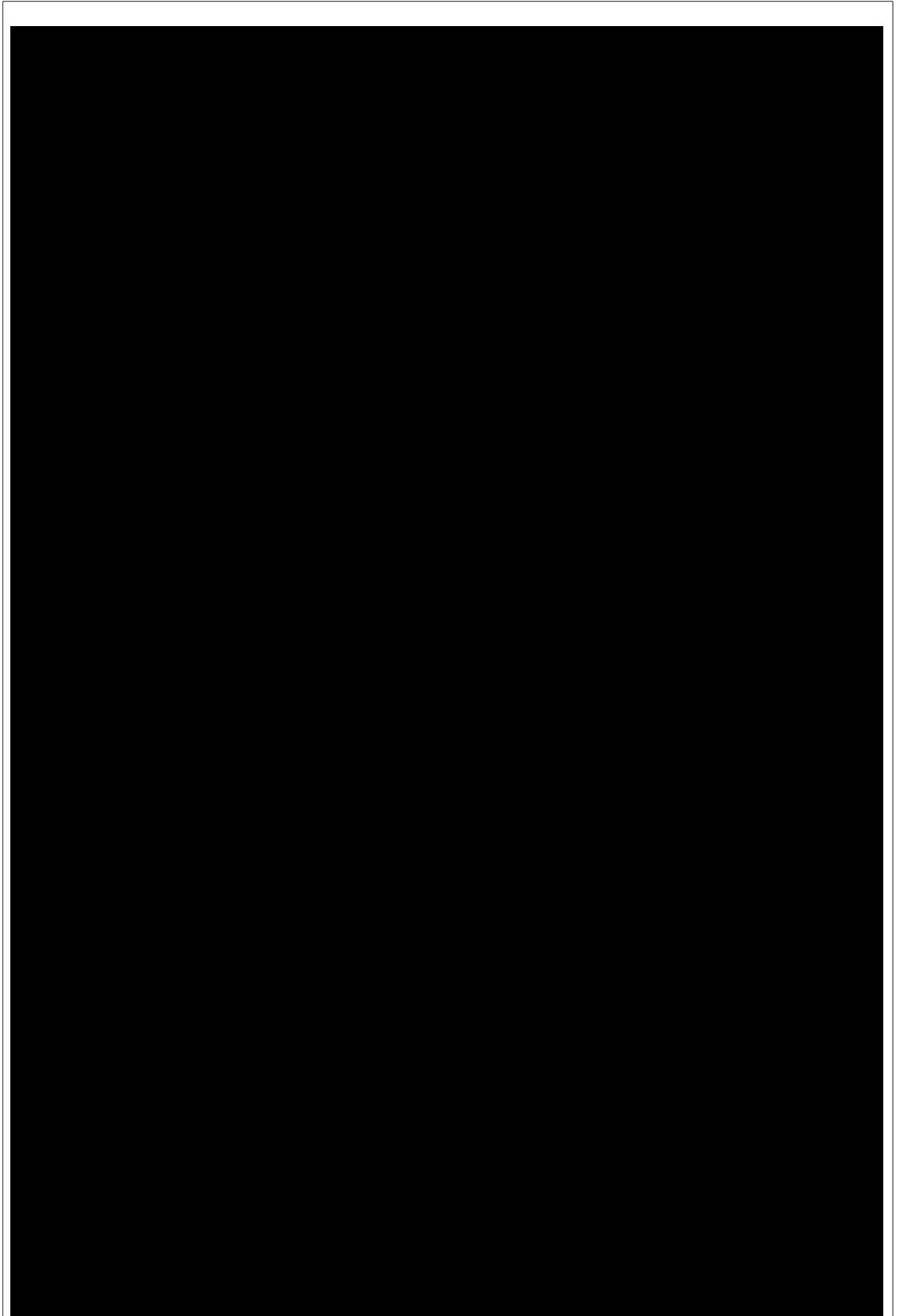
14 BY MS. ELLIS:





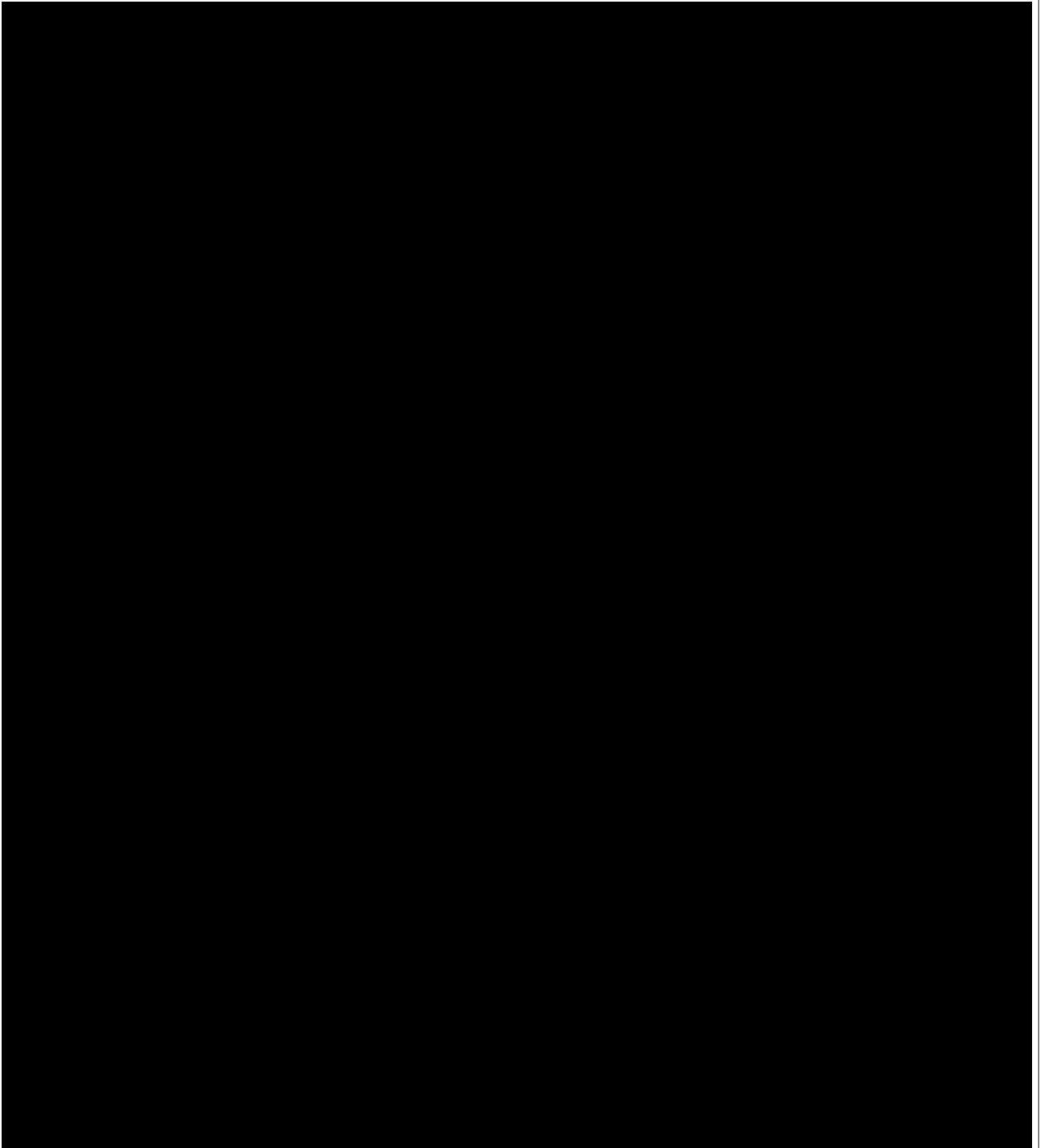






2 Q. Client compliance is in charge of
3 determining whether you can buy controls or not,
4 right?

5 A. Yes.



25 MS. KOSKI: Just for the record, you have an

1 attachment that just says it was produced in
2 native, but you didn't include the substance of
3 the attachment, right? Is that what you meant to
4 do? It just says --

5 MS. ELLIS: Yes. The attachments that are
6 included in native format -- and we will
7 supplement the record as we have done in previous
8 depositions -- with the actual Excel spreadsheet,
9 and we can send those to you afterward but
10 they're not printable.

11 MS. KOSKI: Sure.

12 MS. ELLIS: Because they're very large.

13 MS. KOSKI: Yeah, I just figured you just
14 haven't shown it to her. I just want to make
15 sure it's clear on the record she doesn't have
16 the spreadsheet attached, so she can't look at it
17 to refer to it.

18 BY MS. ELLIS:



14 Q. Okay. You said a moment ago that there was
15 a substantial amount of -- let me go back and read
16 it so I get it right.

17 You said you were giving an extension
18 sometimes and communicating with sales because this
19 is a very large initiative of data collection.

20 Is it fair -- is it fair to say that that
21 means that there was a fair amount of accounts
22 that -- or a large amount of accounts, to use your
23 words, that you needed up-to-date data for?

24 A. There was a large amount of customers that
25 we were going after for various reasons to collect

1 updated data for. So I don't know how many of them
2 exactly didn't have data, but we were going after
3 customers for a variety of different reasons.

4 Q. And you were collecting a substantial amount
5 of information that you did not previously have in
6 the system; is that right?

7 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

8 A. That's not necessarily the case, but when we
9 were going after different segments of our customer
10 base, we were collecting and bringing in a large
11 amount of data due to that initiative.

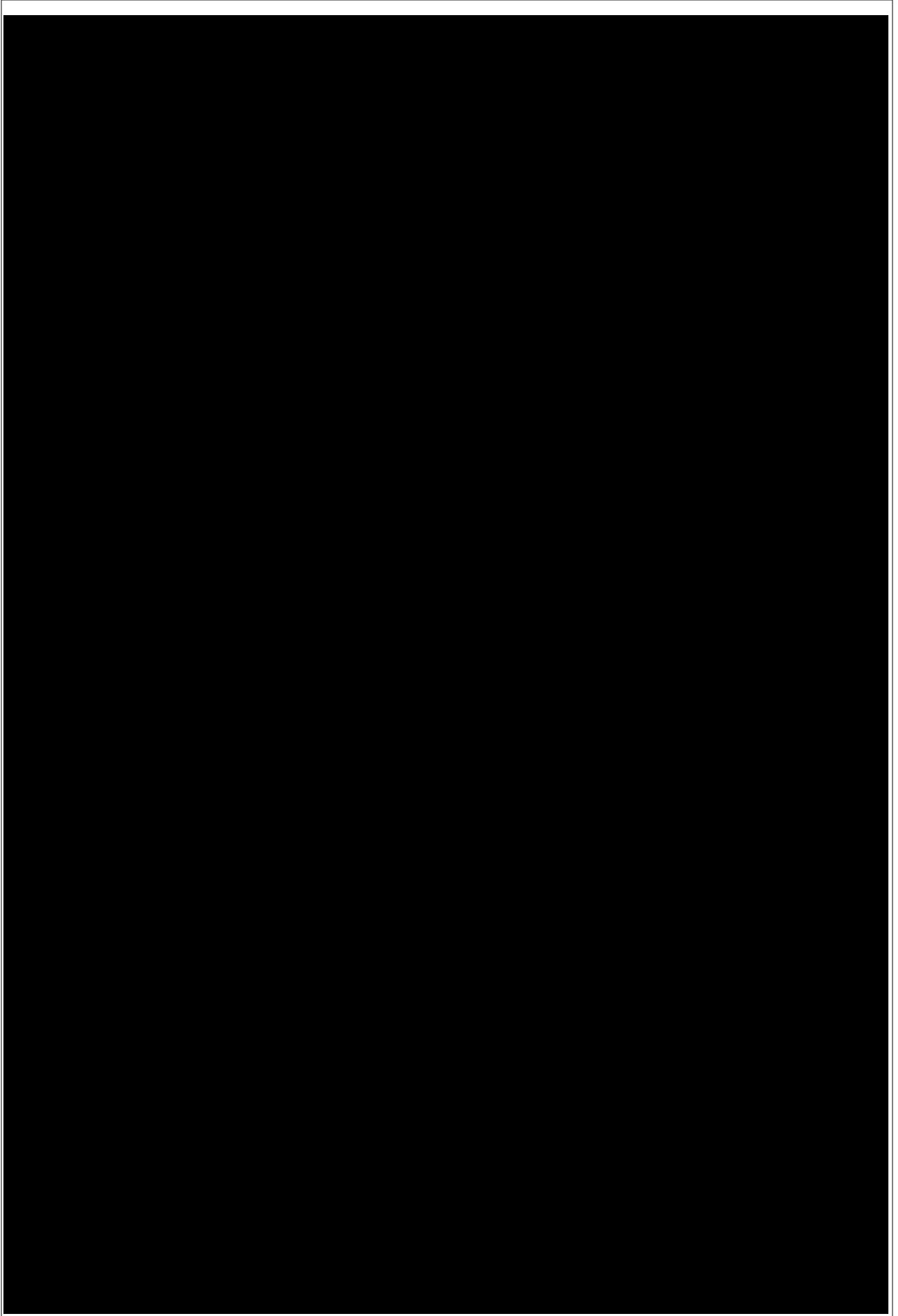
12 Q. Was this called the customer questionnaire
13 project?

14 A. Yes.

15 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 17 was marked for
16 identification.)

17 BY MS. ELLIS:





1 Q. So at that time it says: 9,624 customers
2 that no questionnaire yet were flagged as yes for
3 being able to purchase controls; is that right?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. So it's your testimony today that that's the
6 standard that the Anda leadership wanted to keep
7 once they brought you into compliance?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. They wanted to keep that large number of
10 customers as being flagged for yes yet not having
11 customer questionnaires on file?

12 A. No, that's not what I was saying. I'm
13 saying the department wanted to collect updated
14 questionnaires on the customer base.

15 Q. Because at that time there were nearly
16 10,000 customers that were allowed to buy controls
17 within TPS, yet there was no customer questionnaire
18 on file for them?

19 A. They were eligible to buy controls, but as
20 we talked about, previous to this e-mail, a lot of
21 them were not even actively buying from Anda.

22 Q. But if a -- if they attempted to purchase a
23 control from Anda and a compliance analyst went into
24 the TPS program and looked at whether they were
25 eligible for it, they would see the flag as yes,

1 correct?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. And that would, as we discussed before,
4 potentially shorten the time that they would take to
5 review an order for controls to be approved or not?

6 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

7 A. No. We don't ever look at the control flag
8 and make a determination that it's going to take a
9 shorter amount of time because they are flagged Y.
10 And that's why we delve into the other procedures
11 where our review process kicks in and we look at
12 what is the item the customer is ordering, who is
13 the customer, and what is the quantity they are
14 ordering.

15 Q. That 9,624 number did not even include
16 chains, did it?

17 A. No.

18 Q. So there were, in fact, more than 9,624
19 customers in October of -- I guess that was in 2011
20 that were eligible for controls but there was none
21 of the -- no questionnaire on file for them?

22 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

23 Go ahead.

24 BY MS. ELLIS:

25 Q. Go ahead.

9 Q. If a customer was eligible to purchase
10 controls and placed an order for controls in TPS --
11 let me ask that a different way.

12 If a customer was not eligible to purchase
13 controls but purchased or placed an order for
14 controls, that would make it an order of interest,
15 correct?

16 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

17 A. They wouldn't be able to place an order if
18 they are not eligible for controls.

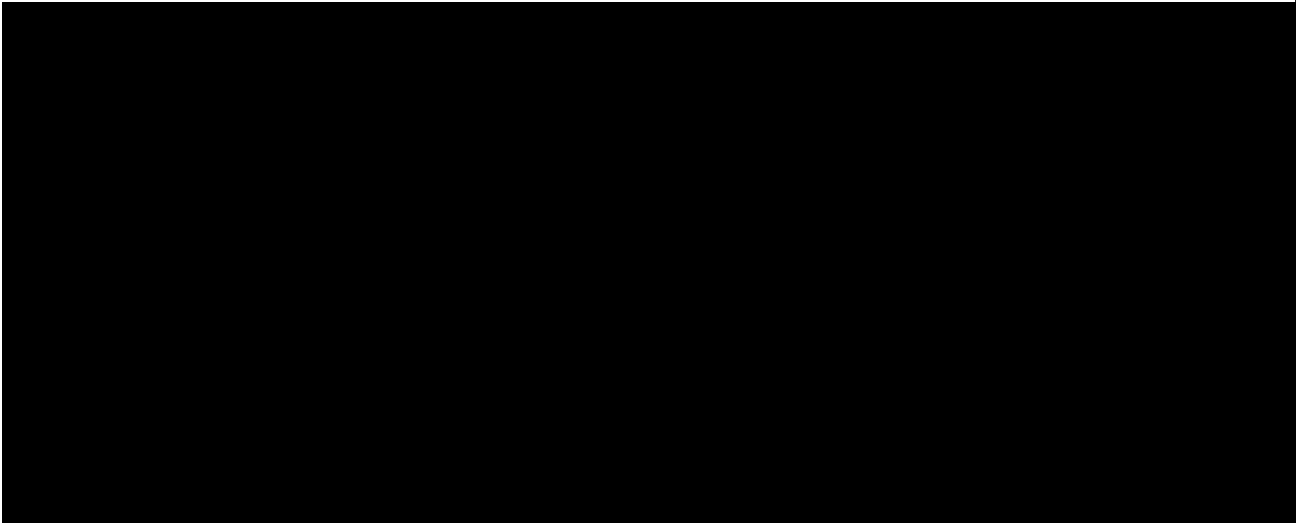
19 Q. So unless the flag was yes, they would not
20 be able to place the order is what you're saying?

21 A. Correct.

22 Q. So this allowed customers to -- the yes flag
23 within TPS allowed the customer to be able to place
24 the order in the first place?

25 A. They could place the order and then most --

1 that would go then to another process of reviewing
2 an order if it was flagged an order of interest.



10 Q. And so presumably if there are more
11 people -- or more customers that are flagged yes for
12 controls and able to place orders for controlled
13 substances, that might lead to more orders of
14 interest being generated in the TPS program.

15 Is that fair?

16 A. No, because just -- even though they are
17 flagged Y, that doesn't necessarily indicate that
18 should they buy from us and we didn't have data,
19 that what they would buy would stand out to us as
20 being an order of interest.

21 Q. Then why would you want to cut them down?

22 A. Simply because we were trying to collect
23 updated data on these customers.

24 Q. So what you're saying is that even though
25 you didn't have the updated data, because their flag

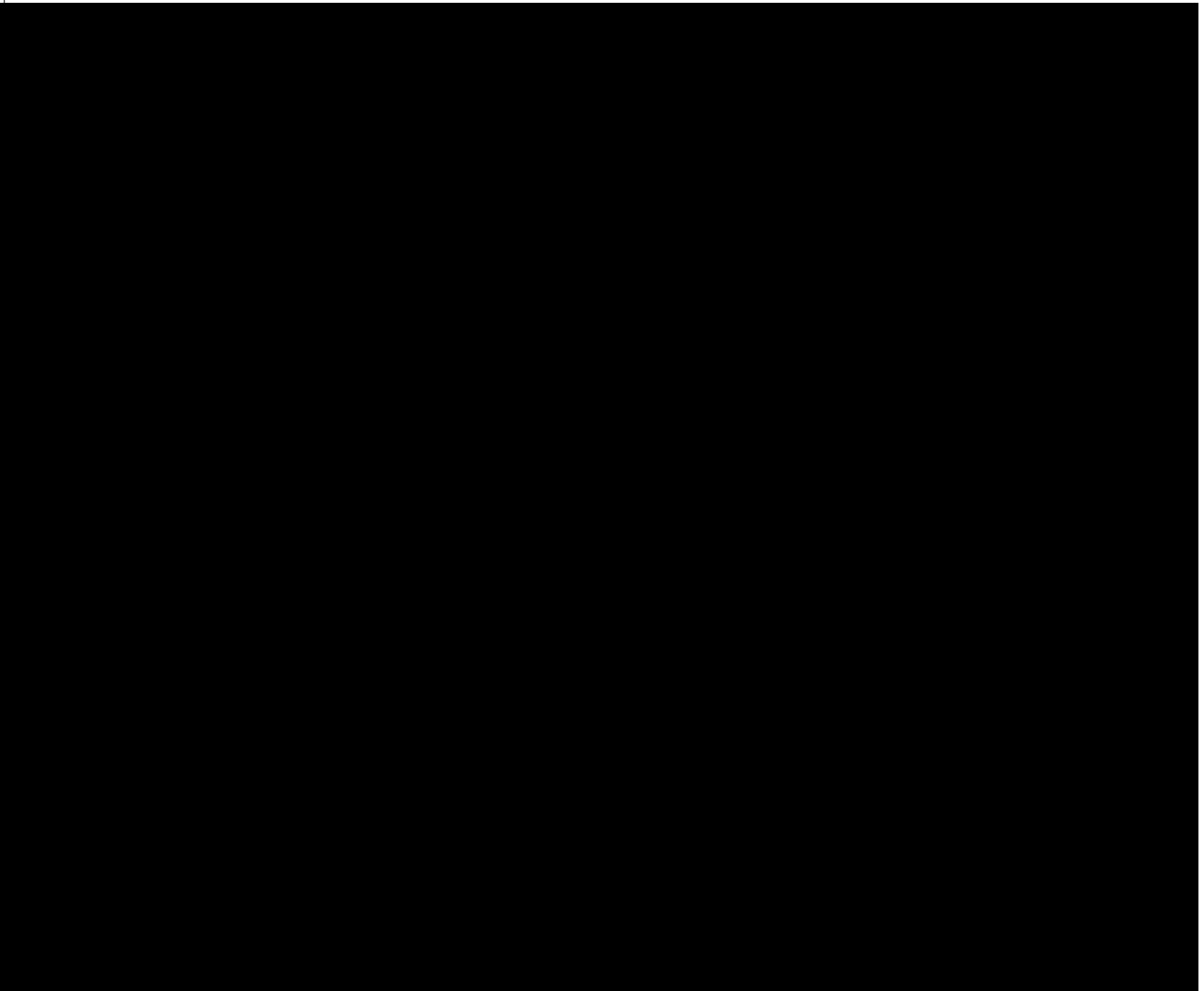
1 was yes, an order would not necessarily be
2 determined by the system to be an order of interest?

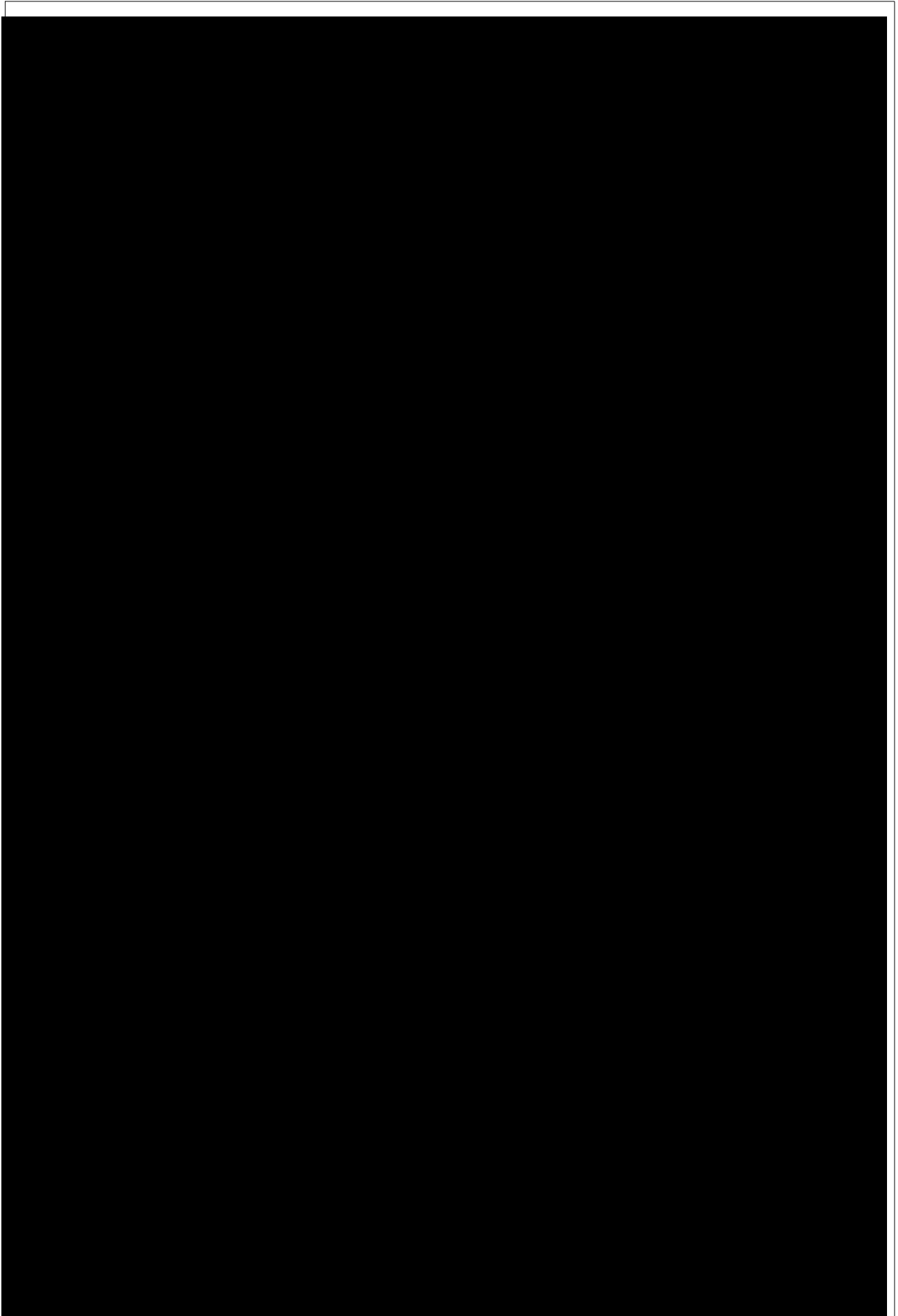
3 A. No.

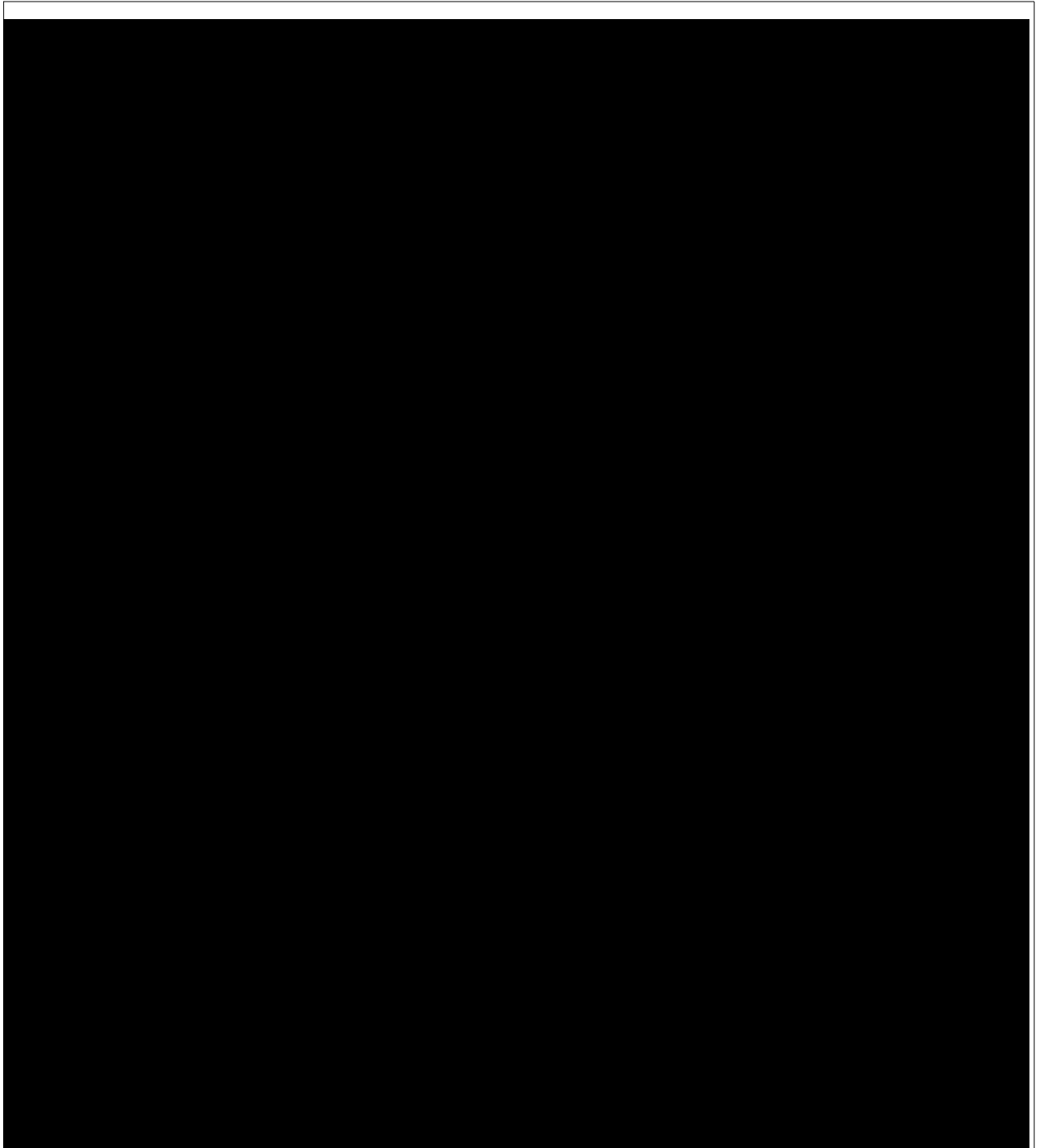
4 I was saying that if they were flagged Y,
5 regardless of any information that we had on file,
6 the order would still go through the regular process
7 of review, and then we would still be reviewing what
8 was consistent -- what the order consisted of.

9 Q. Okay. So they were flagged yes, correct, in
10 the system, in TPS?

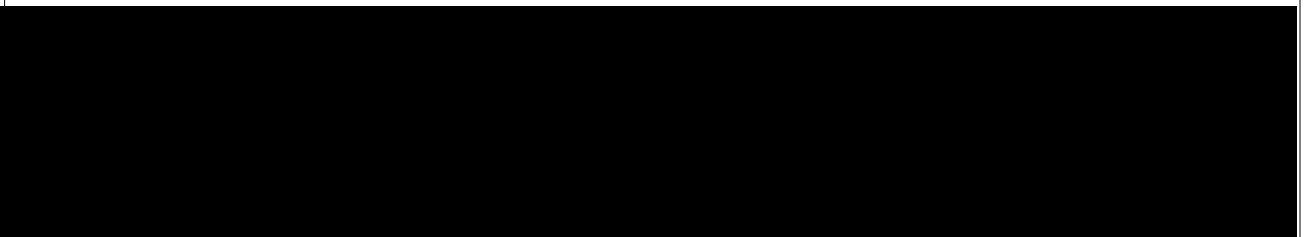
11 A. That's -- yes. That line is saying that.

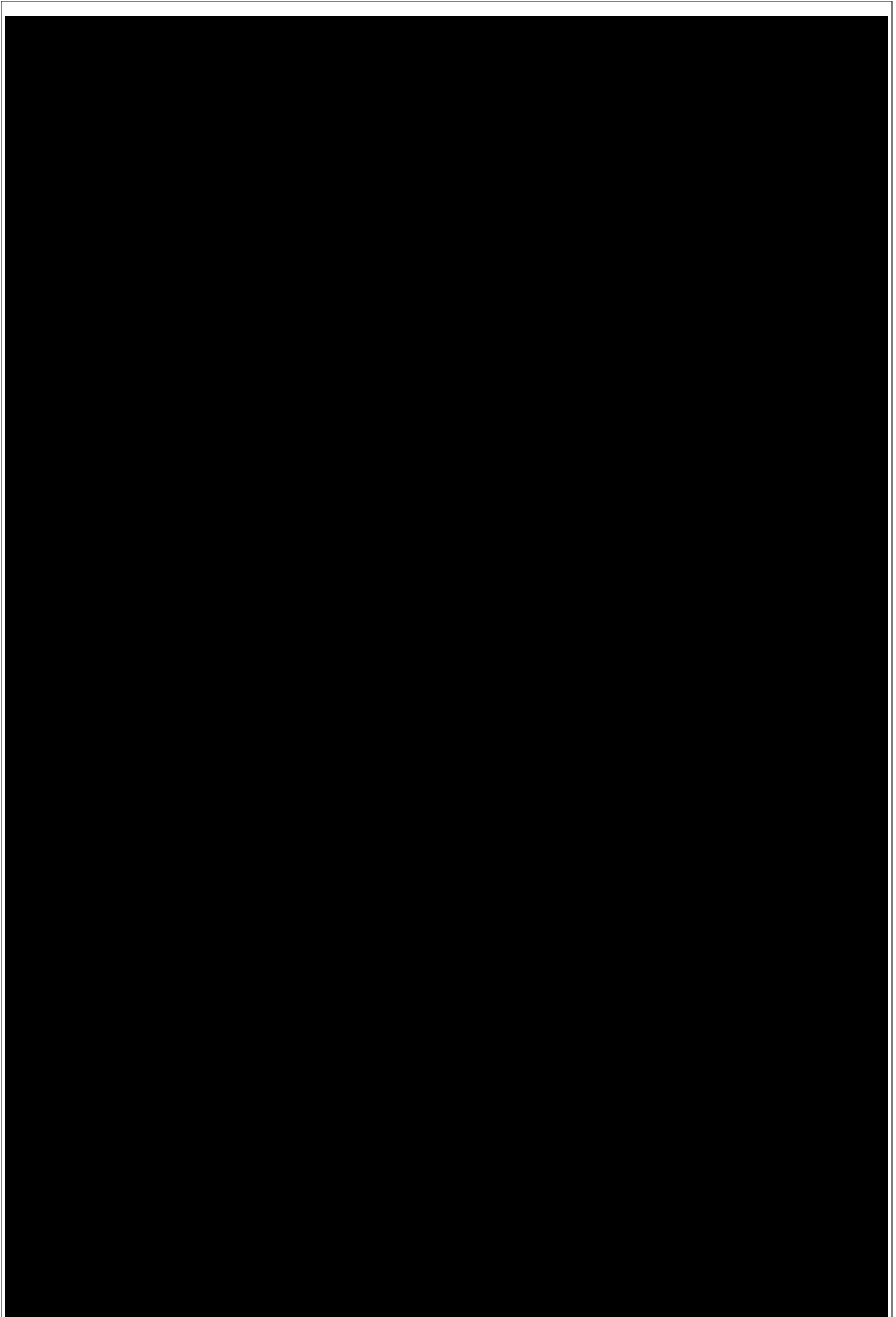






20 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 18 was marked for
21 identification.)
22 BY MS. ELLIS:





8 Q. Did you ever do a comparison of your SOM --
9 I'm sorry, Anda's SOM processes to any of your
10 competitors' or other people in the controlled
11 substance distribution or manufacturing space?

12 A. That wasn't something that I was involved in
13 if it happened.

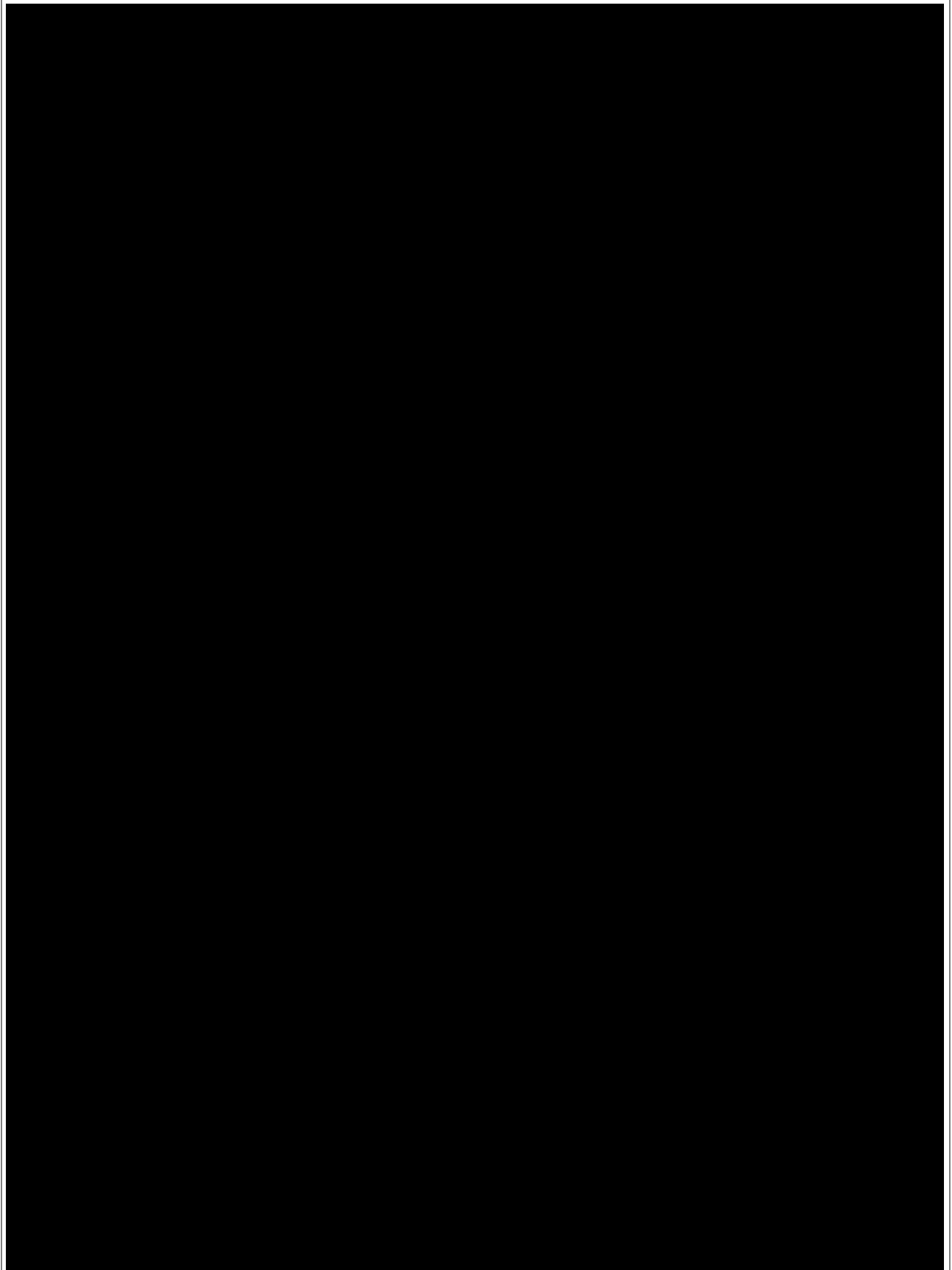
14 Q. Is it something you would take an interest
15 in if you became aware of it?

16 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

17 A. I always think it's possible for the entry
18 to work together.

19 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 19 was marked for
20 identification.)

21 BY MS. ELLIS:



24 Q. At this point in time, do you recall any
25 internal meetings related to Anda's SOM process and

1 potential changes to it?

2 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

3 A. Our department is always looking for ways of
4 enhancing processes.

5 Q. You don't remember specifically at this
6 point any conversations related to changing the SOM
7 process?

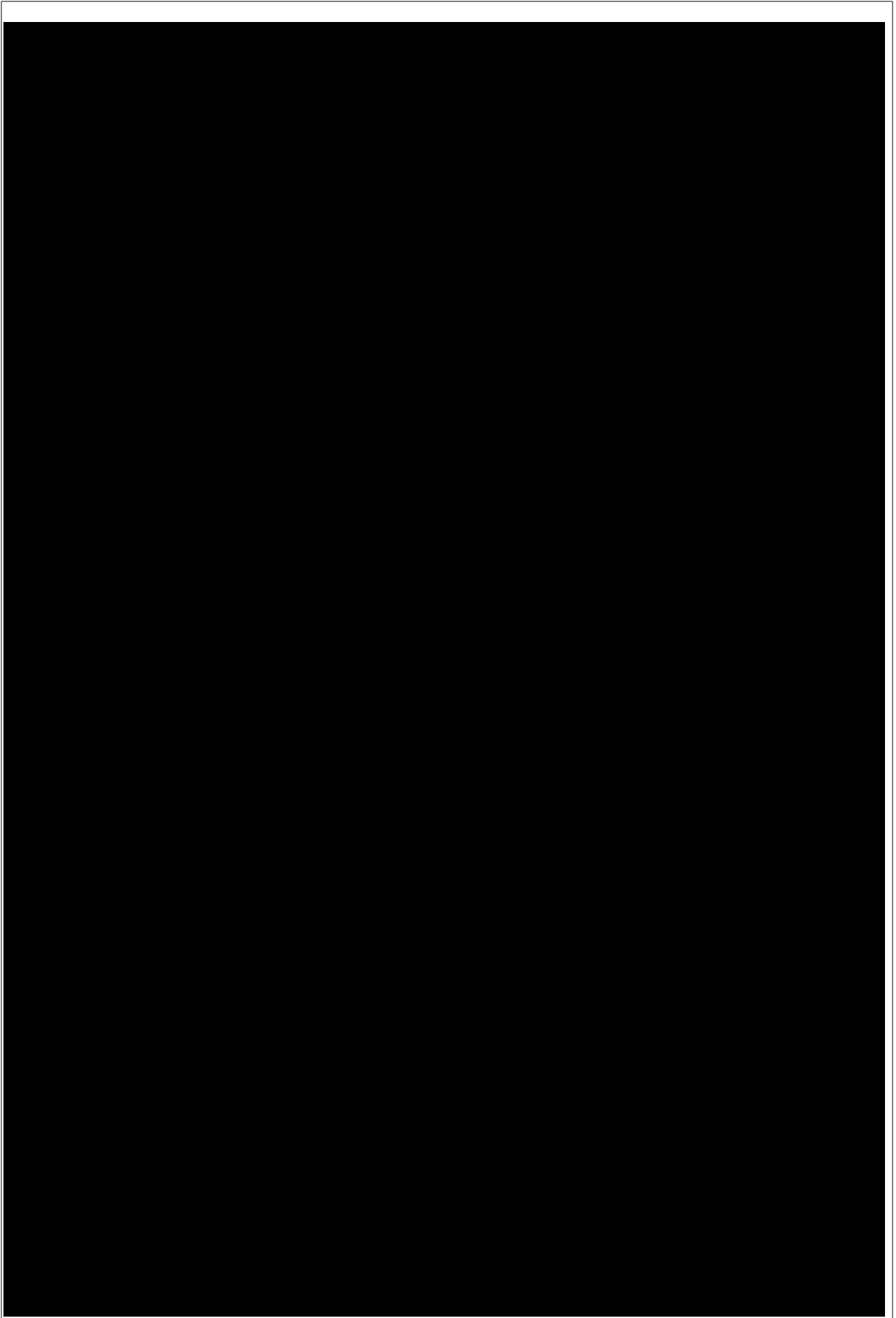
8 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

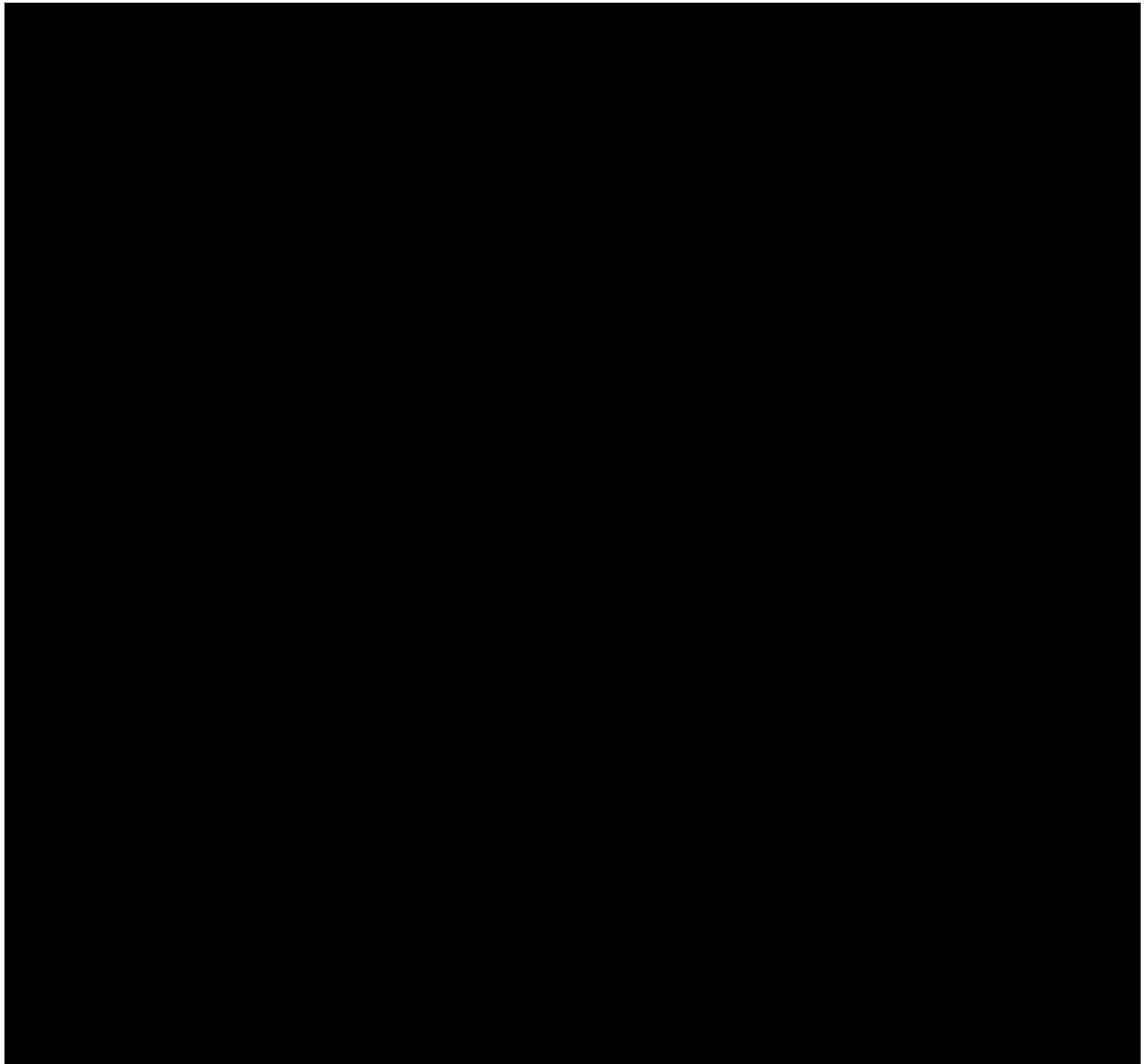
9 A. I know that there was always discussions
10 about enhancing. I don't know when they took place.

11 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 20 was marked for
12 identification.)

13 BY MS. ELLIS:







17 Q. You would agree that at least in 2017 you
18 were aware that there was an obligation to report
19 the specific orders to the DEA and not just
20 customers, right?

21 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

22 A. Yes, I know that there was an ask to report
23 orders.

24 Q. And you knew that that was an ask previous
25 in time to that point, right?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. And you know that Anda had not been doing
3 that, correct?

4 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

5 A. I don't know --

6 MS. KOSKI: Time period.

7 A. -- the specifics of what took place all
8 throughout the period of time. I know that we were
9 always in communication with the DEA about our
10 customer reviews.

11 Q. You were on e-mails that were sent to the
12 DEA with suspicious customers, right?

13 A. Yes. Oh, no. I would, at that point in
14 time, submit customers to be reported. I don't
15 believe at this period in time I was the one that
16 was communicating and doing the reporting.

17 Q. But you were at least cc'd or on the e-mails
18 throughout your period or throughout your time in
19 the Anda compliance department on e-mails that were
20 sent to the DEA, right?

21 A. There was a period of time where I was not
22 cc'd on the communication. Today, I am.

23 Q. There was a period of time up until 2017
24 where you were cc'd on the communication, right?

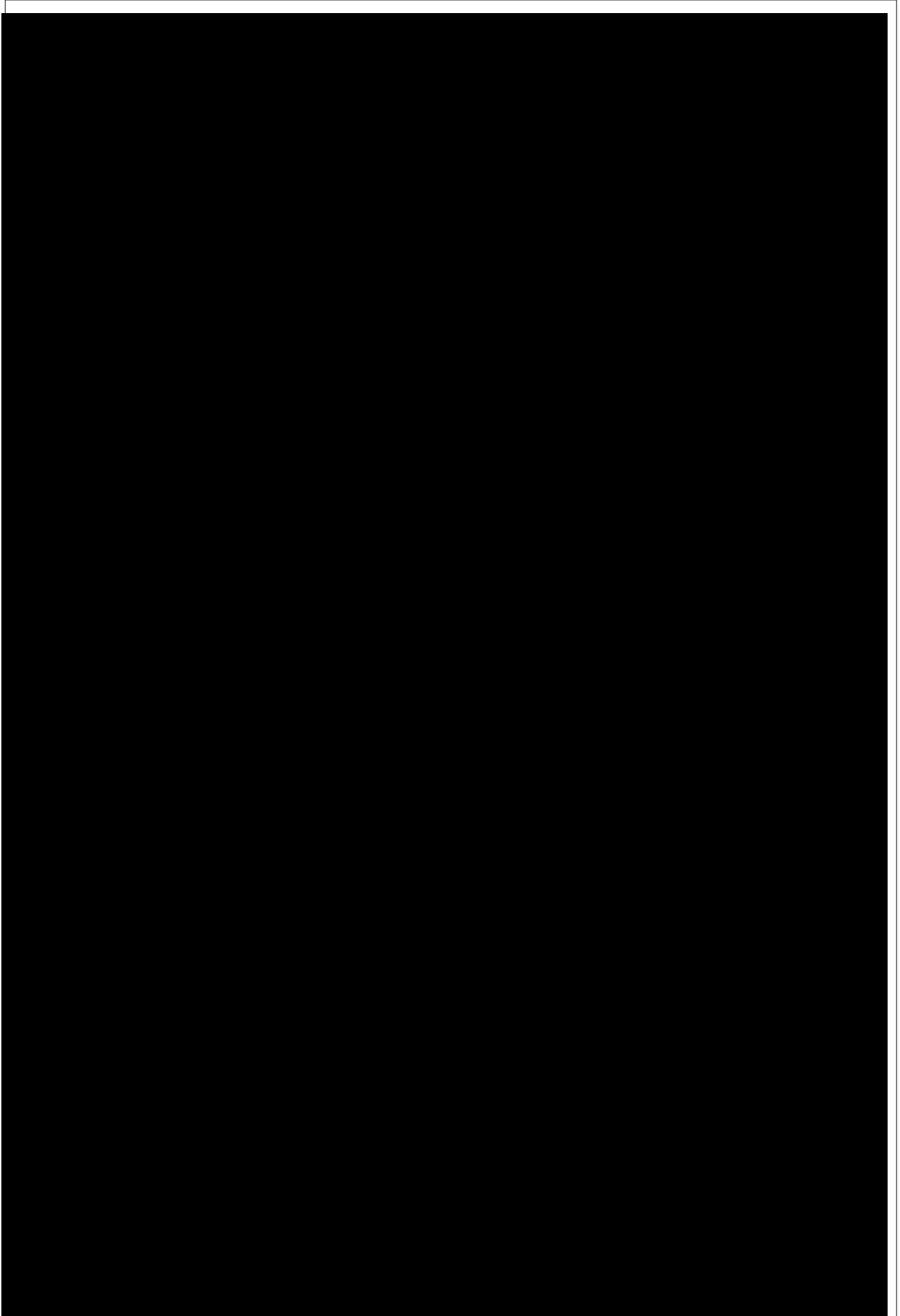
25 A. There is a possibility that I was, but there

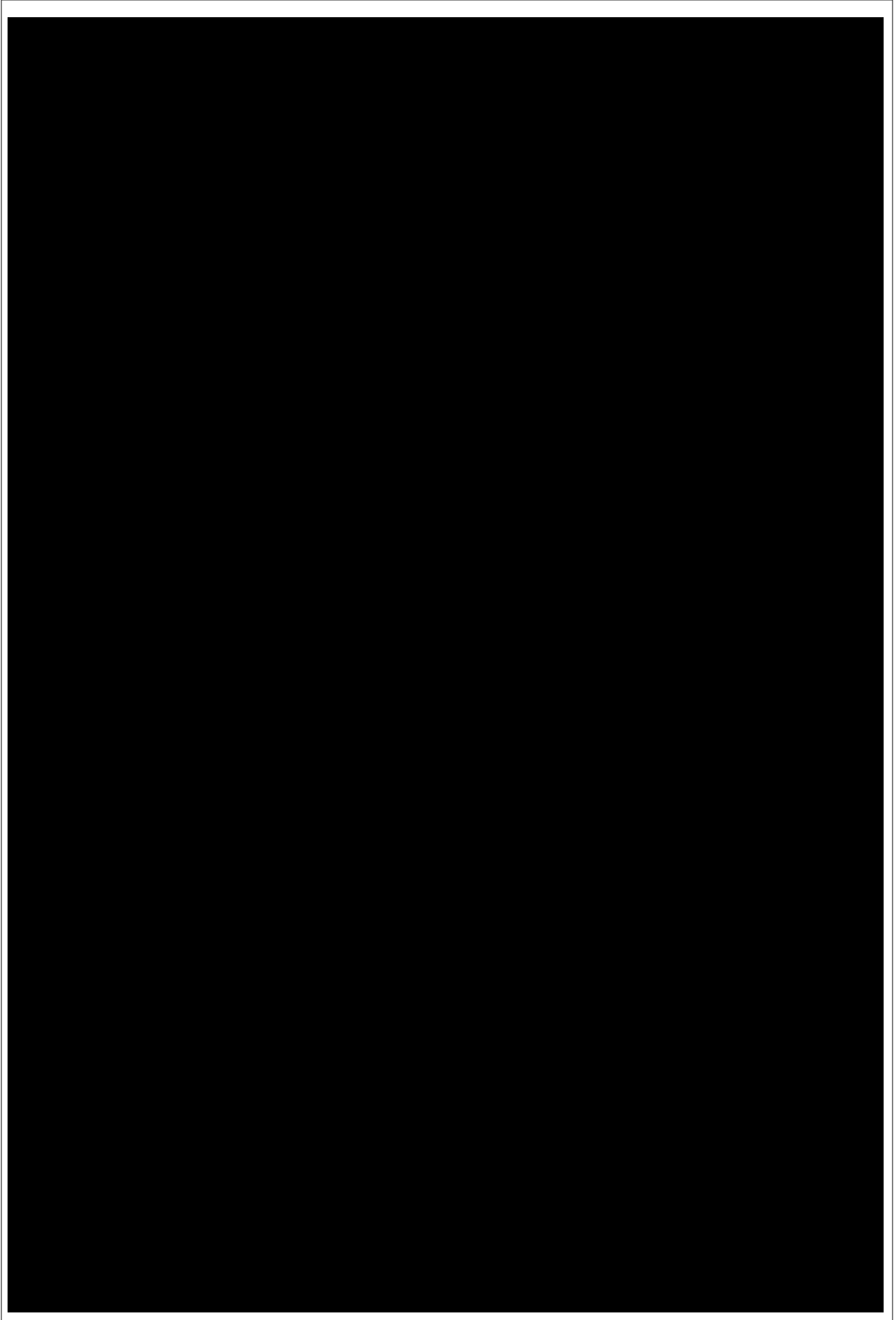
1 is also -- I don't know the date ranges. There was
2 a time period where I was not cc'd on it.

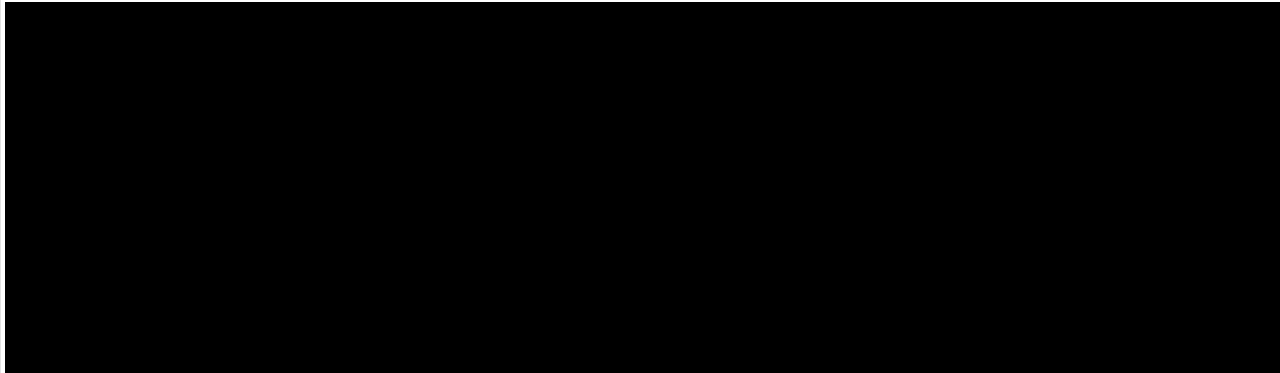
3 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 21 was marked for
4 identification.)

5 BY MS. ELLIS:









6 Q. And it's your understanding, per your
7 testimony earlier today, that that's one of the
8 requirements of federal law, that you know your
9 customers, right?

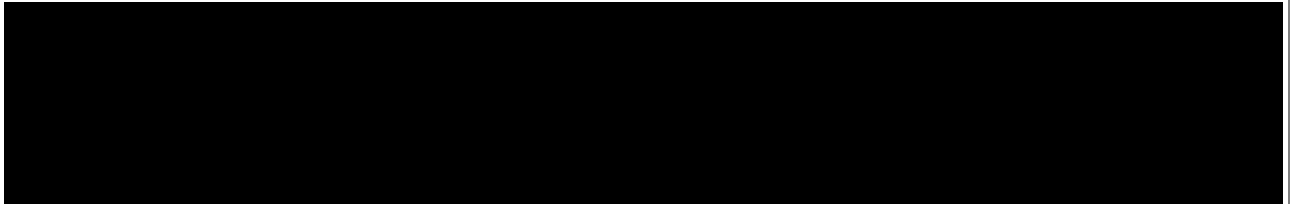
10 MS. KOSKI: Object to form; mischaracterize
11 her testimony.

12 A. It's one of the asks, yes.

13 Q. It's one of the asks and it's one of the
14 responsibilities of Anda's compliance department,
15 right?

16 A. Yes.





4 MS. ELLIS: I'm going to take a minute here
5 to take a quick break. And we'll probably wrap
6 up after the next break, but I just want to get a
7 couple of things organized first.

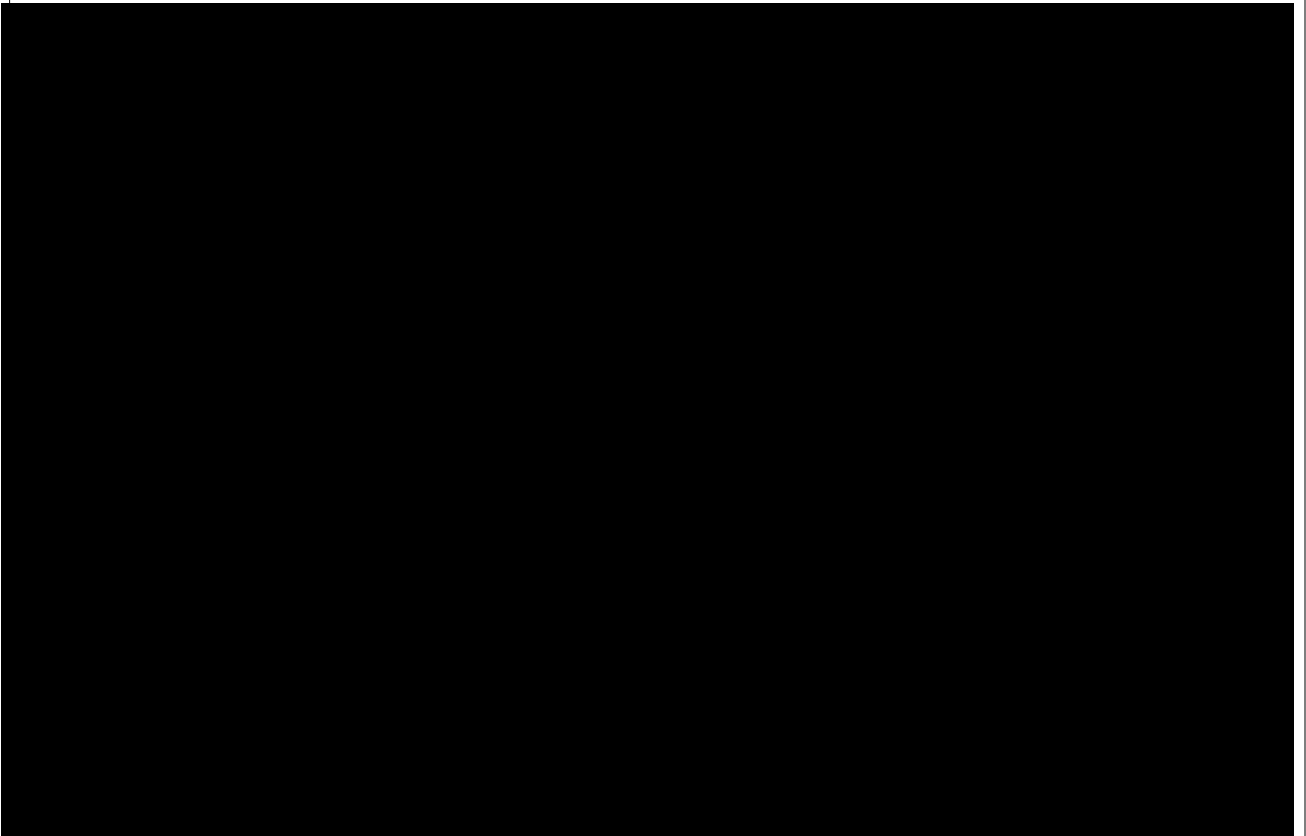
8 MS. KOSKI: Okay.

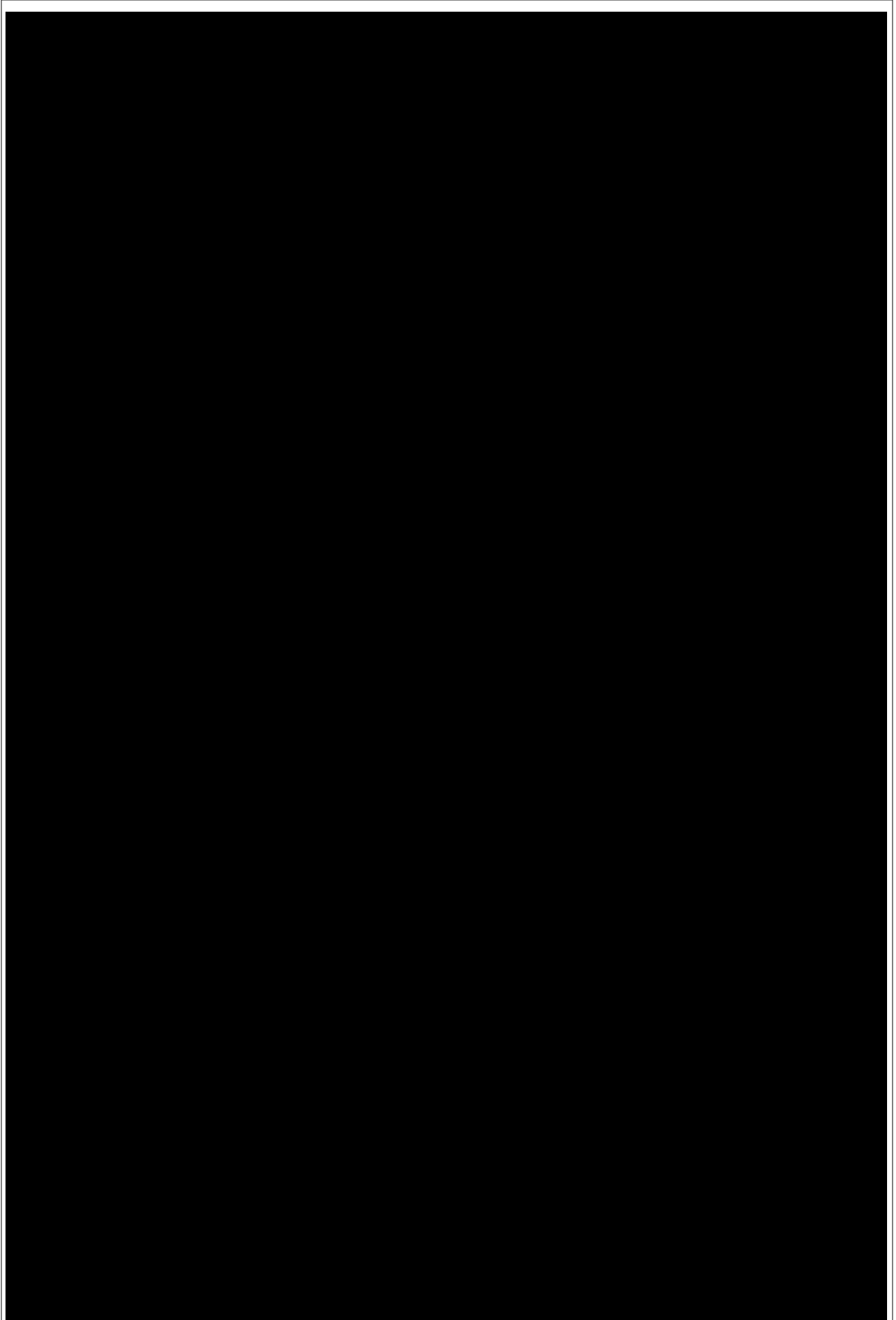
9 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 5:50 p.m.
10 We're going off the record.

11 (Recess from 5:50 p.m. until 6:04 p.m.)

12 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 6:04 p.m.
13 We're now back on the record.

14 BY MS. ELLIS:





3 Q. Throughout your time in the compliance
4 department, were you -- how were you made aware of
5 what was being reported to the DEA at what time?

6 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

7 Q. If at all.

8 A. I'm not following how I was made aware. I
9 know that it was -- if an analyst reviewed a
10 customer at any point in time and we determined that
11 we would not sell to them or we would discontinue
12 selling to them, we notified the DEA.

13 Q. And sometimes you were on that list and
14 sometimes you were not, right?

15 A. There was a period of time that I was not on
16 the list. I am today.

17 Q. There was a period of time when you were on
18 the list, right?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Have you seen the list before?

21 A. That we report to the DEA?

22 Q. Yes?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Do you know where that list was in the Anda
25 systems?

1 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

2 A. Not at all times during the time I've worked
3 at Anda. I do today, yes.

4 Q. Is it your understanding that up until 2017
5 it was a running spreadsheet that included all
6 customers that had been reported at any point in
7 time between, say, 2011 to 2017?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. And that that same spreadsheet would be sent
10 over and over to the DEA, just with additional
11 information, right?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. So if you were to look at the last version
14 of the spreadsheet, you could see all reports that
15 had been made prior to that point to the DEA on that
16 spreadsheet, right?

17 A. Up to a certain time frame today, yes.

18 Q. And that process, of course, changed when
19 Buzzeeo came into effect; is that right?

20 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

21 A. No. We still notified the DEA with a
22 similar spreadsheet.

23 Q. But it's a different spreadsheet? It
24 changed at some point?

25 A. It changes with updates, yes.

1 Q. Would you recognize that spreadsheet if I
2 showed it to you?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Would you say -- is it fair to say that
5 there was some confusion in the compliance
6 department about who was to be reported or what
7 customers were to be reported to the DEA at what
8 point in time?

9 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

10 A. I wouldn't use the word confusion. I think
11 that there has been discussions about who should be
12 reported.

13 Q. Would you agree that it has not been
14 consistent throughout your time in the compliance
15 department about who was report -- or what customers
16 were reported at what time?

17 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

18 A. I don't know if it's consistency because
19 it's due to who is reviewing the customer and what
20 they determine should be reported.

21 So, for example, if you're reviewing a
22 customer and you deny them controls at this period
23 of time because you don't have enough information to
24 make a conclusion, would you notify the DEA that
25 you're not selling to them just because you wanted

1 more time, or are you going to notify the DEA of
2 someone that as of this moment you would not sell
3 to?

4 That's the type of conversations we've had.

5 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 22 was marked for
6 identification.)

7 BY MS. ELLIS:

8 Q. I'm handing you what's been marked as
9 Exhibit 22.

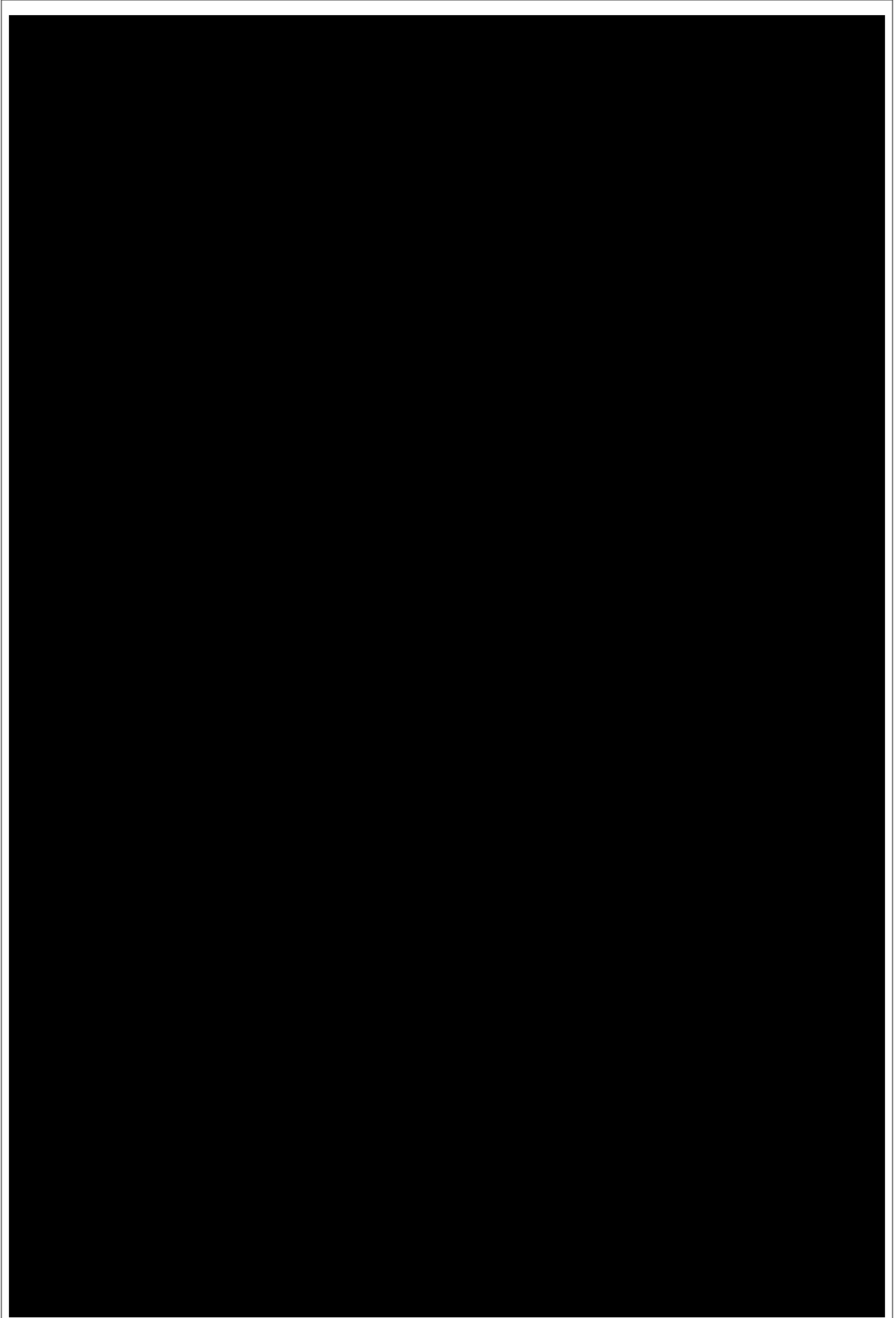
10 Is that right?

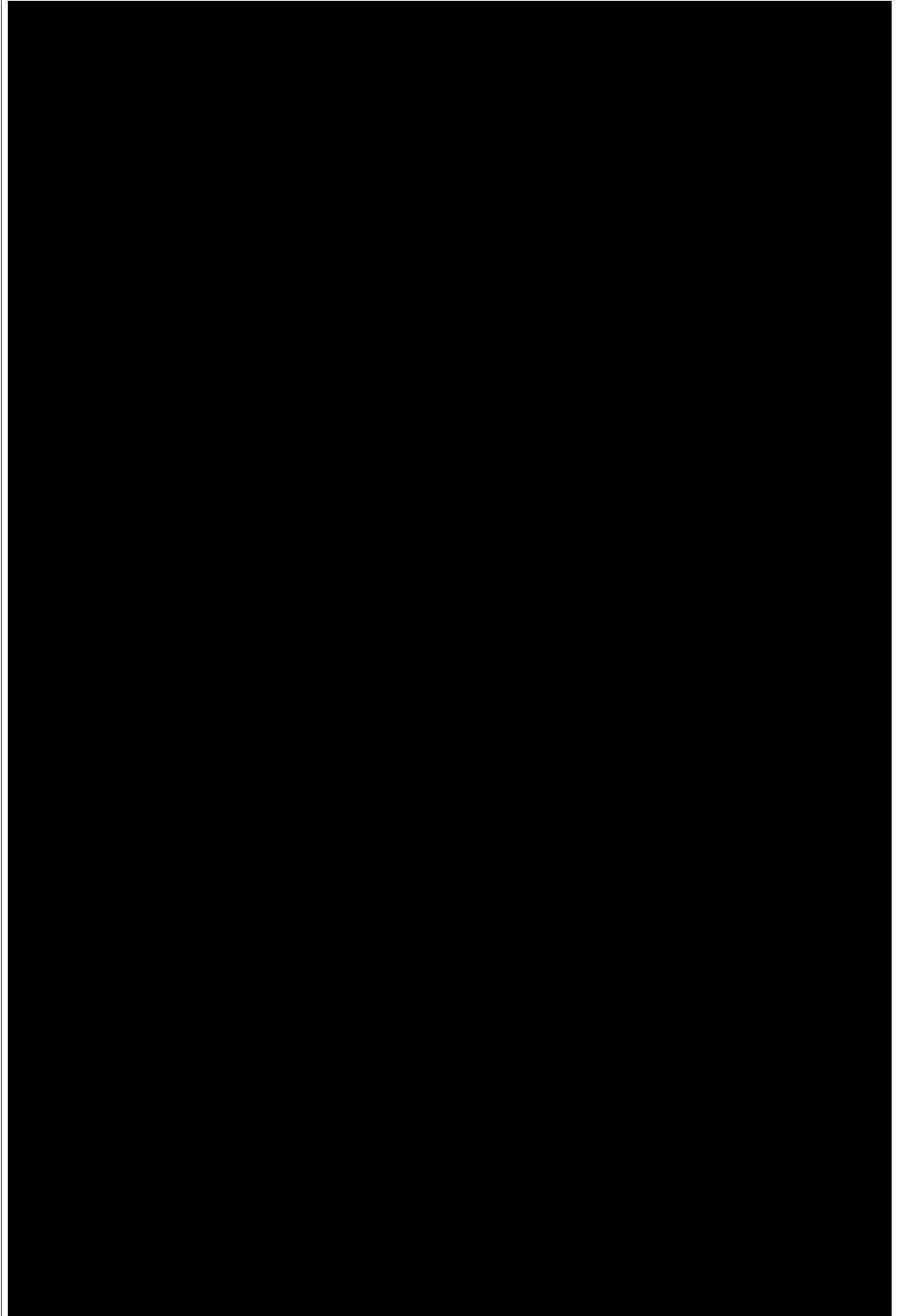
11 MS. ELLIS: Is that right?

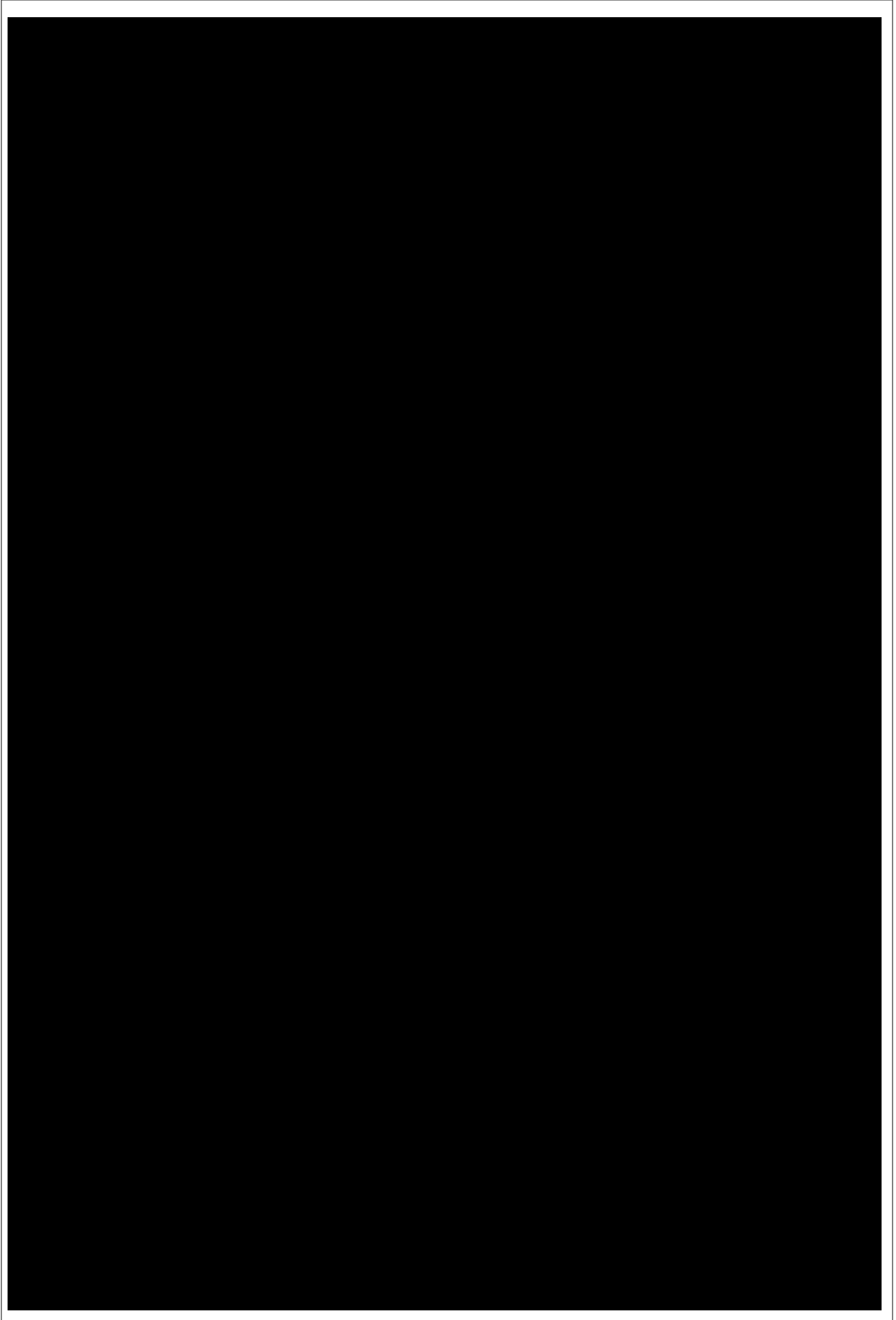
12 MS. KOSKI: Yes.

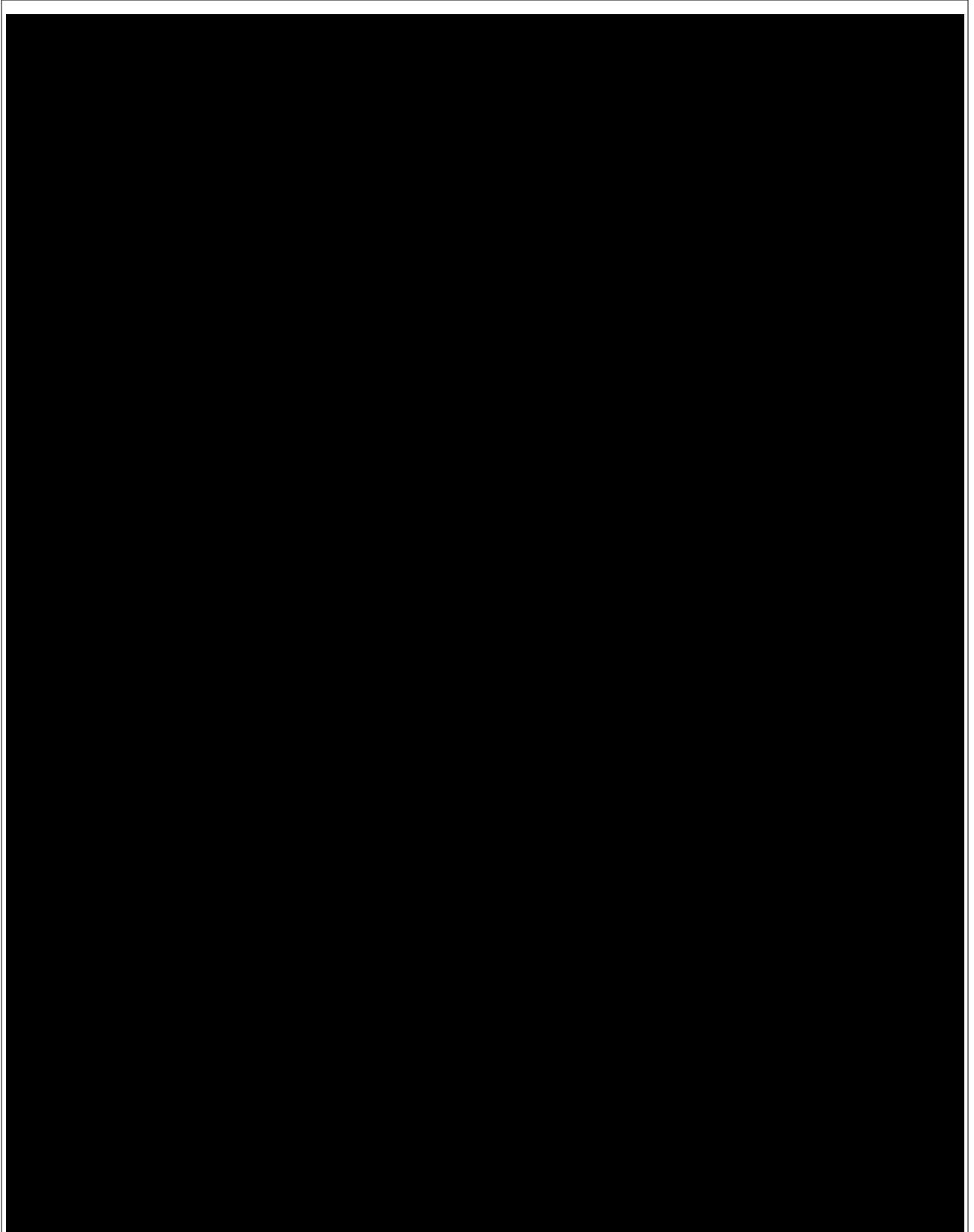
13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Thank you.

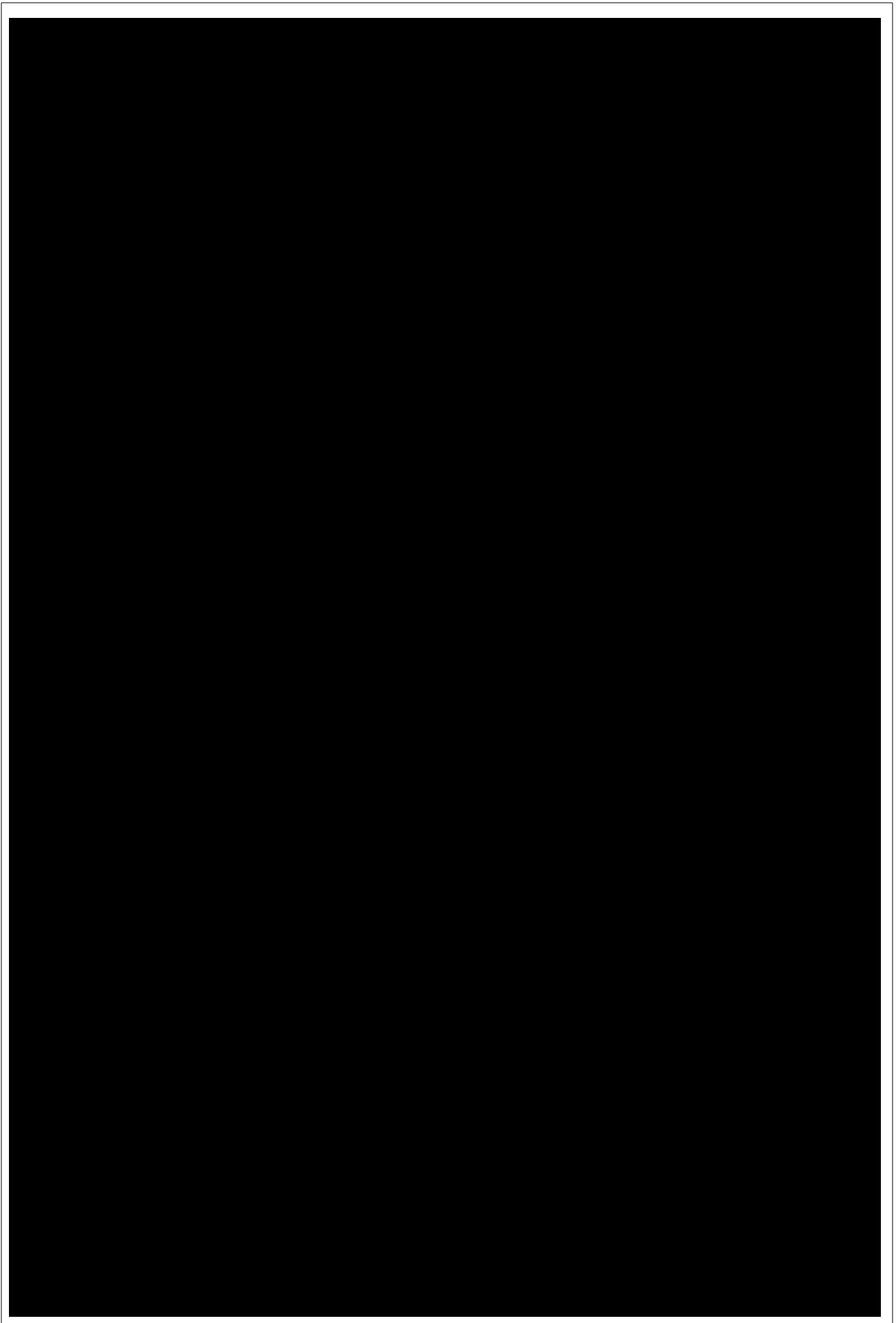


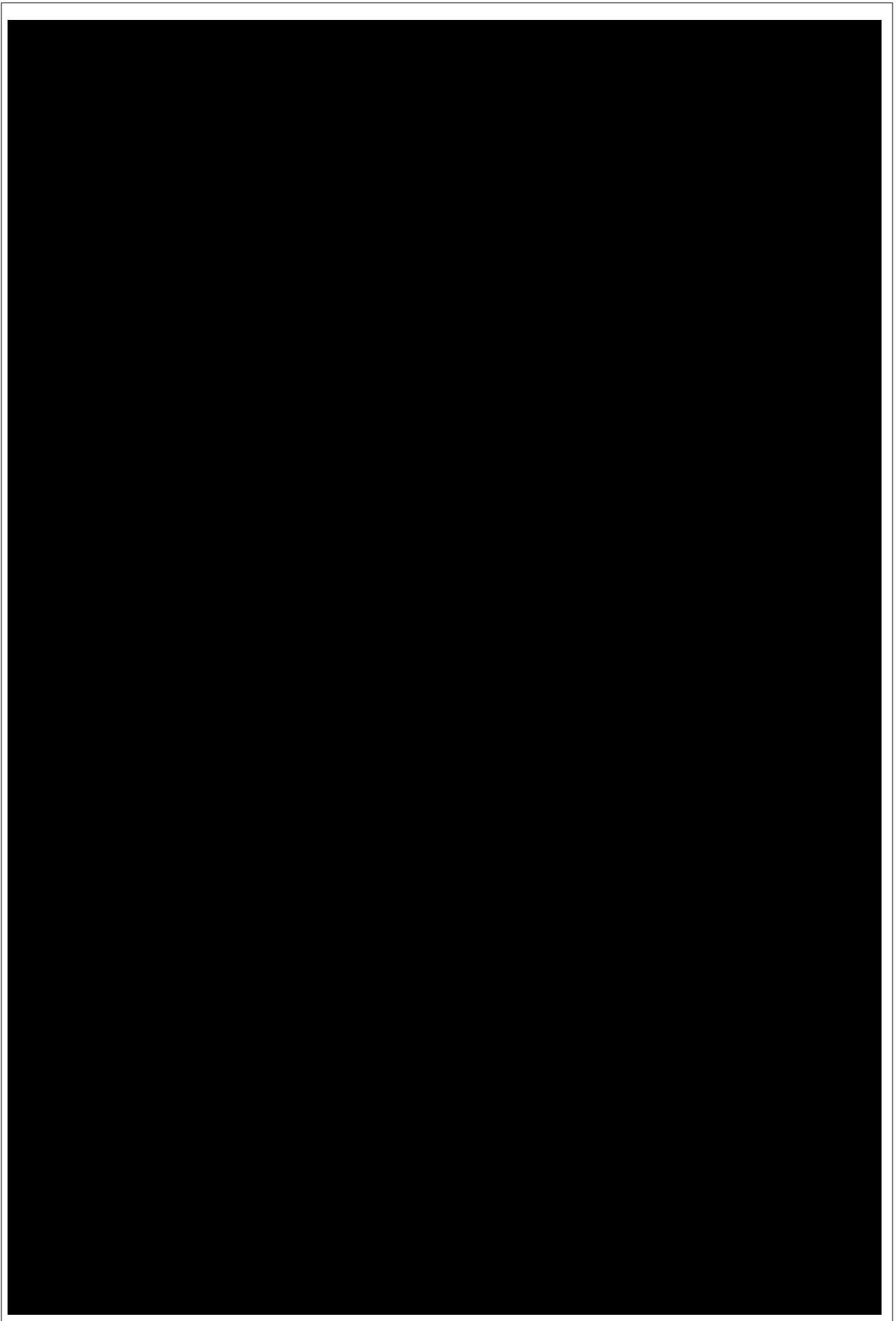






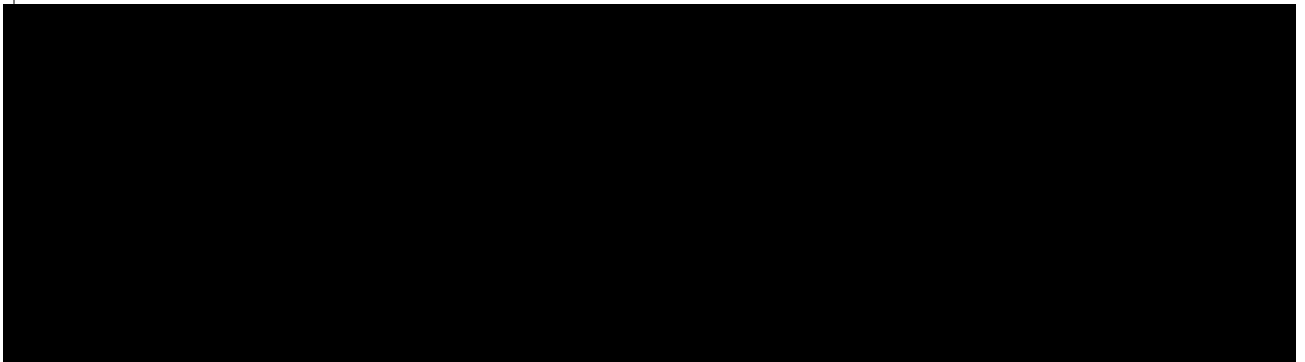
23 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 23 was marked for
24 identification.)
25 BY MS. ELLIS:



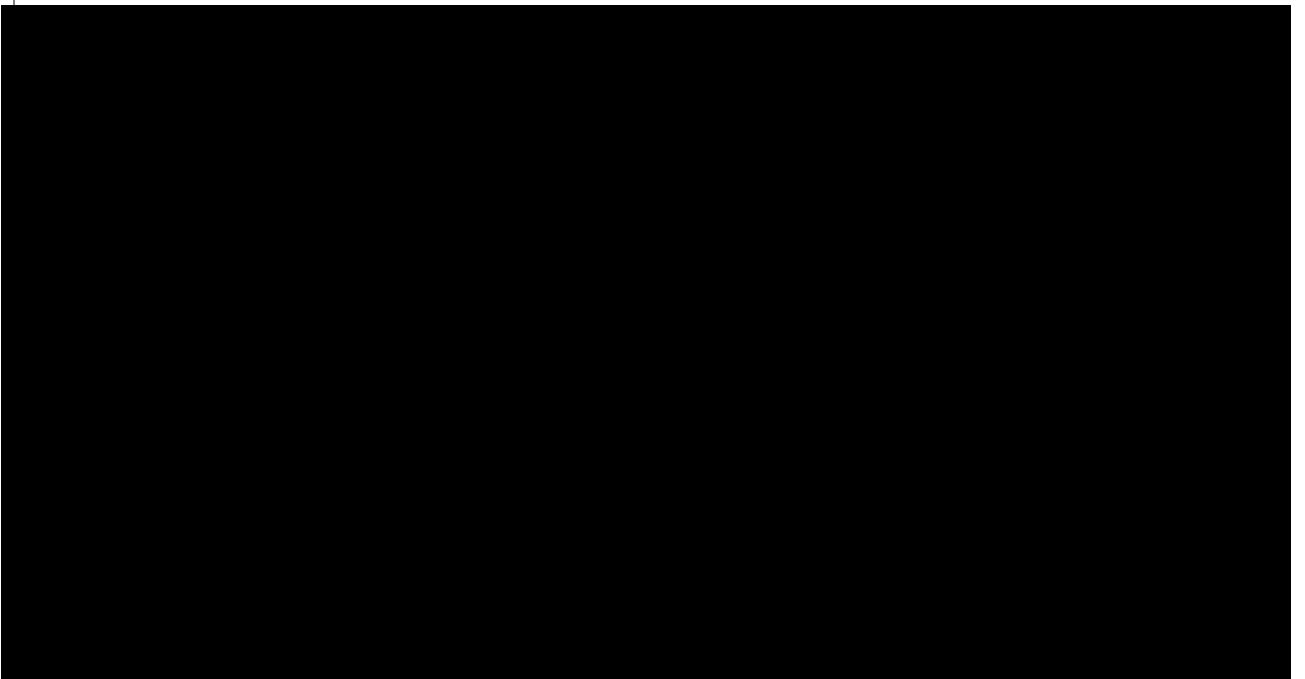


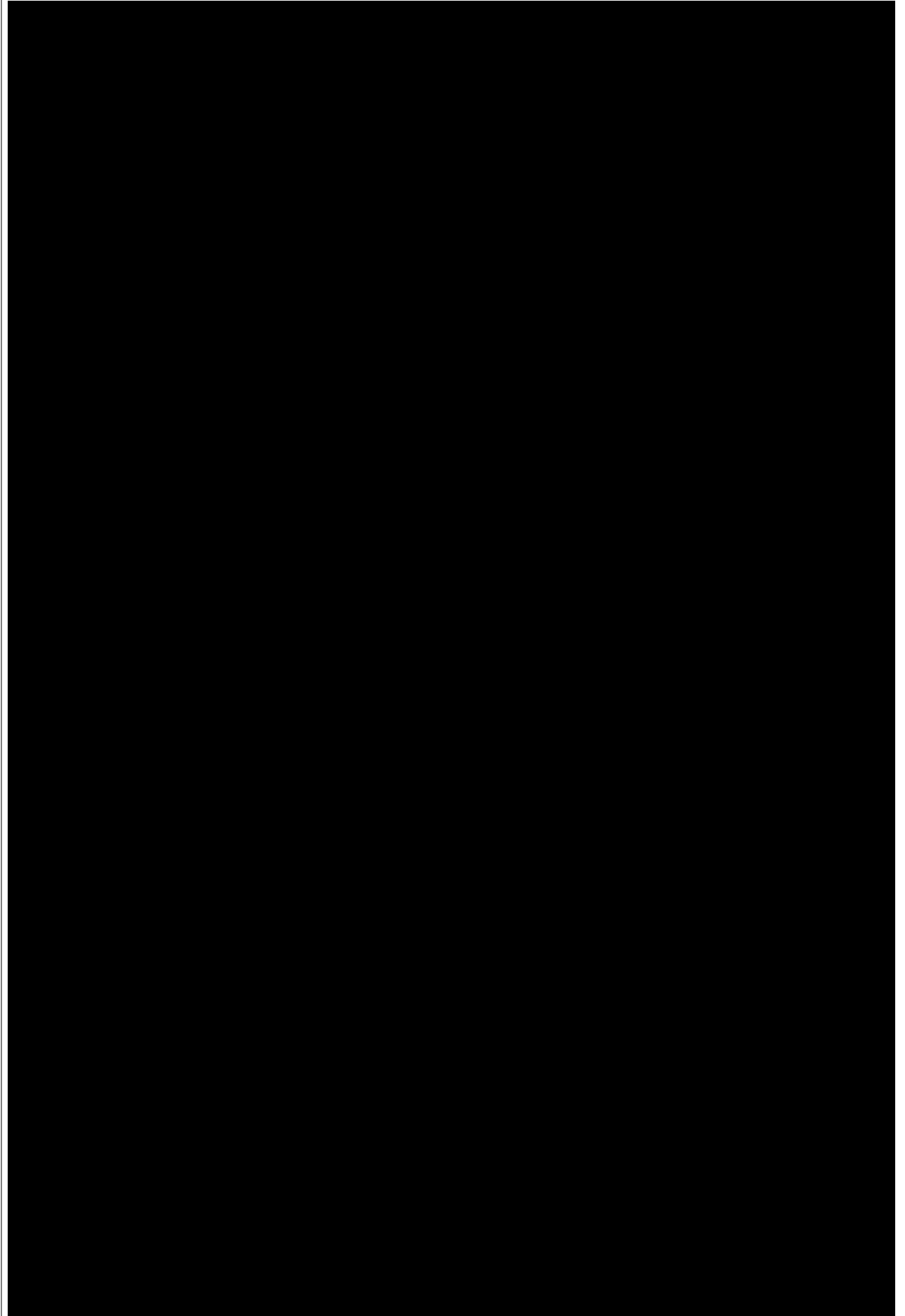


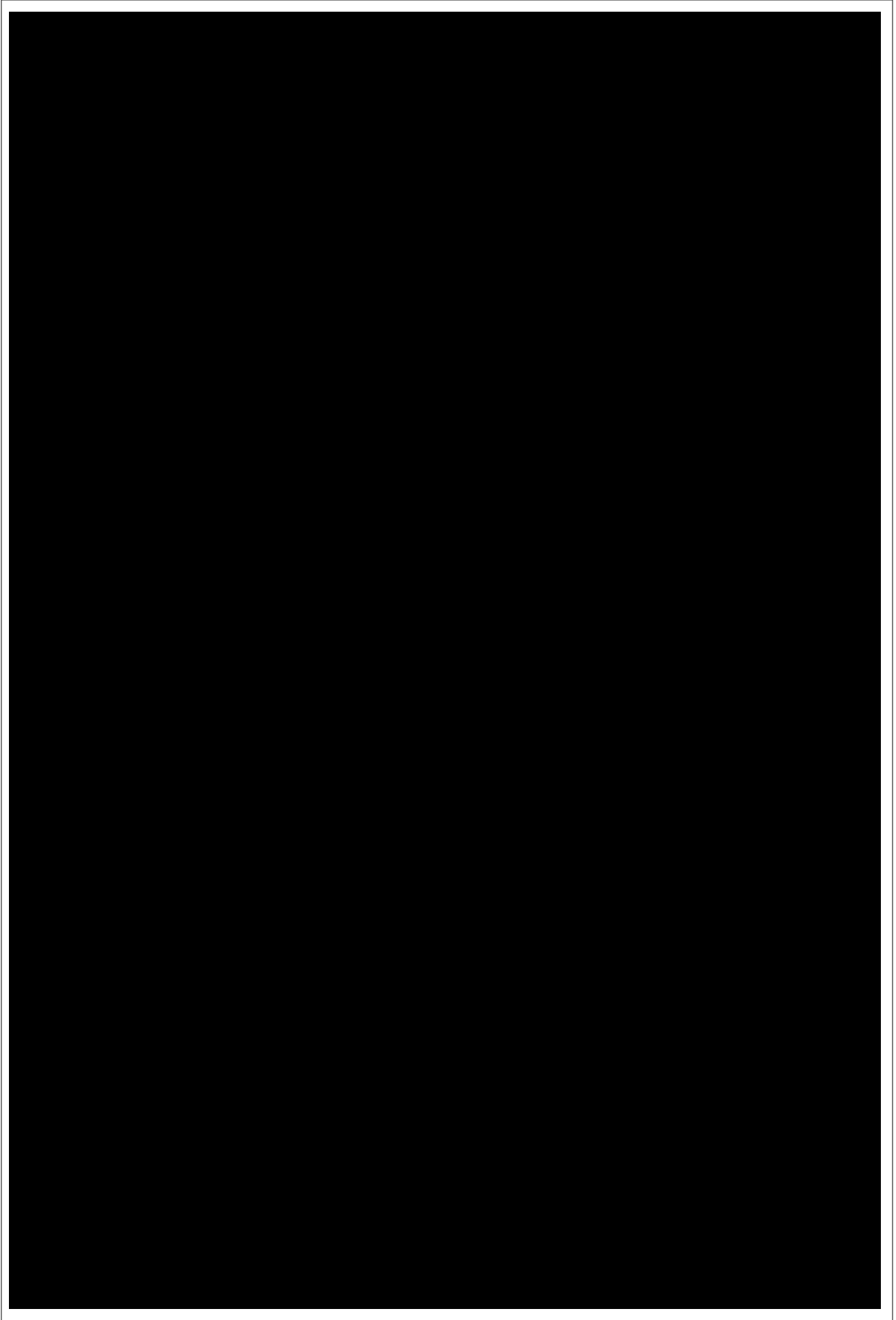
7 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 24 was marked for
8 identification.)
9 BY MS. ELLIS:



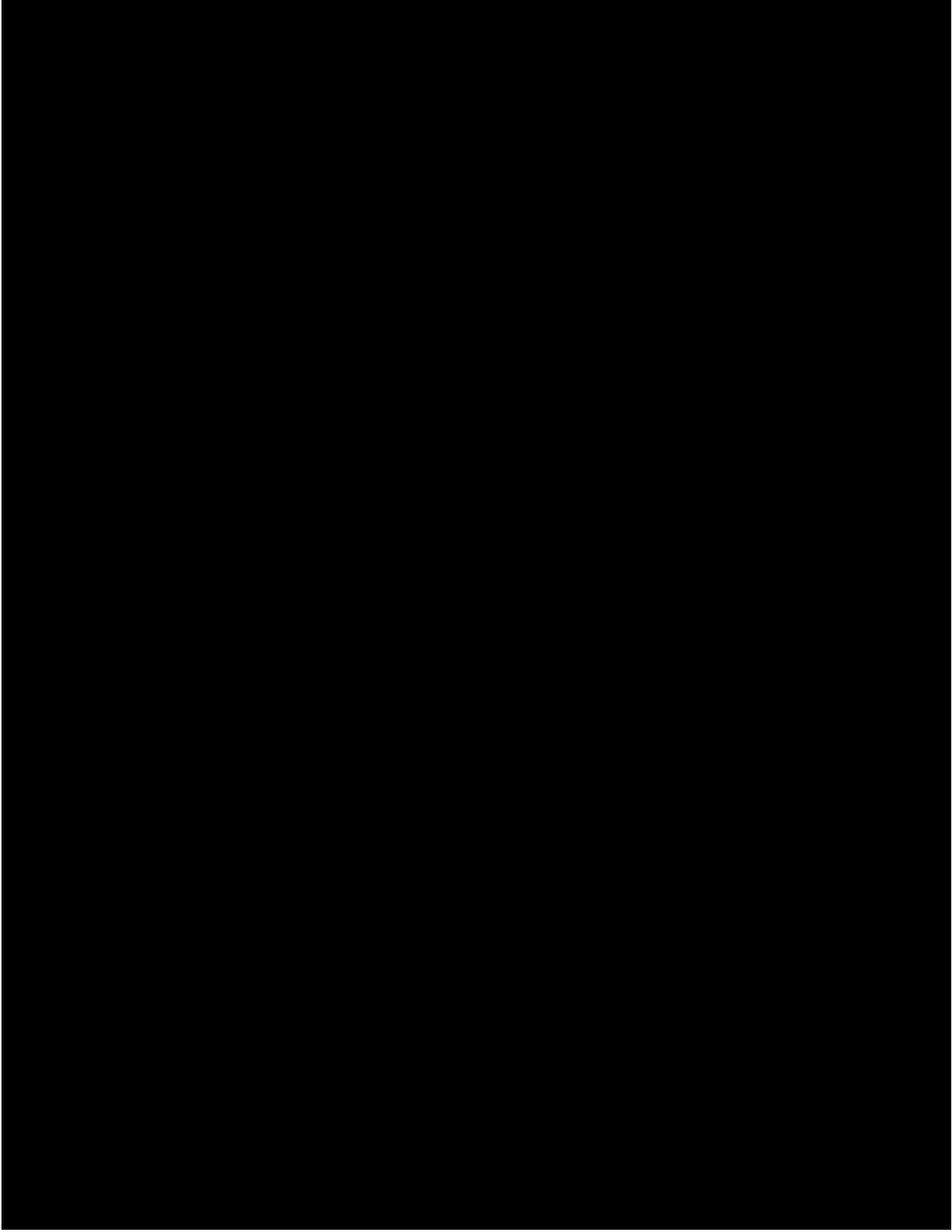
15 Q. Take a moment.
16 A. Okay.

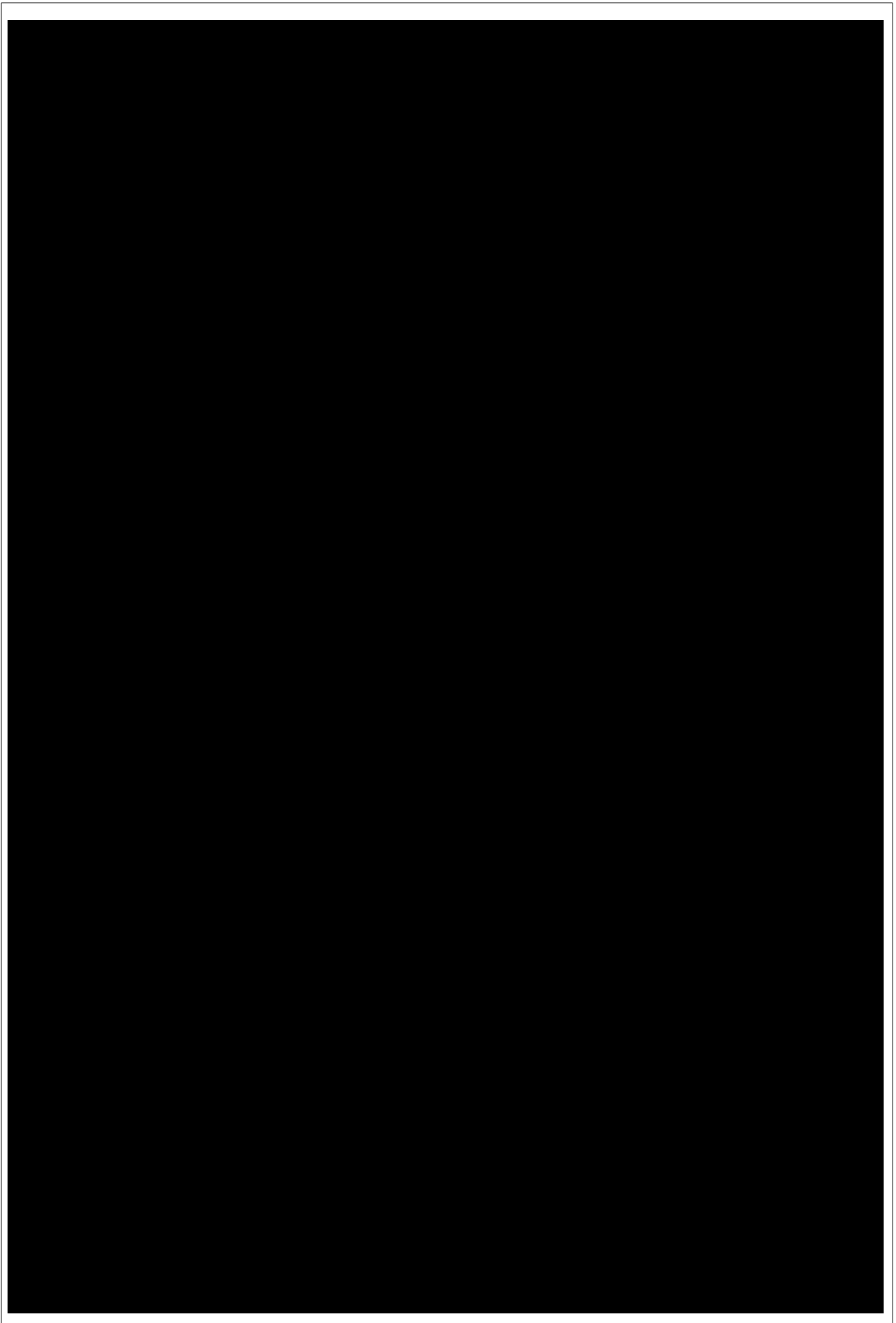


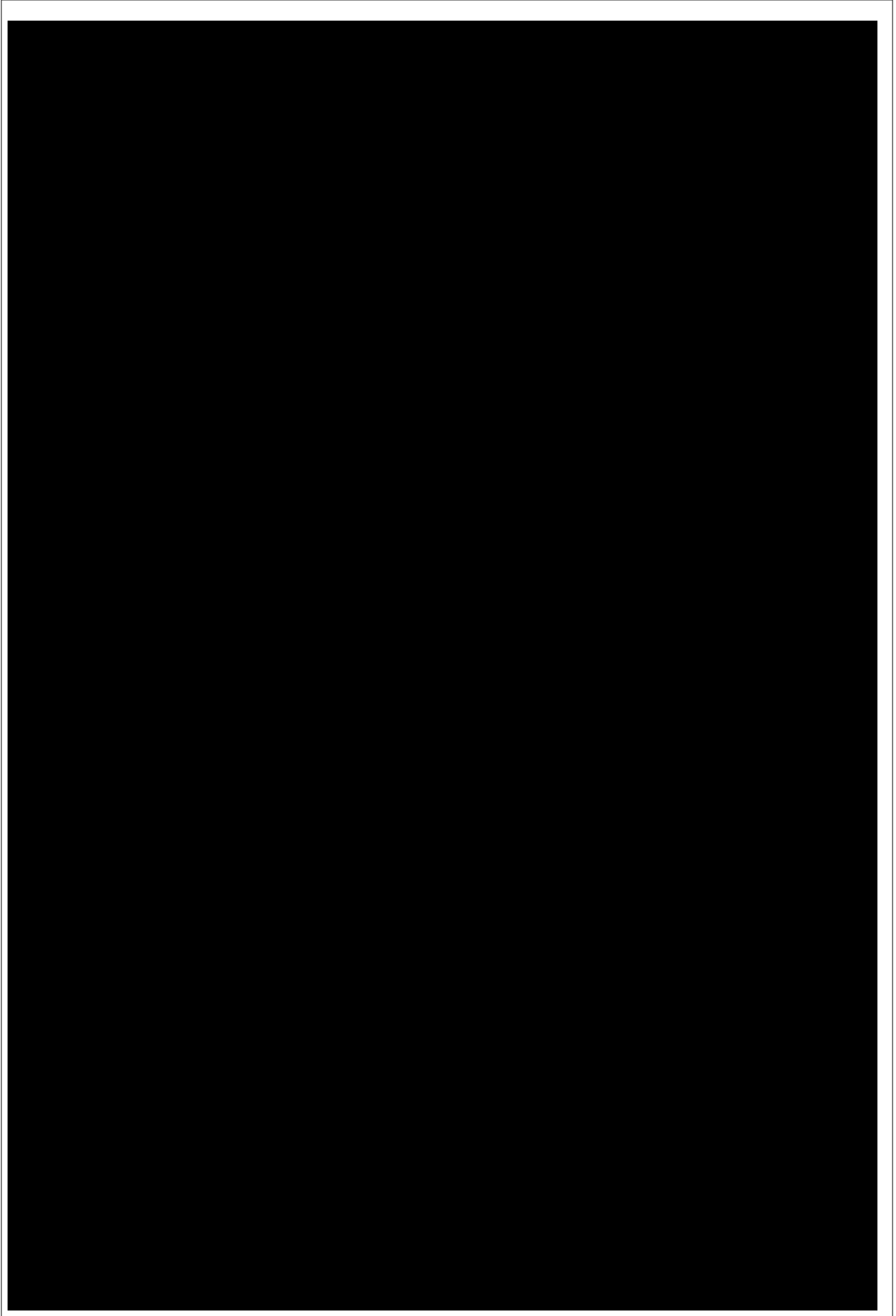


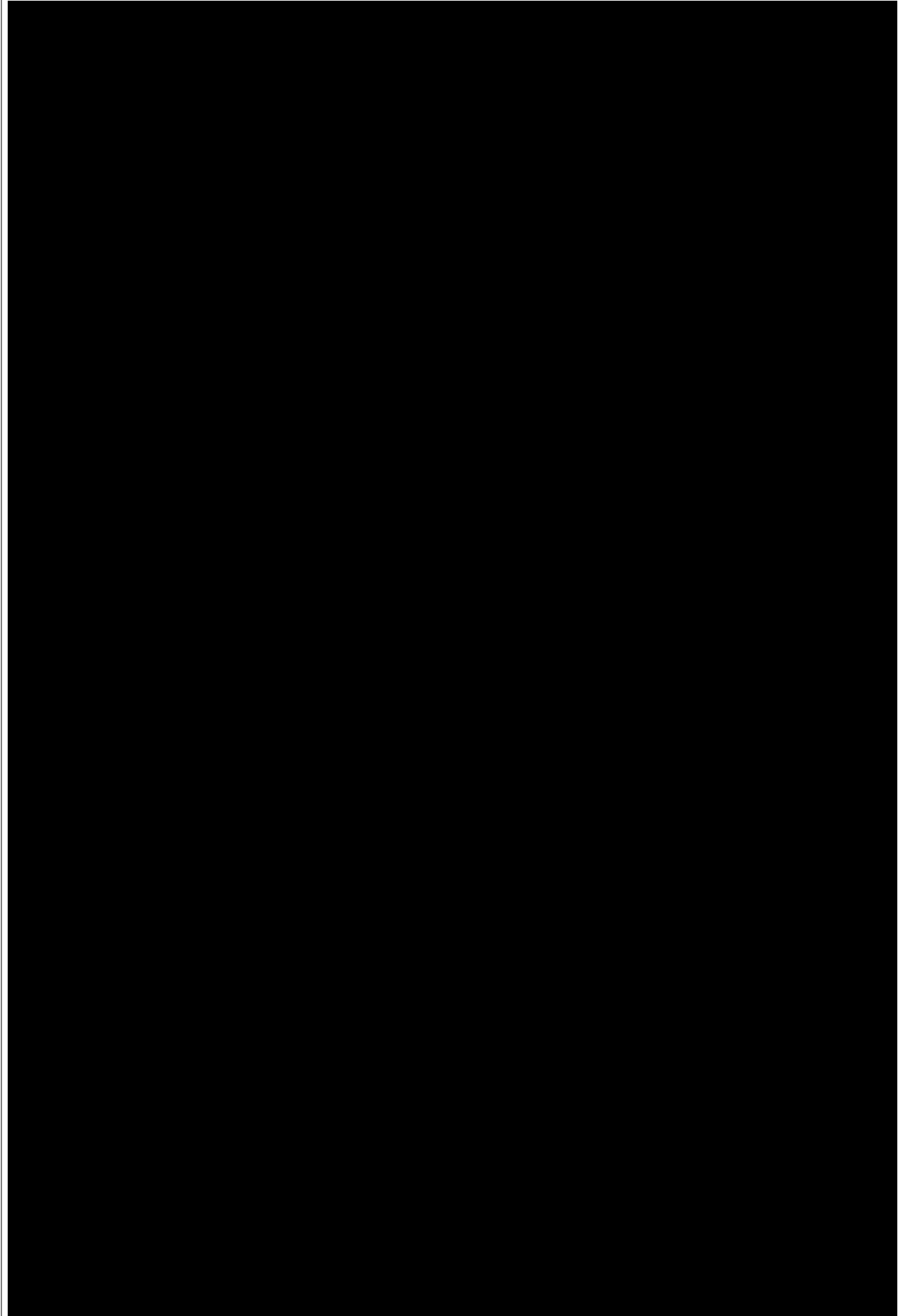


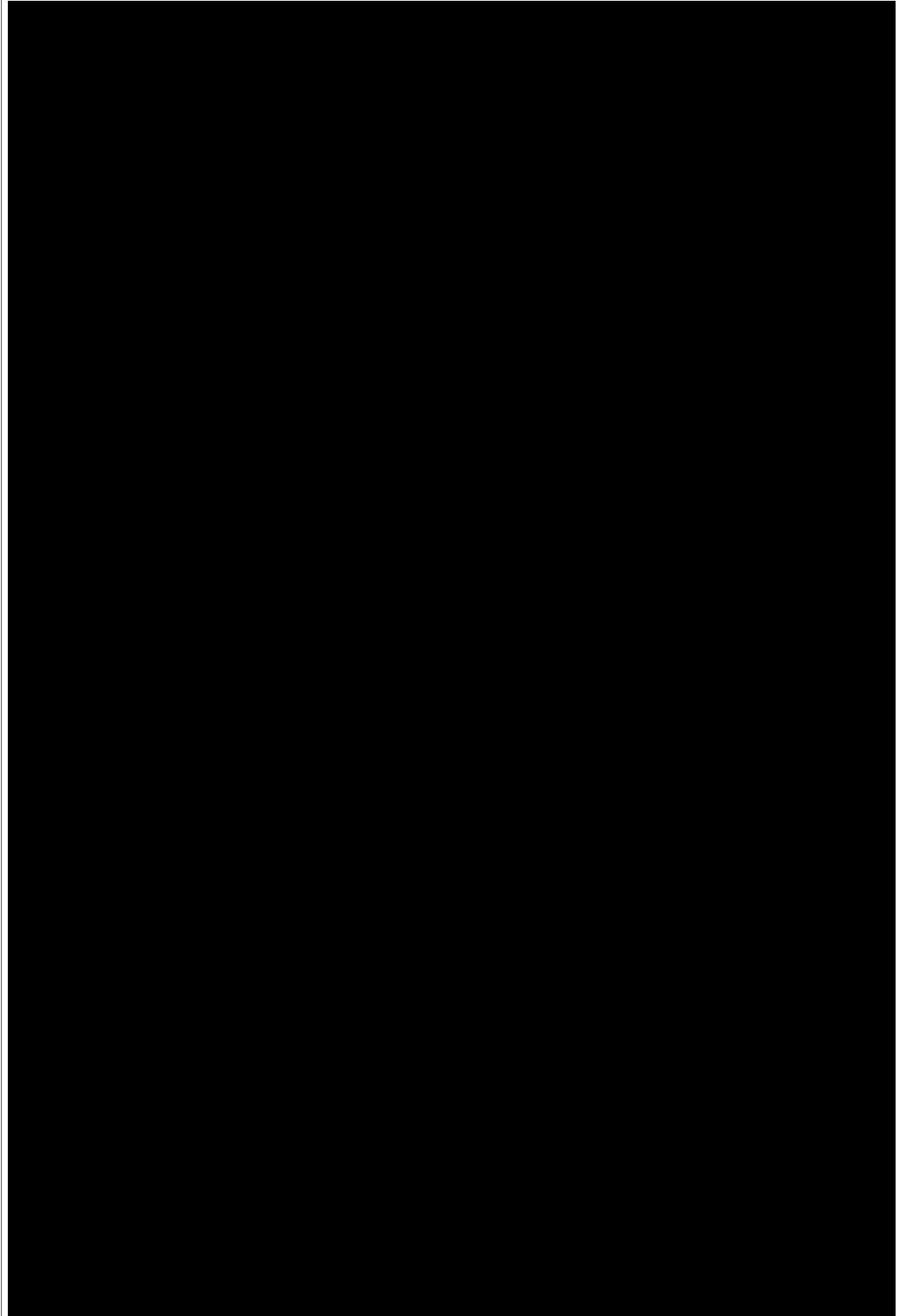
1 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 25 was marked for
2 identification.)
3 BY MS. ELLIS:

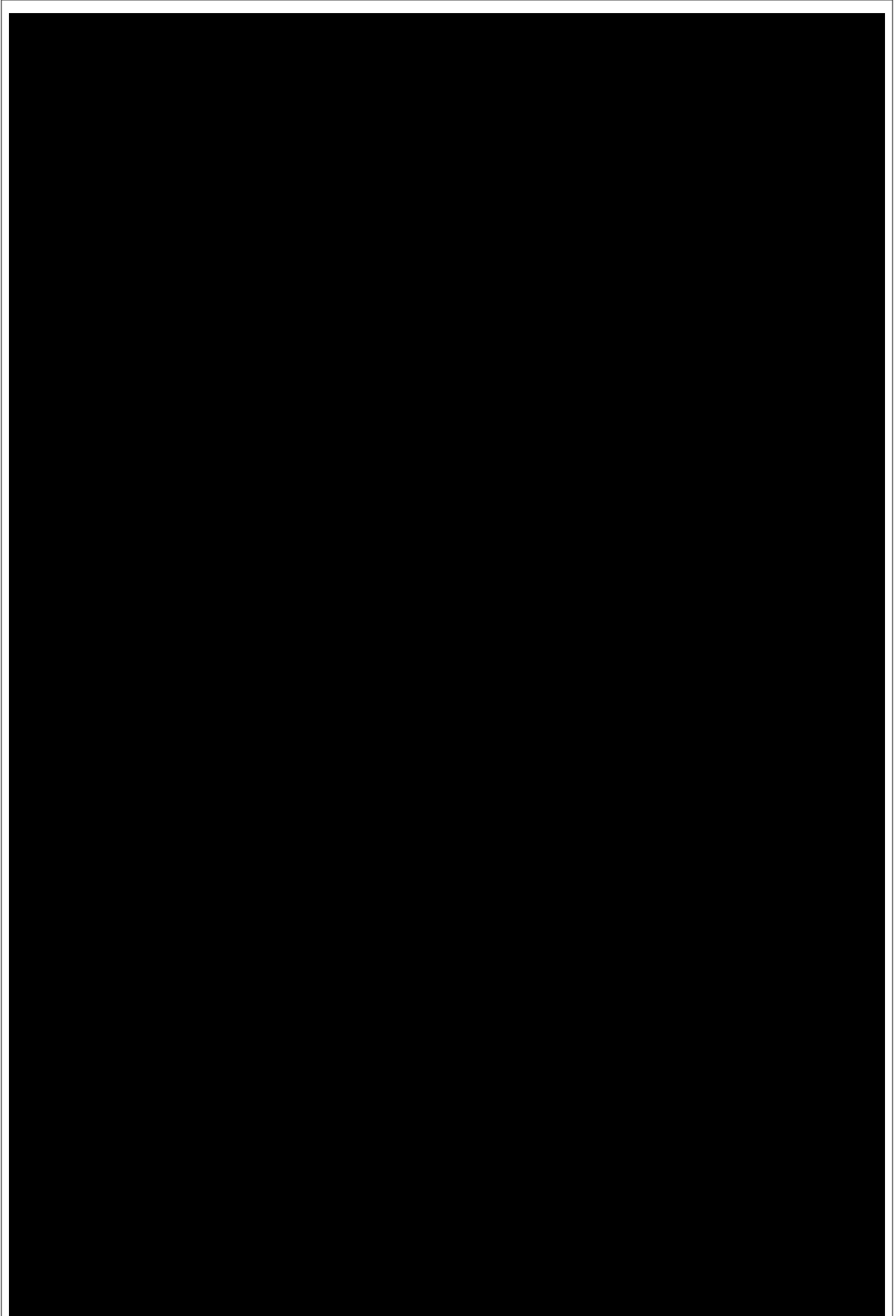


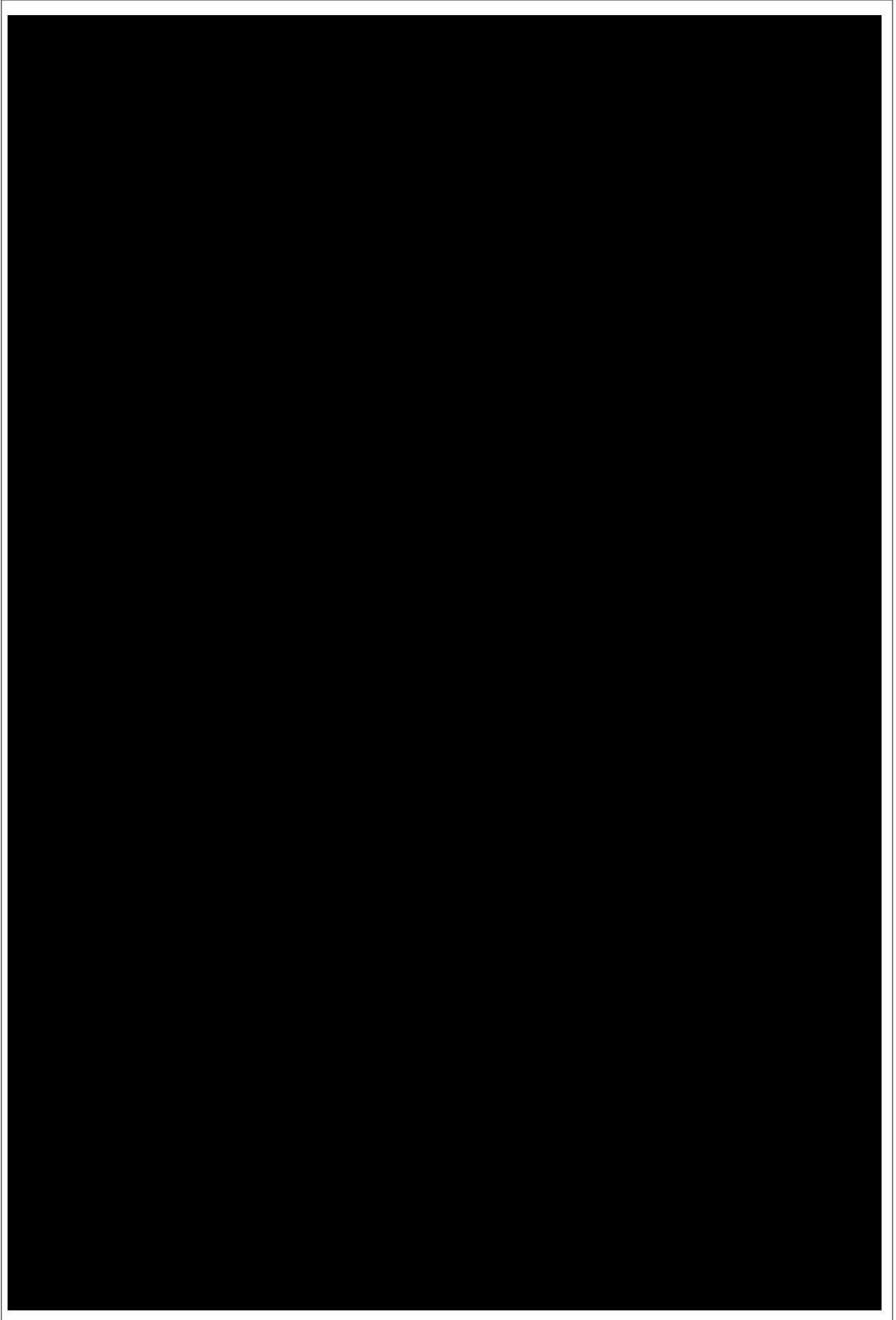


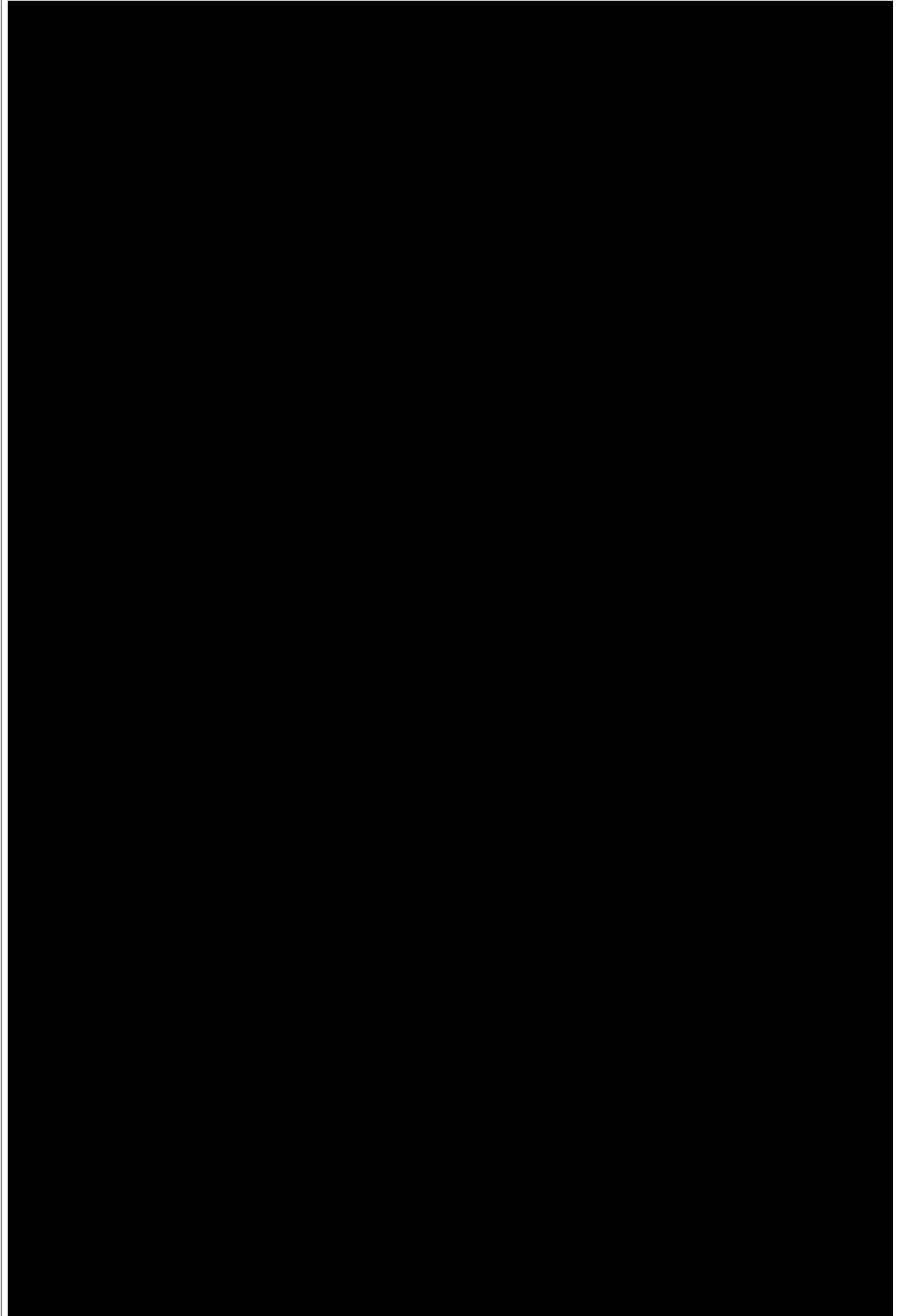


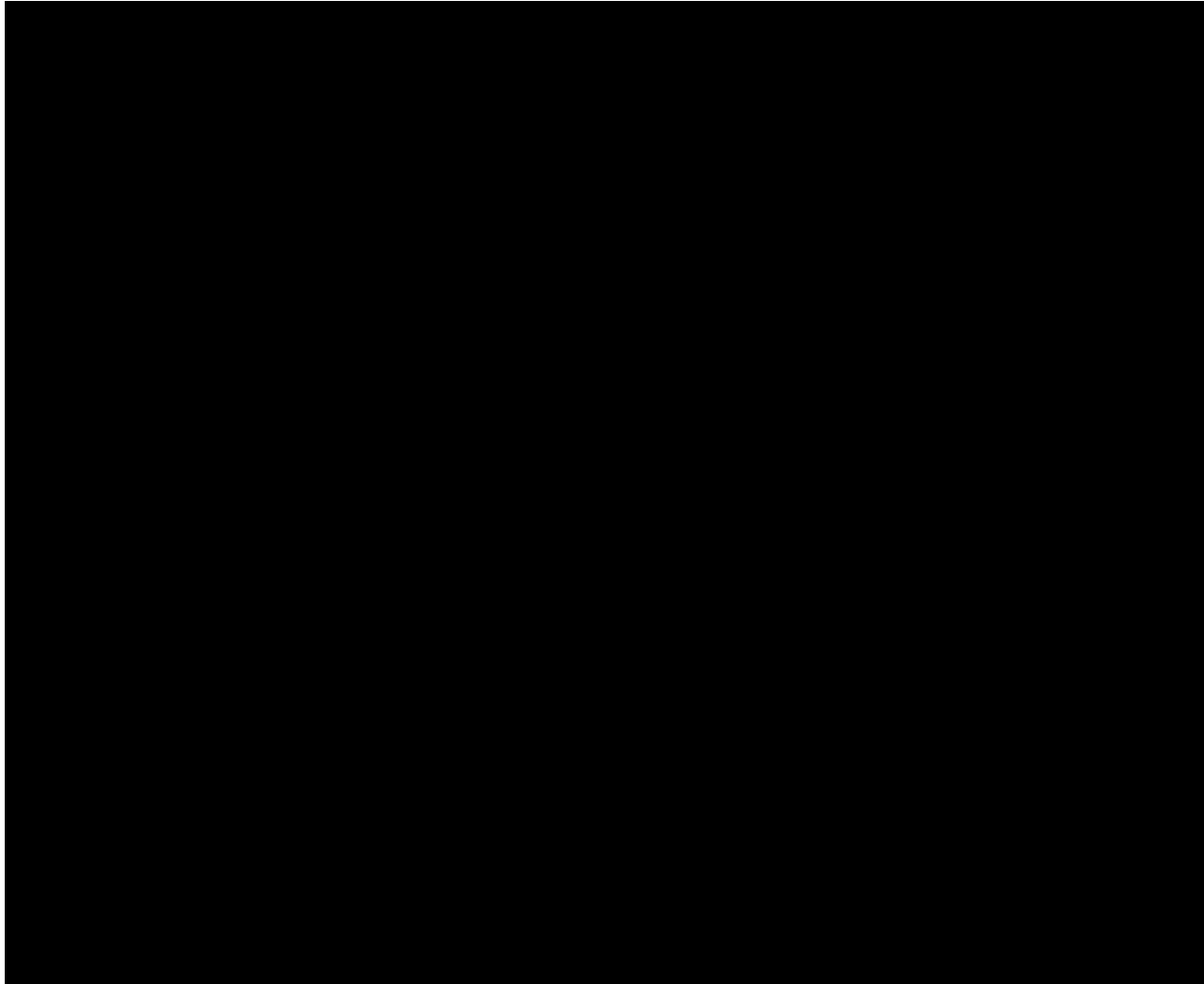







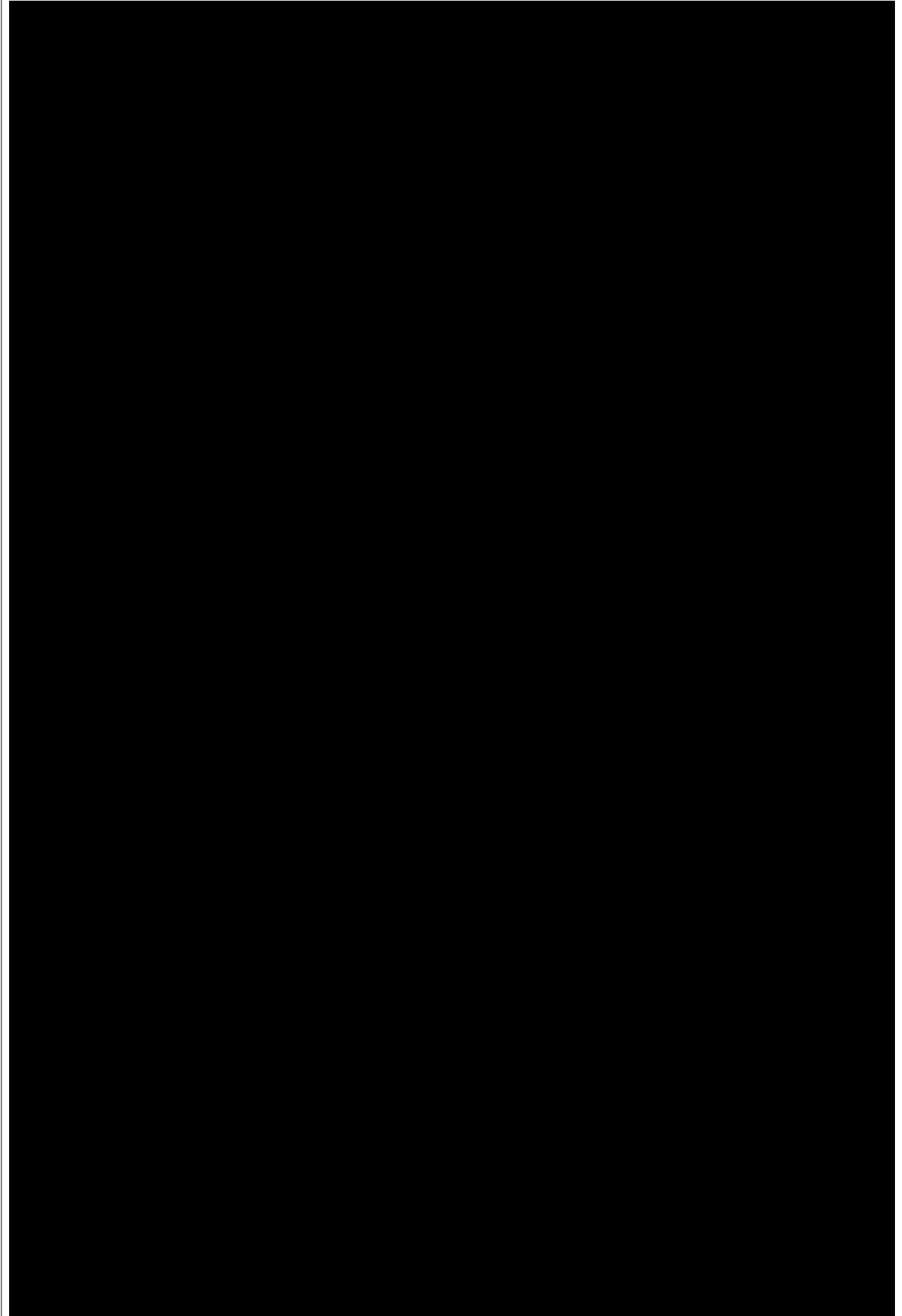


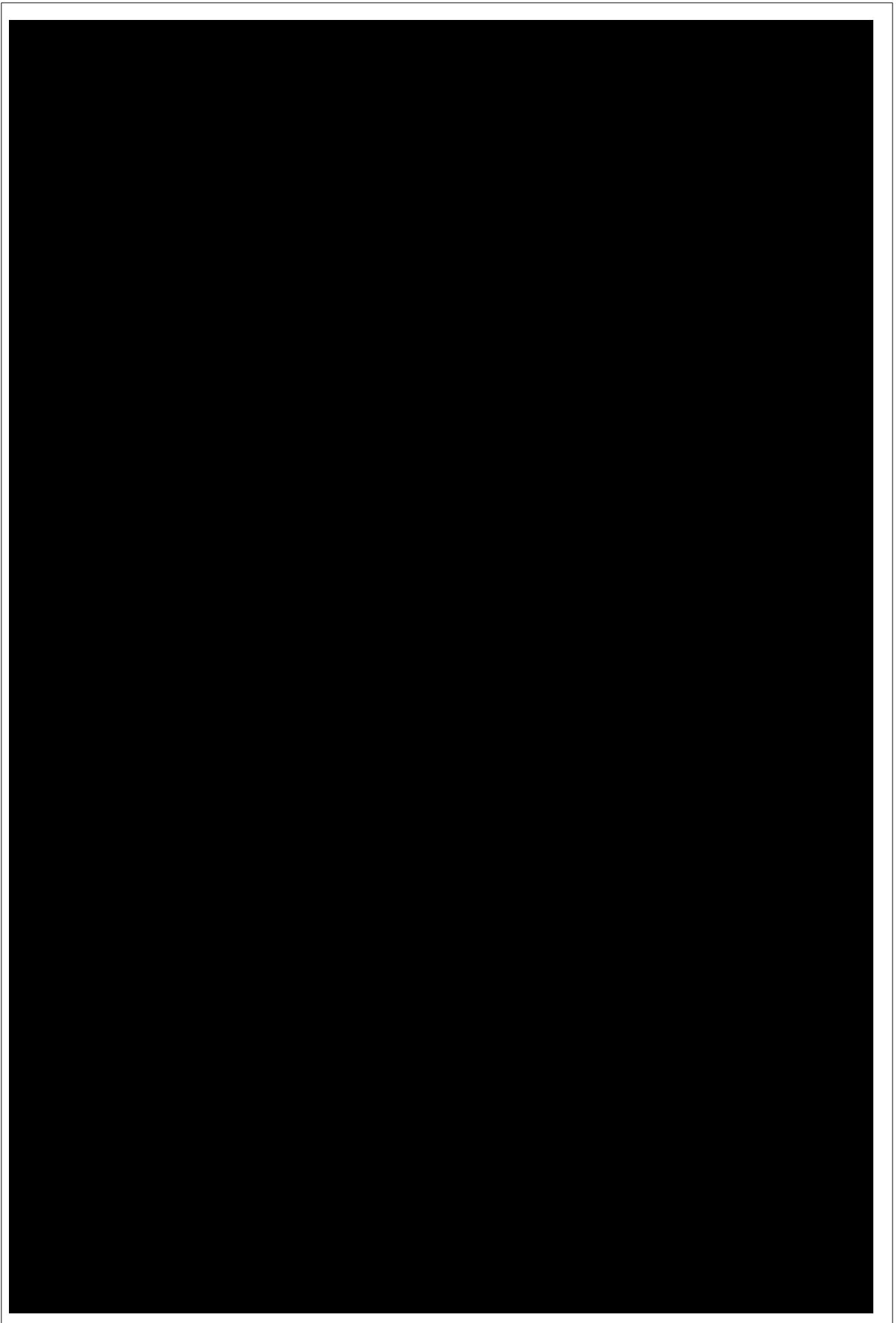




15 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 26 was marked for
16 identification.)
17 BY MS. ELLIS:





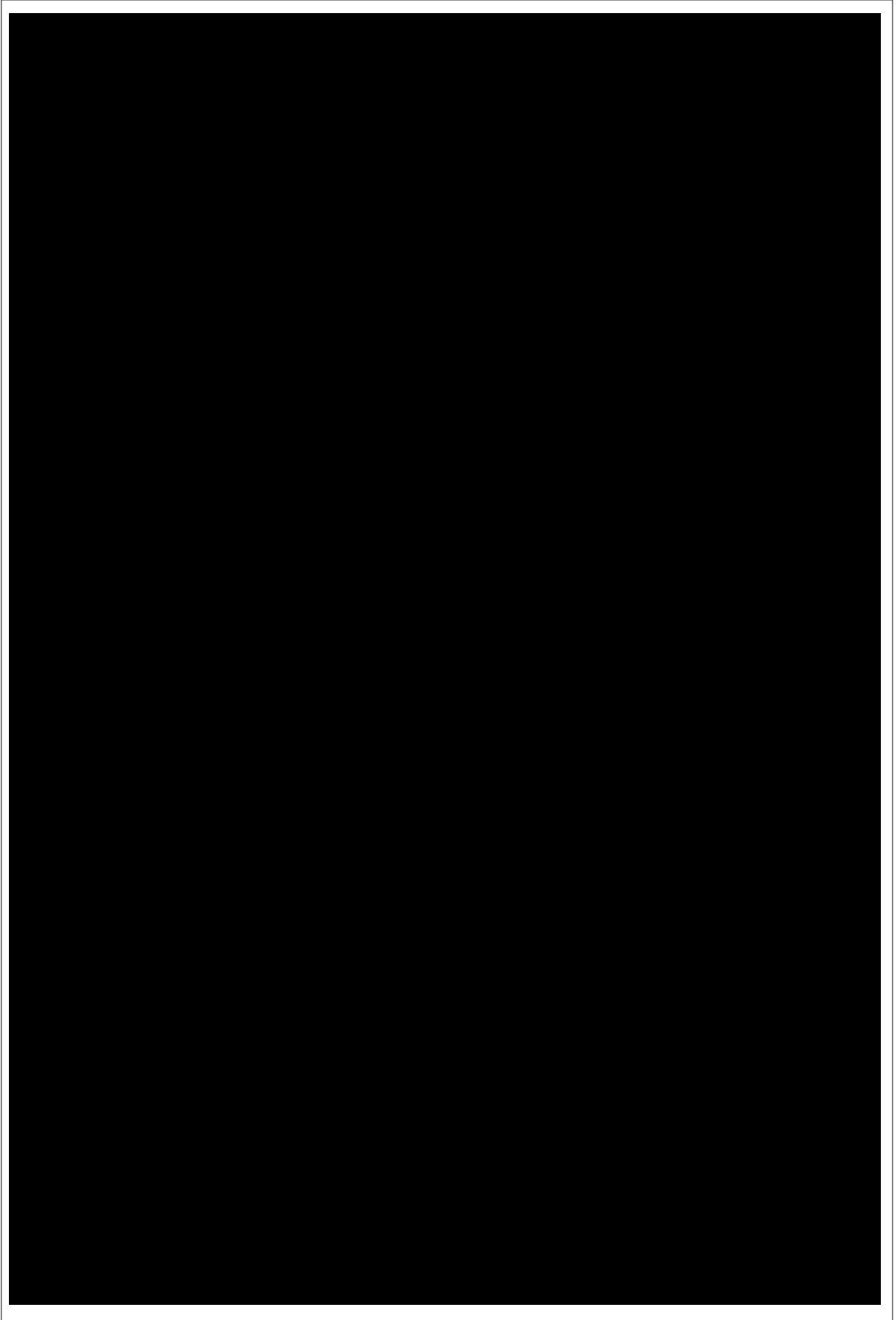


[REDACTED]

3 Q. You testified earlier that within the
4 compliance -- or within the -- pardon me, the notes
5 field of TPS that it would include the customer
6 reported to the DEA, right?

7 A. If a person did make that entry, yes, it
8 would be found there.

[REDACTED]



12 MS. ELLIS: I just want to take a quick
13 break.

14 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off the record at 6:42.
15 (Recess from 6:42 p.m. until 6:46 p.m.)

16 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 6:46 p.m.
17 We're now back on the record.

18 BY MS. ELLIS:

19 Q. Can you go back to Exhibit 1, Sabrina,
20 please.

21 Is it fair to say you did nothing to prepare
22 to access your TPS or Remedy accounts from this
23 deposition here today?

24 MS. KOSKI: Object to form.

25 A. I'm not understanding the question.

1 Q. Did you do anything prior to coming to
2 today's deposition so that you could access TPS or
3 Remedy from the deposition today?

4 A. No. I don't know, other than working. I
5 don't understand.

6 Q. You didn't bring a laptop with you?

7 A. No.

8 Q. You didn't make sure that you had the
9 website address that you could go to so you could
10 log into the system?

11 A. I don't have that with me, no.

12 Q. You didn't bring anything like that with
13 you, right?

14 A. No.

15 Q. Do you see in the deposition notice where it
16 says that you're requested to produce access to
17 Anda's Turning Point system and Remedy system there?

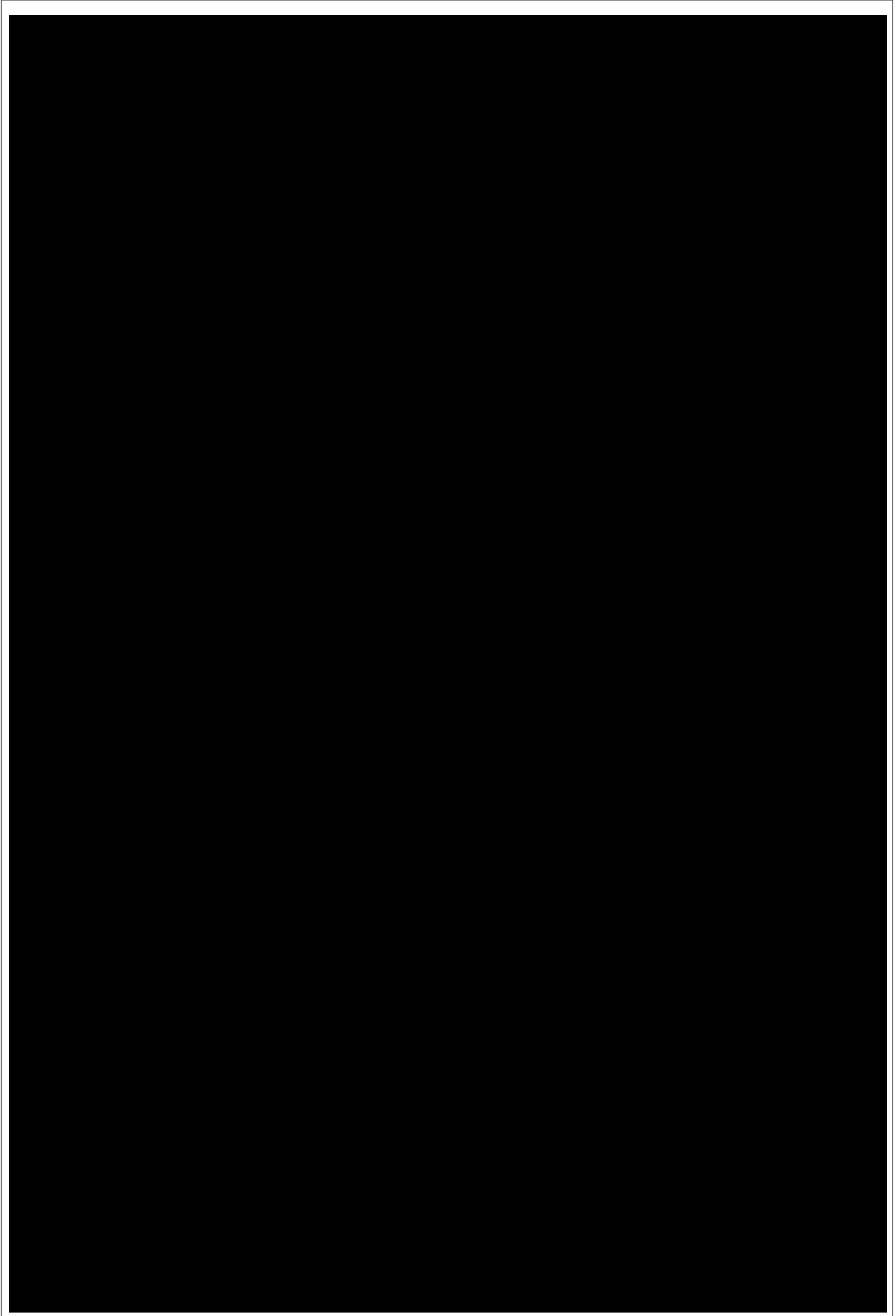
18 A. As mentioned, when you first gave it to me,
19 it was my first time seeing it.

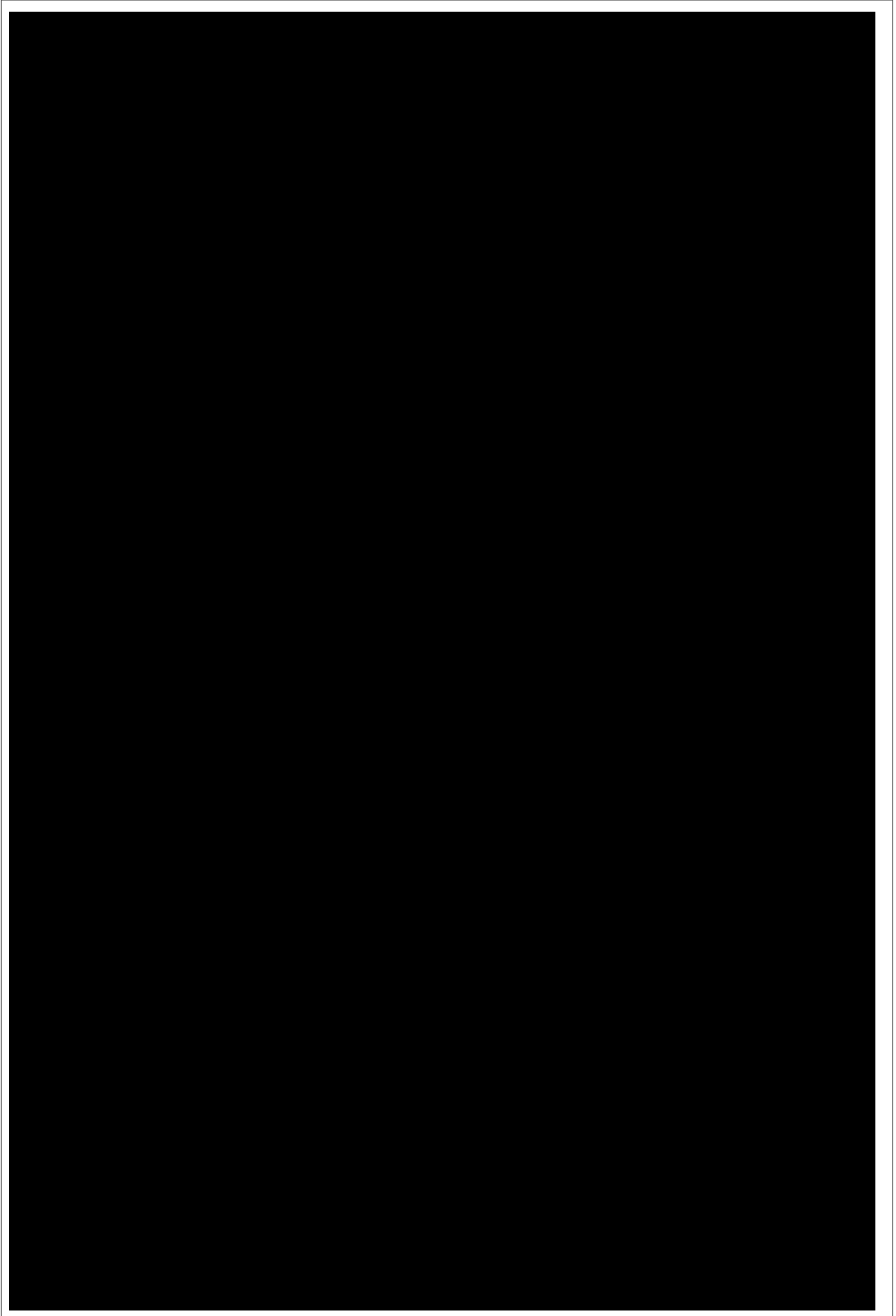
20 Q. But you do see that that's there now, right?

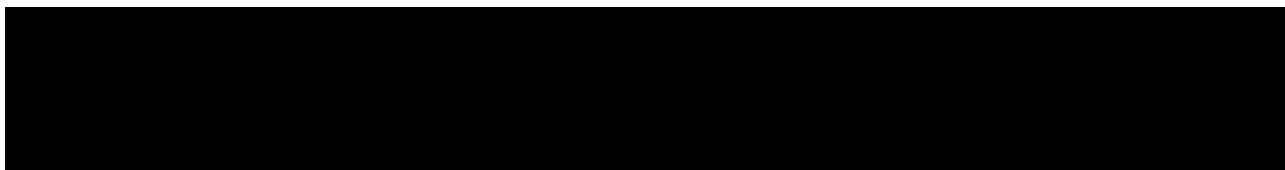
21 A. Yes.

22 (Anda - Solis Exhibit 27 was marked for
23 identification.)

24 BY MS. ELLIS:







3 MS. ELLIS: I have no further questions.

4 MS. KOSKI: Good news. I don't have any
5 questions. This is Katy.

6 Anyone in the room have further questions?

7 Anyone on the phone have any questions for
8 the witness?

9 Hearing none, we're adjourned.

10 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 6:51 p.m.

11 This marks the end of the deposition.

12 (Whereupon, the deposition concluded at
13 6:51 p.m.)

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1 C E R T I F I C A T E

2 I, SUSAN D. WASILEWSKI, Registered
3 Professional Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter
4 and Certified Realtime Captioner, do hereby certify
5 that, pursuant to notice, the deposition of SABRINA
6 SOLIS was duly taken on Thursday, January 10, 2019,
7 at 10:27 a.m. before me.

8 The said SABRINA SOLIS was duly sworn by me
9 according to law to tell the truth, the whole truth
10 and nothing but the truth and thereupon did testify
11 as set forth in the above transcript of testimony.
12 The testimony was taken down stenographically by me.
13 I do further certify that the above deposition is
14 full, complete, and a true record of all the
15 testimony given by the said witness, and that a
16 review of the transcript was requested.

17

18

19 Susan D. Wasilewski, RPR, CRR, CCP

20 (The foregoing certification of this transcript does
21 not apply to any reproduction of the same by any
22 means, unless under the direct control and/or
23 supervision of the certifying reporter.)

24

25

INSTRUCTIONS TO WITNESS

Please read your deposition over carefully and make any necessary corrections. You should state the reason in the appropriate space on the errata sheet for any corrections that are made.

After doing so, please sign the errata sheet and date it. It will be attached to your deposition.

It is imperative that you return the original errata sheet to the deposing attorney within thirty (30) days of receipt of the deposition transcript by you. If you fail to do so, the deposition transcript may be deemed to be accurate and may be used in court.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEPONENT

I, _____, do hereby
acknowledge that I have read the foregoing pages, 1
through 362, and that the same is a correct
transcription of the answers given by me to the
questions therein propounded, except for the
corrections or changes in form or substance, if any,
noted in the attached Errata Sheet.

SABRINA SOLIS

DATE

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
____ day of _____, 20____.

My Commission expires: _____

Notary Public

	LAWYER'S NOTES		
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